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[No. 2]

General Summary of Events.

Massacre at Manila.—In addition to the melancholy details which we have already published of this barbarous and bloody affair, we have received a list of the unfortunate victims who were selected for destruction on this occasion. It was obtained by Captain Hedges, of the *Philippe*, from H. M. Ship *Dundas*, with which she is on her voyage from the Eastward, and may therefore be relied on as correct. The Honorable Captain Gardner of the *Dundas*, has been invalided; and that ship was to proceed to Madras and Trincomalee, Lieutenant Collier, the First Lieutenant of the Liverpool Frigate, being in command of the acting command. The names of the unfortunate sufferers are as follow:—

English.—Captain D. Nichols, Commander of the English Ship *Merope*, of Calcutta, with Eleven English Subjects, names not correctly ascertained, formerly belonging to the Argentine Privatuer of Buenos Ayres.

French.—Captain Estep, Commander of the French Ship *Alexandre*, of Bordeaux—Mons. Arnaud, an Officer of the same Ship—Martin and Justin, two Apprentices, and Joseph, the Cook of the French vessel.—Mons. Guillot, Surgeon of the French Ship *Anglaise*, of Bordeaux—Mons. Godefroi, Naturalist—Captain Debar, Commander of the French Ship *Catinat* of Nantes—Mons. Poujou, a Half-pay Officer of the Garde Royale—Mons. Dupeyrat, formerly a Captain of Marine, but at the time of his death residing at Manila—and a Frenchman (name not obtained) Tailor of the French Ship *L'Orion*.

Danish.—Mr. A. Schaffalitsky, a Merchant, and Partner of the English House of Stevenson and Co. at Manila—Mr. Boultell, of the same country, and also a Partner of the same Establishment.

American.—Mr. Wilson, one of the Midshipmen of the United States Frigate *Memphis*, who was remaining at Manila on Sick Certificate.

Chinese.—Eight Merchants, home Settlers; and others, Traders at Manila, their names all ascertained.

Of the motives which led to this savage and dastardly affair, there are various accounts, but that which is most generally credited is that it originated in (Commercial) jealousy on the part of the Spaniards at Manila, who saw their own indecision and incapacity superseded by the intelligence and activity of Foreign Merchants settled among them and trading at their Port, and who, to rid themselves at once of what they conceived an intrusion on their profits and enjoyments, instigated the Christian part of the Manila population, under the cover of religious hatred and the punishment of Heretics, to perpetrate these foul and unnatural murders.

We do not take upon ourselves to say that this was the only motive, but it is our duty to state that all with whom we have conversed on this subject, among who are many Gentlemen recently from Manila, associate the one assigned and generally credited to be the true one. Some colour is indeed given to it, by the remarkable fact, that in the general massacre, not a single Spaniard is known to have fallen; and it could hardly happen that in the blind fury of a set of lawless miscreants all of these should have escaped the dagger, without some powerful article operating in their favor and not extending to any other class.

It is said that nothing could exceed the universal popularity of Mr. Stevenson, the Head of the Firm, among all classes of the people at Manila. He was as much respected and beloved by the natives of the interior, among whom he often went unarmed and unattended but by a few domestics and by the peasantry of the place, as he was esteemed and revered by the inhabitants of the town; yet even he escaped assassination with great difficulty, by taking refuge in a Convent. The head of his Partner, Mr. Schaffalitsky, was torn from his body, stigmatized on a pole, and carried

through the town by his murderers, who, in the most brutal rage, vented their impressions on all the Heretics, as they called those they had slain; and even the bodies of the remaining victims were thrown into carts, and drawn about the town amidst savage rolls of triumph at having thus rid their town of Infidels, Heretics, and Unbelievers. This fact alone, which we have from good authority, can leave no doubt, we think, as to the great probability at least of the move generally assigned, being the leading one, the other considerations of minor importance might also have had their share in the work.

What may be done in this affair it is difficult to conjecture. Those who know any thing of the character of the American Navy, and remember their prompt and efficient revenge upon the Algerines, and other powers, who in defiance of all the laws of Justice, and national faith, committed aggressions on their commerce, their subjects, or their flag, will expect soon, no doubt, to hear of the *Mercedore* frigate being at Manila, to demand some account of, if not immediate reparation for, this outrage on Humanity and good faith. The French are hardly in sufficient force in the East, perhaps, to follow this example—but we are satisfied, that as far as the British Authority in this country may be competent to institute enquiry into, and to demand redress for, these atrocious deeds, it will be promptly and vigorously exerted; and that the same decisive justice which His late Majesty put down the Piratical Hordes of Haïd-al-Khyâma, and is now engaged in seeking reparation for the insults shown to an English Subject at Mokha, will do all that wisdom and equity may conjointly dictate, to teach the Islanders of the East, that such deeds of dash cannot be perpetrated with impunity, but that Justice, though sometimes tardy in her course, is ultimately sure to overtake them.

Hyderabad.—The 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, during their march from Secunderabad to Hyderabad, lost 80 men in 15 days, from that dreadful scourge, the Spasmodic Cholera.

Balcar.—Different coins are said to be used for the payment of the Sepoy Troops here. The Civil Department is paid in coin of the best current value; the Company's Rupees, Silver Half-Pagoda, &c. It is said that the Ryots pay their rents in Company's coins. If this be the case, it must of course return to the Treasury, from whence it would seem desirable that only one standard should be issued for all classes.

Mysorehobab.—A Letter from our Correspondent at this station, dated Dec. 23, and which seems to have been unaccountably delayed on the way, from coming, as we apprehend, by a Native-Dawk, has the following paragraph.

"Since my last, there has been some improvement in the health of the city, though it still continues sickly."

On the 3rd His Excellency the Honourable Sir Henry Blackwood arrived between 3 or 4 p. m. at the House of H. W. Doss, Esq. Commercial Resident at Cawnpore, accompanied by Captain Richardson and his Secretary, when he was received by Captain Massan, Aid-de-Camp to the Most Noble the Governor General, and joined at Dinner by the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Station. On the morning of the 4th His Excellency visited the Berhampore Cantonments under the usual salutes. In the evening, His Highness the Nizam entertained His Excellency, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Station at Chumpapookah. At 7 p. m. the company sat down to an excellent dinner, at which His Highness presided; after which there were Nautches, Hindostanee Comedies, and a brilliant display of Fire-works; and the Gardens in the vicinity of the House were illuminated.

This morning the *Sessamey*, with the Most Noble the Governor General's Fleet, arrived at Champore, where His Lordship is expected to arrive on the 4th of January."

Calcutta.—On Wednesday, the 20th of December, the Children in the Schools belonging to the Benevolent Institution were examined by the Secretary, Dr. Marshman, at the School Rooms in the Lal-Bazar, in the presence of a respectable number of Ladies and Gentlemen. The examination, which commenced at ten and continued till one, was conducted in the usual manner; the Boys, of whom about a Hundred and Forty were present, being first examined in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the first class in English Grammar; and afterwards a school class in Bengalee, in which they read a portion of the Scriptures. After this the Girls, of whom about Eighty were present, were examined in Reading, Writing, Knitting (of both stockings and gloves) and Needle-work of various kinds. The proficiency of all the Children appeared to give general satisfaction to the company present; but the sight of so many Girls, from the lowest shades of poverty and wretchedness, thus trained up in industry, as well as in those branches of learning best suited to their situation in life, seemed to excite a glow of delight in the minds of all present. A Lady in the higher walks of life, whose name we are not authorised to mention, had previously sent a large box of clothes; which, judiciously distributed among the most necessitous of the children, has at this cold season, diffused gladness over the minds of both children and parents.

Madras, Dec. 16, 1830.—We have not heard that the last Storm has done any material injury to the interior, but on the Coast to the Southward it appears to have been more violent than it was here.—Its ravages have been considerable at Pondicherry, at which place, it would seem, from the accounts we have received from a Gentleman recently arrived from thence, that the Sea rose to an almost incredible height in a very short period and made an alarming encroachment on the Beach—the surf came up to the small building occupied as a Custom House.—After the Gale had subsided, a considerable range of the old Sea defences, and other buildings which had been covered for years with Sand, were exposed.—Many of the Trees on the Place were blown down, and much injury was done to several buildings in the Settlement.

The time during which it is considered unsafe for Vessels to approach this Coast expired yesterday, and the Flag Staff of Fort St. George, was according to established custom, re-hoisted.

Mr. T. Q. Stritch has been sworn and admitted to practice as a Notary Public and Proctor in the Supreme Court at Madras.

Colombo, Nov. 25.—Mons. Lechenault de Latour returned to Colombo on Sunday last, from his tour of research in the western provinces of the Caudyan Country, which we regret to add he has been obliged to leave sooner than he intended, on account of his health, in which he has suffered slightly, from exposure to the weather and climate. Mons. Lechenault has made a very considerable addition to his collection of natural curiosities, and principally in minerals, of which he has some fine specimens in petrified wood, composed of a combination of quartz and felspar, which is entirely a novelty in this branch of science, the latter substance never before having been found in petrifications of this nature. He has also discovered monzonite embedded in porphyritic rock, in masses of large quantity, and of greater beauty than the monzonite hitherto dug from the rock, apparently of decomposed white clay.

These two discoveries are the more interesting from their consisting of materials which are precious and beautiful in themselves; and they are additions to the history of mineralogy altogether new, and, we believe, unmissed by the learned in this branch of science.

The Rev. Mr. De Saram, whose appointment to be Singhalee Colonial Chaplain appears in this day's Gazette, was ordained Priest, by the Bishop of London, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, on leaving Exeter College, Oxford.

Colombo, Dec. 3, 1830.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, and suite are expected at Colombo in the course of this day.

His Majesty's Ship *Eden*, Captain Loch, anchored at Galle on the 9th ultimo, from Bombay—in her way it is supposed to Trincomalee, but her destination is not mentioned in the Report of the Master Attendant at Galle.

The Roberts, E. C. Kemp, Master, sailed for Calcutta on Saturday last;—Passengers: Major and Mrs. Staunton.

We regret to say that a Canoe belonging to the Brig. Admiral *Drury*, was upset in Trincomalee harbour on the 16th ultima, while putting to land from that vessel; and that Mr. Ondatje, the Secretary to the Provincial Court of that district, was unfortunately drowned; which, however, is the only life lost by this accident.

A Lover of Justice.

EUNOMUS, REVENU, AND ORS. VERSUS, PERGUSSON, STEAVELY, AND ORS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

EUNOMUS's Second Letter in the *Government Gazette* of last week, escaped timely notice and reply, owing to another article of the *ITINERANT PATRIOT*, as that factious and lettered auxiliary, Mr. RAVENAL-ANTI-RADICAL hath it. This lapse of time is perhaps to be regretted on account of its suffering any little interest which the controversy may have excited to cool;—but as EUNOMUS's answer does not appear to have added any new matter to the Discussion, which rests precisely on the same grounds as before, the delay that has taken place in advertising on that answer is of little moment.

The case between the unknown EUNOMUS on one side, and the well-known PERGUSSON and STEAVELY on the other, stands thus:

The Best Lawyers declare, with all the peremptoriness of repeated assertion, that the Censorship of the Press was illegal and absurd, inasmuch as it could only be put in force by the indirect application of coercive power, not acting through the regular Courts of Justice, but by Military force; and inasmuch as even that coercion could be thus applied only to the small EUROPEAN portion of our population, while the ANGLO-ASIATIC and NATIVES could not be touched by it.

The *Pauper Lawyer* EUNOMUS denounces, with all the eagerness of ratiocination too, that the learned Barristers, have shown themselves ignorant in the Law of this matter of the Censorship; and that the power of Deporting any disagreeable European (*Bryant*) at pleasure, legalizes the Censorship. On the policy or efficacy of the measure, he is silent; leaving the former to be taken up by his REVEREND understrapper, while the latter point, though strongly bearing on the question, and expressly noticed by Mr. PERGUSSON, is wisely passed over by both of these Political Sages—Master and Man.

The real question then at issue is evidently this:—Does the power, however possessed or acquired, of Transportation without Trial, legalize every act perpetrated under the influence of that admitted power? If it does not so, legalizing every act, there is an end of EUNOMUS's argument drawn from the mere possession of power; and we must return to the ground from which we started, and the only true and constitutional ground on which this question can be rightly debated; that is, would each particular measure which is defended or enforced by intimidation under the Deportation clause be in itself legal, if no such power existed?—The most palpable understanding must be convinced that this was the only view in which Mr. PERGUSSON argued the question;—for he distinctly admitted the power, in speaking of its importance as to our ANGLO-ASiATIC children; and the whole scope of those Speeches which have done so much honor to his truly English feelings, went to vindicate the use of Force and Intimidation to effect deeds in themselves, as illegal and unconstitutional, as they were unwise and vicious.

If EUNOMUS reply, that the enforcement of the Censorship under the Transporting power must be LEGAL, because no REMEDY is provided by law against its abuse, we rejoice by denying the fact. There is indeed no remedy on the spot, altho' the commonest arrest in mesno process, or on judgment,—a writ of Non-excitement of a real or fictitious suit,—a bail bond, a caption by the Court of Requests—a habeas corpus,—a subpoena; and sundry other devices of law, can defeat or paralyse the power so much relied on by MONSENUS and his class.—But altho' we have no direct Remedy on the spot, (which indeed would be inconsistent with the establishment of the discretionary power in question,) yet there is a REMEDY, provided by the Common Law in England, for all abuses of power—whatever they may be—howsoever sanctioned by the letter of statute,—whatever ever perpetrated. That Remedy is to be found (where no action of trespass in the case will not avail against oppression) in Impeachment, the only species of Criminal Equity, as it may be called; which ought to be tolerated in a free country like England, a remedy indispensable to the protection of the subject in every country possessed of remote Colonies and obliged to invest its Prime Ministers and Generals with strong discretionary powers.—It will not avail EUNOMUS to say that it is difficult or expensive, for an individual to obtain this remedy, or that the ingratitude of political party in England has diminished the efficacy of Impeachment, by sinking the real merits of every case before Parliament, and by converting each into a mere question of party politics. Justice is every where easily.

Judges are too often biased; but no one then argues that the Remedy of law exists not, or that substantial justice cannot be had; and it is not to be doubted but that English members of parliament will always be found, honest enough to take up and go through with any case of real abuse. Every man will defend for himself, whether the use of force to compel a master illegal person, comes within this description or not. EUNOMUS evidently thinks that the power legalizes every act which it is employed to enforce. Few, if any, is to be hoped, even in those degenerate days, will venture to go quite so far, yet they are placed in this dilemma that if the power does not legalize all, it only legalizes what was already lawful, that is,—it is good for nothing at all in the question of *LAWFULNESS*.

To descend to particulars. No one will endure to hear that the power of Deportation given by the Act, would justify a Government in banishing or threatening with banishment an Englishman who refused to commit a Felony, or a Misdemeanor, or even to compound a felony. The thing is too absurd to be supposed for a moment, and is only stated as an extreme case, because the Transportation clause has no qualifications or exceptions, and leaves every thing to the conscience of the Governing Power.

But let us descend a step further, and come to imaginary cases, where the violation of the laws of the land is not so plain, or where it is not equally tangible and susceptible of proof.

Let us suppose a state of things in India, when factions and parties were running high, the Administration, unscrupulously and unwisely involved in their disputes, and identified with one side. The quarrels assume a legal form, and come to issue before the constituted Tribunals of the place,—a Grand Jury delivers an unpleasing Presentment, or finds,—or does not find,—a pernicious Bill; a Petty Jury convicts or acquits contrary to the hopes or wishes of the Ruling Power,—all this is attributed—of course to,—“factions and motives.” But grant that such were really at the bottom of their conduct,—will even EUNOMUS say that it would be *LEGAL* to transport the Offenders or their supposed Leaders in the Jury? will he say that it would be *LEGAL* even to intimidate those liable to serve on Juries, by intelligible hints on the fatal consequences likely to follow from their yielding to “factions and motives,” &c. &c.? Such things might be said very plausibly, and with reasonable propriety in a Record of Proceedings, or General Letter—but what would be said of them by England?

Or, let us suppose in a similar state of society, that a party in a suit, opposed to the favored side—gained, or was likely to gain, his cause;—and was in consequence ordered “across the surf”—or “warned off” as a “factional person”—“inimical to good order”—and “a disturber of the unanimity of the Settlement.” No doubt such low Fellowes are very disagreeable, and ought to be got rid of—but what says our learned Theban to the *quality* of the measure by which this desirable end is accomplished?

Some years ago, certain officious Mercantile men discovered that particular duties and taxes which had been levied for years on their trade, were *illegal*: measures were taken here and at home, to bring this great question to issue before the regular tribunals; and little doubt was entertained of a favorable result, which would have involved the Company in the payment of enormous sums of arrears,—at the same time that it was expected Parliament would so far compensate the Company, as to lay on the same, or higher duties prospectively. The thing ended in a negotiation and compromise, by which the merchants were set to oppose a Discretionary Law, legalizing past executions, while the duties were in future to be very greatly reduced.—If the Government here had then been guided by the notions of EUNOMUS, and had put a stop to any suit that might have been preparing in the Supreme Court by an aggrieved merchant, by hinting at the *slight* inconveniences of a charter-party voyage in the south-west monsoon, with all the pleasant accomodations of a previous lodgings in the main guard under the assiduous care of a polite Town Major and his grim myrmidon—the risk of pending concerns, thro’ the suddenness of the Execution and so forth; if all this had been done (and it might all be done under the letter or colour of the statute) would even EUNOMUS have been prepared with his ready praises of “powers that be”—to vindicate such things as *LEGAL*?

I have plenty of cases besides these, at the service of my “Learned Friend” if he desires them; but I trust enough has been said to show thinking men that if an Englishman be induced to do—or to acquiesce in that which would be *unlawful* in England,—or if he be made to suffer *harm* in his person or pro-

perty for doing that which is *there* lawful—and not expressly made unlawful in India—>if he be intimidated through denunciations of any kind, from exercising those lawful privileges which adhere to him, wherever the King’s CONGREGATION sits under the King’s FLAG—such punishment and such intimidation would be abuses of power—contrary to the spirit and intent of the statute, and as much open to Remedy by Parliamentary Petition and Impeachment, as any abuse committed by Judges in the plenitude of power, who fine and imprison at their discretion, and cannot be punished but by Parliament alone.

Is the right of speaking his opinions freely of men and measures, (subject only to the penalties of using scandalous, seditious, and libellous words), one of the privileges of an Englishman under our English Government? Is the right of writing, (under similar restraints,) equally his privilege? Is the right of printing and publishing his opinions, with the like limitations, his undoubted privilege wherever English Law prevails and no Statute expressly takes away these Rights? If so—no previous restraint of those privileges can be *legally* imposed. A Censorship on printing is needless illegal than a Censorship on writing—or speaking—or reading—or thinking. The Government may conceive a man to run mad and call for anything it pleases—the statute is absolute and disqualification:—but like every other power delegated in England, it must be exercised under perilous responsibility—in a manner and for purposes not contrary to the Laws of the Land, and the spirit of the British Constitution.

If a Censorship be in itself a lawful measure in Calcutta, why was it not regularly proposed to be enacted into a “Rule AND REGULATION,” with the concurrence of the Advocate General, and consent of the Supreme Court? What prevented this, which would have settled the question at once, but a perfect conviction that with equal hopes of success might be proposed a “Rule and Regulation,” for trying men in Calcutta without a Jury—or establishing an Inquisition on imported Books—or putting down again Free Mason’s Lodges—or any other imaginable absurdity?

EUNOMUS must allow me to say at parting, that he and his high-horse friends are grossly mistaken in regard to a position on which they delight fondly to dwell—“that Englishmen in this country have no Political Privileges.” Let them exchange their birth-right for a mess of porridge if they list and like it! Fortunately, however, for the future destinies of British India, all are not of *their* mind. Whatever EUNOMUS may think, it is as *sure* as any axiom in law, that *Englishmen in India have of right every privilege of their country and nation, that is not expressly taken from them by law*—EUNOMUS’s blunder consists in his mistaking this proposition for its converse, and supposing that we lose—in the first instance, and by coming hither—all privileges but such as are specially conferred on us by particular acts!—He mistakes the *Exception* for the *Rule*! Doubtless in his sense of the matter, and with his notions of English Law, there can *nowhere* be a really Free Press in India, than there can be real freedom of speech or action, or person or purpose—or any thing else. The Gigantic Power of summary and arbitrary Transportation levels all rights whatever, and reduces every man to pure slavery, or the alternative of instant exile—yet who but EUNOMUS and his “jolly Crew” of Abhorrites would call all this, or any thing that such a power may effect *LEGAL*? There are conceivable and desperate emergencies, when an Enemy thundering at our gates without, and Treason within, or other highly dangerous practices not easily reached by law—would justify any Government for exercising its supreme authority for the common safety of all, trusting to indemnity from the nature of the case. So we have seen WARREN HASTINGS ruled by an Armed Forces the process of the Supreme Court, when put in force by madness and folly—by pedantry and bigotry—at the imminent hazard of a general rebellion. The favourite clause of the statute quoted by EUNOMUS (which by the way is not “our original Constitution of 1784” as he unintelligibly styles it) was intended to protect future Governors in like cases of necessity from endangering their lives and fortunes by taking their chance of a Parliamentary Indemnity—and though it be *Statutarily legal* to use the power so vested every day or every hour according to the pleasure of Government, yet it is *unlawful* to establish a Censorship or any other thing *OTHERWISE ILLEGAL*, under the protection and shelter of threats that you *lives will be vindictively applied to those who do not consent to the abridgement of their liberty.*

These are delicate topics to handle, I am aware; and as you are somewhat in bad odour, Sir, at present, I should not have thought of exposing you to possible hazard, by treating of them.

Assassine News.

Mr. Moorecroft's Journey.—It is reported by the people who come from Coonoor Chembok and the other Hill States, that Mr. Moorecroft is still in Lhasa; employed in traffic. Some manceau of Shawl Wool that have been purchased, he has forwarded through the hills towards Nepal, thence to be sent on to Calcutta; he is endeavouring to establish a factory in Lhasa. Mr. M. has ten or twelve soldiers with him for personal protection; and without arrangements with the Turks he cannot proceed further towards Turkmen, he has therefore sent on a trusty person to make those arrangements. Moor Izat Oollah Khan, having a friend in Turkmen, has written to him to message for the road being freed to them, Moor Izat Oollah himself is along with Mr. Moorecroft.

Mr. Moorecroft probably writes to his friends in Hindostan. His letters must be highly interesting. As far as has been yet learned, Mr. M.'s progress has not excited jealousy. At Lhasa and Cote Ran-grab, he was treated with kindness and respect. Moor Izat Oollah, his companion, is a most intelligent and prudent man. He was a public servant under Mr. Bishinotone, when that Gentleman went as Plenipotentiary to Cabul, and Mr. B. will no doubt feel satisfaction in perceiving the enterprise and energy of a man brought forward by himself. If Mr. Moorecroft cannot return by Bokhara through Fergana, Moor Izat Oollah will be able to conduct him from the Chinese Frontiers by the Yenisei Country, into the Valley of Peshawur. In passing from Lhasa to Kashgar and Yarkant, Mr. M. will have to cross the main branch of the Indus, which comes from the East.

These extracts are drawn from information forwarded from Urumchi by Merchants.

Ranjit Singh is on the Shyam, probably thinking of another Expedition to Peshawur.

From the Oudhia Dhabar.—In the beginning of November, Ranjot Singh ordered General Dewan Chand to have the Horse Artillery and the material of his Army put into the best state of efficiency, as he intended shortly to march towards Peshawur. On that day he was told, that Mr. Moorecroft, after exploring and taking drawings of the Antiquities of Khotan, was now on his return. Ranjot observed to his Officers, that the prosperity of the British Government was daily on the increase. The Courtiers answered this by an unanimous declaration, that through the favor of the Sut Govindje, the power of the Malwa Rajah was also on the increase. On this day, he ordered, that the Begums and Zenanah of Shah Zemana, detained at one of the Gates of the Sutlej, should be allowed to pass un molested. Ranjot has the best hopes of getting possession of Peshawur. This station, the Wakooch of Tari Mahmood Khan, the Afghan Sirdar in possession of that part of the country, is in his Camp, and appears to encourage his Guards against the Afghans.

The Lahore Ukhbar of the 10th of November, announces the increased preparations of Ranjot Singh against the Afghans. Lest the patty R-Jahs in the Panjab should take advantage of his absence to aggrandize themselves, he wishes them to accompany his army. The Afgan Chief, Dost Muhammad Khan, sends him a confidential person entreating his immediate advance upon Peshawur. Muhammad Azam Khan is in possession of Cabul, and endeavouring to obtain possession of Prince Kamran's person. Since the treacherous murder of Wazir Putch Khan, the affairs of Prince Kamran appear to have daily become more desperate. His father, Shah Mahmood, is at Herat, and Kamran writes him that he has just defeated the Chief of Merv with great slaughter; his father advises him, however, to make peace with the Prince of Meshid, as he may shortly have Muhammad Azam Khan to attack him from Cabul.

The divisions of the Afghans present a fine opportunity to the grasping ambition of Ranjot Singh; and I apprehend that he will, this cold season, take permanent possession of Peshawur, if not of Cabul. If the Afghans were to unite, he would doubtless be again driven across the Indus, in spite of his Regular Battalion of Horse Artillery.

The letters from the Panjab have for the last three months hinted that Ranjot's late severe illness had increased upon his intellect, and barely left him the usual modicum of brains found in the heads of Leguminos. A perusal of the Lahore Ukhbar

neither confirms nor wholly removes these reports. His temper is, perhaps a little shaken, as he now frequently condescends to abuse the Commandants of Brigades and Battalions, with a coarseness truly undignified. But his preparations for opening the cold season by a rapid advance on Peshawur, his precautions incarrying along with him Fatah Singh of Allo, and the Chief of Rawalpindi, &c. His frequent Reviews, and enquiries regarding the efficiency of his Magazines and the general material of his Army, convince, in my opinion, the same self-possession and clear head which has raised him from a petty Chief to his present eminence.

Even if he succeeds in retaining possession of the Low Country round Peshawur, it may reasonably be doubted whether he can conquer the hardy pastoral Mountainous. The poverty of the country, the firm independence so characteristic of all Highlanders, warrant me in thinking that he will fail in conquering that charming country described so well by Mr. Bishinotone; and that he may even possess the Low Country by a very precarious tenure.

Ranjot should also recollect that he is not a legitimate; that his conquests may at any time be arrested by the fiat of the Ruler of the East in one cold season, and himself numbered among the Chiefs that were;—but if his open policy and good faith preserve him from this misfortune, he should recollect that a Holy Alliance from the West, such as the Kings of Bokhara, Cabul (which, ever of the contending ones he may be) the Chiefs of Candahar, &c., may even endanger the safety of his rickety and sumpuous dominion.

Some system-monger has said that no ambitious man was ever a gourmand. Ranjot is both ambitious and clever, and yet he is very fond of the good things of this world. None of the potty sayings of the Ancients pleases him more than "*Dum vivimus viciimus*"; but then he rejects the well-known translation of Dr. Dodd for that of Mr. SHEPPARD, No. 3, King's Beach Walk.

Sindh has lately experienced a family misfortune. In the death of his favorite daughter, the Jijeb Bee. His wife, the Bee-sah Bee, represented to him the propriety of retiring from Government to enjoy "the luxury of woe" in comparative solitude. Sindh vented to hint his dislike to this anti-social proposition; upon which the Bee, who had been lately reading Paubla, puts her arms a kisho, and parodying the little Countess, said, "Je le veux." Sindh marched out next morning, and has ever since passed his time fishing in the Sindh, smoking his kullah, and making pase-ah-jahs.

Camelions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,
Sir,

For the information of those who are fond of the study of Natural History, I beg leave to make known a few remarks upon the Camelion, from ocular demonstration. It is commonly believed that this curious little animal has the power of changing its colour at pleasure to the same shade as the substance upon which it is placed, and that its tongue is forked. I have kept Camelions in a cage several months, narrowly watching them, and placed them upon different substances for the sake of experiment. I never saw an alteration in their colour, but merely a variation in the shade from a light yellowish green to a very dark olive green. The mottles were always visible, though similarly changed with the shade. The Camelion's tongue, which is nearly three parts the length of his body, is blunt at the end, and not unlike a common probe. From the end of it exudes a small quantity of matter, thick, clear, and glutinous; this he uses in obtaining his prey, which consists entirely of insects. He will remain sometimes for an hour with his tongue upon the ground, and when a sufficient quantity of insects have settled upon it, they are all drawn in and devoured. I have seen this animal dart at a fly settled upon a small piece of paper; the fly escaped, but the paper was drawn to the mouth by the adhesive liquid just referred to, and which I have several times particularly examined. The Camelion possesses the quality generally attributed to him of a power of long fasting.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Madras, Dec. 1, 1856.

Fatal Power of Sorcery.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Recently an instance of the fatal power of Sorcery, designated *Jadogare* by the Natives, having occurred in my family, I submit, through your Paper, a statement of the fact to the exertion of the Public, hoping that it may lead to the enactment, by Government, of some law to prevent the prevalence of so baneful a usage; or if such already exists, to excite the attention of the Magistracy to its suppression.

A female of the Swarce caste, residing in this neighbourhood as the Concubine of a Mahrat, left him of her own accord to live under the protection of my Mahrat, a native of the same part of the country as herself; to avenge which, her former possessor, after in vain calling on my servant to discharge her, assembled a meeting of the Sweeper tribe, who formally decreed that the offender should be excommunicated. This producing no impression on my servant, they next resolved on bewitching him, and intimated that an Evil Spirit would haunt him to death; and sure and lamentable enough he became alarmed, was attacked with fever, and died in the course of three or four days, raving mad, refusing medical aid, and expressing his conviction that he must inevitably die, since his Rumes had brought the Devil down upon him!

After his death a part of the medicine given to him was found concealed in his turban, and to ascertain whether poison had been administered to him, I had the body opened by a Medical Gentleman but no appearance of any deleterious substance having been given, could be perceived.

I am, Sir, Yours &c.

Jan. 1, 1821.

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Bengal Military Fund.

To the Members and Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund.

GENTLEMEN,

I have read with much attention, but with some disappointment and concern, the Circular Letter and proposed Regulations addressed to the Members of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund. Several of the Regulations therein submitted, appear to be not only objectionable, but highly obnoxious. Regulation No. 4 is so injurious to individual rights, that I doubt whether even a majority of votes could give it sanction.

On the whole, it appears to me, that the Propositions now submitted, instead of being for the advantage of the Fund, divest it of its essential characteristic, annihilate it altogether as a Military Fund, and transform it into a mere *Tontine Life Insurance, or Landable Society.*

After having thus expressed my sentiments generally—I shall proceed to give my vote and opinion, on each of the proposed Regulations; making such brief remarks as circumstances may seem to demand.

I.—Agreed to;—Brevet Rank, in the Honorable Company's Army, being attainable by length of Service only, it gives a just claim to rise to the classes of that Rank, on paying the Ordinary Donation; but as Brevet Rank brings with it no increase of Pay, in the H. C. S., it should be optional with Members to subscribe to that higher Rank.

II.—Agreed;—that all Commissioned Officers and Staff having given up Promotion or retired from the Service, are entitled to rise, or subscribe, to the Classes they would have stood in, had they continued on the Service.

III.—Disapproved;—more especially as the sums styled "Increased Donations," are not yet agreed upon.

IV.—I object to every part of the Regulation;—it entirely destroys the character of the Fund as a Military Institution. I consider it essential to its character, that Officers, promoted to a higher Regimental Rank, should rise to the Class of that Rank as a matter of course. The proposal now submitted, cannot properly be called a Regulation. New Regulations of any Fund or Society should affect all equally; but what is now proposed, would be partial in its application, and an abrogation of the rights of the old

and original Members and founders. The concluding part of the Regulation is altogether at variance with the views of the original founders. The proposal that Officers of 30 and 40 years' service, and who have been 4 members from the commencement of the Institution (10 years), should be called on for fresh Certificates of Health and good Report is so indefinite, harsh, and injurious, that I trust it will find few or no supporters in the Bengal Army.

V.—Disapproved;—because the Regulations of the Fund should be in as few words and as distinct as possible; besides, I do not approve of this ascending and descending scheme; it savours too much of the Stock Exchange, buying in and selling out, or speculating in a Military Fund contrary to the best principles of its Institution.

VI.—I am totally in opposition to the liberal spirit which first suggested the Military Widows' Fund, that I trust it never will find its way into our Code. It ought to be remembered that the Fund was first planned and established during a period of severe warfare, when Officers, actuated by a more generous feeling, had in view, as a primary object, the establishment of a Fund that would secure a provision for the Widows of those who fell prematurely in battle. What a contrast have we in the present Regulations, wherein it is proposed "that Officer on actual Service shall not be entitled to rise to a higher Class!" I would propose an Amendment to this Regulation, "That Widows of Officers who fall in battle shall be entitled to a Pension in the Class the next above that to which their Husbands subscribed."

The remaining proposed Regulations being of minor importance, I shall forbear entering upon them.

Much, however, having been said respecting the stability and welfare of the Fund, I regret that a concise Statement or outline has not been published in the Calcutta Papers, at the time the circular Letter and Documents were drawn up.

As far as I have Documents before me, I can see no grounds for entertaining apprehensions of the stability of the Fund. I have no Memorandum of the Balance in favor of the Fund on the 31st of December last; but the Balance on the 31st December 1817 was, Rupees 7,75,000
And ditto 1818, 8,20,700

Being an Increase in that Year of 42,500
After paying all Demands upon the Fund, which are stated at Rupees 70,182.

Thus it appears, that this Fund, which was not in existence in December 1804, had in December 1818 accumulated a capital of more than eight lacrs of rupees, a sum which even at the low Interest of 6 per cent, pays five-tenths of the Pensions and Demands against it; and the Interest during the greater part of the period, (8 years) was no more than 6 per cent. What circumstances have occurred, since that period, to cause such unexpected apprehensions of the stability of the Fund, or to render necessary or warrant the adoption of the Regulations now proposed, I know not. But I think it most requisite, that statements and every possible information should be afforded to the Members and Subscribers, before they are called upon to give their final sanction to Regulations of such vital importance. And I recommended that the period for the Meeting to examine the votes should not be earlier than in the first week in February.

I had nearly forgot to propose, that the 4th Clause of the 10th Regulation of the Bengal Civil Fund be adopted into the Military Code, instead of the present Regulation by which it is understood that Widows on their re-marriage forfeit all future claims on the Fund, viz:—

"Fourthly.—The Pensions of Widows are discontinued on their re-marriage, but, in the event of their being again left in a state of Widowhood, they may again be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, provided they appear to be proper objects for the same."

This would be a more liberal policy, as it is every way for the advantage of the Fund to encourage the re-marriage of their Pensioners.

The first draught of this Letter was addressed to the President and Managers; but it was afterwards suggested to the writer, that the better plan would be to Address the Letter to the Members, and give it publicity by inserting in the *The Journal*, or some other of the Public Papers, and thereby induce discussion and elicit truth.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
Benares, Dec. 7, 1820.
AN ORIGINAL MEMBER.

Essays on Military Law.

We have been favored by the kindness of a Friend with some Essays on different points of Military Law, from the Portfolio of an Officer of a rank, who left India some time ago. One of them is inserted in our Paper of to-day, and we intend to print the rest from time to time. If we were at liberty to name the Author, it would reflect credit upon our paper; and without any name, we think our Military readers will take an interest in the subjects, and admire the candid and reflecting spirit which these discussions exhibit. They were not written for publication, but simply "to collect the Author's sentiments on some important and controversial points of Military Law, for his own satisfaction and information." We mention this in justice to the Author, who would probably have drawn up with more care what he had intended for the press.

ESSAY I.—ON THE REVISION OF THEIR SENTENCE BY A COURT MARTIAL.

"Has a Court Martial the legal power, when ordered to revise its Proceedings, to examine fresh Witnesses, or to re-examine those whose testimony had previously been taken, and recorded on the minutes of the Court?"

This is a question of some importance, for without deciding whether the Supreme Military Authority is ever likely to direct a Court Martial when revising its Sentence to examine fresh evidence, or that it is probable a General Court Martial would summon them of its own accord, still it by no means follows that the Subordinate Military Courts may not be guilty of the practice, and, as far as my experience in such Tribunals extends, I must say, I do not feel any confidence that the manner in which they are constituted, and the judgment by which they are controlled, will exempt them from this and many other errors.

In the Works of such Military Writers as I have access to, I do not find that the point has been noticed; from which we may fairly infer that no instance of the practice had come within their knowledge. A case incidentally quoted by Tyler (See Note p. 345) would seem to imply that fresh Witnesses have been examined by a General Court Martial when revising its Proceedings, but the fact is not distinctly stated, nor does the circumstance, either one way or the other, seem to have excited his attention. It is as follows:—

"In October 1798, Patrick Laffers was condemned to death by a General Court Martial held in Dublin Barracks, for seducing a Soldier of the name of Kennedy to desert from his Regiment, and join a party of Rebels for the purpose of committing murder. The proof rested principally on the testimony of Kennedy. An Officer of respectable rank and character, to whose Regiment Kennedy had belonged, solicited the Lord Lieutenant in order a revision of the Sentence, the consequence of which was a complete proof that Kennedy was an infamous and perfidious wretch, who made a profession of giving false evidence, and snatching away the lives of his fellow creatures, and that in this very case, he had laid a plot to entrap and destroy the Prisoner Laffers, a simple creature, whose greatest offence had been idleness and debauchery. The Court Martial reversed their own sentence, and were thus relieved from the most dreadful of all reflections, the consciousness of innocently warranting the shedding of innocent blood."

Other instances having come to my knowledge, where fresh Witnesses had been examined on the revision of the sentence of a Regimental Court Martial, I consulted upon this point a friend, who from his situation was likely to know if any recorded precedent existed to warrant such a practice, and he stated his sentiments as follows:—

"My decided opinion is, that additional Witnesses, whom the Proceedings of a Court Martial are ordered to be revised, cannot be examined. The Court is to reconsider the evidence before it, and nothing more. The examination of more Witnesses would amount to a new Trial, in contradiction to every principle of English Law, and would enable the Crown to take the most unwarrantable advantages of a Prisoner, by trying what might be elicited by a certain portion of evidence, and withholding such part of it, as it might be thought undesirable to produce, but in the strongest necessity: When the object of a Proceeding is to save the life of a Prisoner, great allowances are made; still the examination of additional Witnesses was, in my opinion, on this instance, (Laffers) illegal."

In the justness of the foregoing sentiments I entirely concur but I think an additional and forcible reason may be urged against the practice. So careful is the Law to afford proper protection to the Prisoner, that before he is called on to enter on his Defence, the Prosecutor is required to produce all the evidence which it is his intention to bring forward, and after he shall have closed the Prosecution, is not allowed to call fresh Witnesses, except the Prisoner shall in his Defence have impeached the credibility of any of the Witnesses for the Prosecution or have introduced any new matter encountering the evidence of the charge, but to which that evidence was not directed. But if on a revision of the Proceedings it were permitted to a Court to examine fresh Witnesses, this rule and the protection flowing from it, would be set aside; and after the Prisoner's Defence, and the proof by which it was substantiated should have become known, new evidence might be adduced, say extra judicial for the purpose, to defeat the force of it, and the Prisoner be thus made the means of his own destruction.

I may therefore venture to assert that the practice is neither legal nor expedient, and should be most resolutely opposed if ever attempted to be introduced. In the case of Loftus, the Lord Lieutenant, after taking proper steps for ascertaining the character of Kennedy, ought to have disapproved of the Court's Proceedings and directed the release of the Prisoner.

Lord Byron's Don Juan.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

It is doubtless true that an attack on the moral character of a man who appears only under a fictitious name cannot affect him beyond the immediate circle of his acquaintances, where perhaps he needs no defense; but it will be a sufficient apology to you for again abounding the subject of Lord Byron's "Don Juan" on the notice of your readers, that though "YACOON TONSON's" person is unknown, his sentiments are public.

No man will ever consider the *Reply* of your Correspondent "A CI-DEVANT ADVOCATE," as an Answer to YACOON. His first paragraph subjects our best Epic and Dramatic Poets, as well as our most distinguished Moralists and perhaps our Historians, to the same censure that he so liberally bestows on the *carried* Byron. I shall therefore say little further to it. The latter, with an attack on YACOON's morality (natural enough to CI-DEVANT) tells us simply that YACOON is wrong; and that none of the *penetrating men* (of whom CI-DEVANT is assuredly one) will ever believe him right; but as to the *qua-modo* of YACOON's fallibility, he leaves us precisely as he found it.—This, as YACOON justly observed to me, is an objection without an argument, and CI-DEVANT may therefore consider himself as already answered.

In fact, Sir, it is mere shadow-lighting.—CI-DEVANT *knows*, but his hopes are nothing. They do not even amount to an assertion, and consequently he might just as well have whistled "Lillibullero," as my Uncle Toby did.—The point is not whether "Don Juan" will be found in the hands of a *virtuous woman*, but whether women in general, and men too, will be more urged to than deterred from the perusal by Blackwood's Review. This I believe is the only assertion that my friend YACOON made without offering proof, and it is a point of fact that most speak for itself; but CI-DEVANT would reduce the argument to one extremely improper and indecent note for a Newspaper.

The design of the Poem must ever be matter of opinion, according to the impressions which various tempers receive from it; nor did YACOON offer its satirical tendency as the reason why it should be read; but simply as a rebuff to the Reviewers, who declare that his Lordship's principles and design can admit of our interpretation only—YACOON may more fairly be considered as a Moderator of the answers passed on Lord Byron, than as his decided Advocate; but if he be so, he has at least given us as good reason for taking up his cause, as CI-DEVANT has why he should drop it.

But CI-DEVANT is at any rate consistent: his attack on YACOON's morality was to be expected: Like the Angel of the Lord, he drives him from the Paradise of Innocence, because he has eaten the Tree of Knowledge.—Satiricity is the usual resource of lack of argument; but let me beware. His fear evinces his opinion, and it is not impossible that they may be turned against himself. The purity of our lovely country women is but little beholden to him who suspects it can be pointed by the effusions of a poetical enthusiast.

Yours, Sir, your obedient Servant,
PHILO-YACOON;

Dec. 11, 1829.

Musical Dispute.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.***Sir,**

Having been presented yesterday with Mr. Linton's Reply (as a New Year's Gift) to my late Statement, may I request, through your Paper, to inform my Friends and the Public in general, that ill-health at present compels me to go on the River, but that immediately on my return I shall furnish them with a complete Refutation of every thing advanced in the above Pamphlet, calculated either directly or indirectly to affect my reputation as a Musical Professor, or my conduct as a Man.

*January 2, 1821.***Public Entertainments.****W. LACEY.**

Conversations.—The first Evening of the New-Year was ushered in auspiciously by one of the fullest and most brilliant Assemblies that has been for a long time seen at the Town-Hall. The hour of visiting this place of Fashionable Resort is perhaps too late to admit of that early retirement which Health requires. If the Dancing commenced at 9 instead of 10, it might close soon after midnight, which, in regular Assemblies that recur at frequent and fixed periods, is perhaps sufficiently late for all purposes of actual enjoyment. The Music does not appear to us to be as good as formerly, tho' there are some Instruments in the Orchestra very perfect. The Band at the entrance might benefit too, by some judicious superintendance, as to the choice of Pieces for the intervals between the Dances.

Quadrilles seem still to hold their place in general estimation; and it cannot be denied that both the music and the movements of this Dance are more agreeable and more graceful than any other in use in English society, so that they are likely to maintain their ground, notwithstanding the many who abstain from joining in them and confine their participation to the country-dance alone.

The great preponderance of Military above all other classes in an Indian Ball-Room, gives it an appearance of a different nature from the Balls of England, except, perhaps, those of garrisoned Towns. Among the Ladies too, there is a striking characteristic to distinguish the Ball-Rooms of India from those at home. For here there are neither Dowagers of Sixty, nor young Girls of Fourteen; and of those who actually join in the Dance, the limits are still more confined as to age, seldom passing the extremes of 20 and 30 on either side. If there is not quite so much of animation and real interest in the scene, there is at least an equal proportion of fine forms and features—something deficient in bloom of complexion—quite as much of fashion, though less perhaps of taste and sickness of dress;—but the most remarkable feature is a certain coldness, and not merely indifference to, but almost aversion from the attentions of strangers, which is remarked of our Ladies particularly, by all Foreigners who visit this Presidency from any of the French Settlements, and who never leave an English Ball-Room without a conviction that while the Gentlemen there yield themselves up to the pleasure of the hour, the serious reserve of the Ladies has its origin in some cause beyond their power to divine.

A Conversation is, of all other public Assemblies, the one in which the barriers that oppose themselves to familiar intercourse, are most effectually removed, in Europe; and while we import the name of this Assembly from Italy, the best Dancing which it can boast from France, and the youth and beauty that occasionally fill it from our own happy country of England, it would be desirable to see that the examples of France and Italy, had left something more than the mere name, and the dance, as worthy of imitating with our own. The happiest combination that could be formed, perhaps, is the oblique and firm propriety of the English character, adorned by the dignified urbanity of the Italian, and rendered winning and delightful by the charms and unconscious grace and freedom of the French.

We do not consider to ourselves a Censorship on manners. It is sufficient to bear the burden that our strictures on weightier matters of public business throw upon our shoulders; and it would be no light addition to them to raise the anger of those who rule our pleasures too. But having seen and felt the powerful influence of the combination to which we advert, our respect and admiration of that portion of society is best shown in the wish that they should out-rival every nation on earth in all the blandishment of manners, as they now do in sterling excellence of character, in bloom of beauty, in strength of understanding, and in sweetness of temper.

Journal in Nepal.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

Amidst the delight I experienced in perusing Mr. Fraser's Journal in Nepal, I was not a little shocked and disgusted with the vanities, and even seeming delight with which that interesting Traveller joins in the Idolatrous Worship of the Hindoo. Had his Tour been made in disguise, or had the performances of these rites been the only mode of admittance to the sacred places of the Hindoos, there might have been some shadow of excuse. But all his compliances seem to have been gratuitous and unasked. It must have a strange and inconsistent appearance to the Pandits and other men of any observation among the Hindoos, that amidst all our boast of our Religion being the Truth alone, and our great and benevolent exertion to convert India to its "easy yoke," to see one of our enlightened selves kneeling at their own reprobated shrines. I make no farther comment.

Your obedient Servant,**A CHRISTIAN,***Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1820.***Original Poetry.***To Lord Byron on reading his Don Juan.*

The Muse that norn'd thee with her brightest flame,
Now blinches for thee with a Mother's shame—
She, never gifted Son so far before,
And never Son disgrac'd a Mother more—
The more her favors to thy soul were giv'n
The more thy song prophag'd the gift of heaven
Sighing she hade thee, R-probat, farewell—
When from the sky like Lucifer you fell
And took this strain, that breathes alone of hell.

A Translation of a Hindoo Poem, commencing—

لے جان بن جن میری بار لو کاشن

2.

Oh! come to the gardens, my Love,
Oh! come to the bower of delight,
Where the vain-flouting roses confusion shall prove
To gaze on thy beauties more bright
In the shades of Bush-shrub are rubies produced,
Which in beauty all others exceed,
But more crimson than they are the blossoms suffused
O'er thy cheeks and thy nose when they swell
Soft, pointing, and glowing with anger or love,
And dewed with a nectar like that from above.

2.

Oh! to gaze on thy charms I delight,
While thy curls round thy face darkly play
They look like the black-lined coming of night
To shadow the radiance of day!
Thou'rt round as a goblet at evening declines
The red lovely beams of the sun,
No longer the eve thy adorn white red shines
Thy mane spined hand, while I run
To drink from its goblet the nectar of love,
Exquisite and sweet as the nectar above.

3.

Oh! thou who art fair as the moon,
A bow is thine eyebrow as dark,
Thine eye like the arrow on aim,
Has it made my poor bosom the mark?
And soon shall prove fatal its aim to my heart,
Yet come to the bower of delight,
Thou frown'st a denial—O! daylight depart,
Nor ever return to my sight—
No more lovely evening comes o'er the grove,
For Fate is unkind and tyrannic my love.

*N——, Dec. 1820.***ROB ROY.**

Atlantic Slave.—Our new guidon was adopted over our march past at Calcutta on Tuesday evening.—
Murder at Madras.—The *Advertiser*, in its usual tone of *Non-Sensibility*, failed to impress the gravity of our Statement respecting the Massacre at Madras, and talk of the "Injustice and abominable conduct of the *Imperial*" in employing plans to do wrongfully reward culprits of the horrors which led to this outrage on humanity. That *opposition* was quite reasonable, and *opposition* to any statement respecting the gravity of one State's conduct in another, we beg to repeat for your information, may have to satisfy the *Advertiser*, which now says all Amros would be baptised with the *Lies of the Persons killed*, was forcible, as it is in the original Document which states, by the *Philippine Gazzette*, from China, respecting the opinion of the *secretaries* of *Madras*, mentioned by us as the "commonly received." But, is that *generally* received?—though the *Advertiser* will no doubt accept the contrary,—that the fact, of not a single Spanish sailor being in the *List of the killed*, is one which rests on the *accuracy* of that Document, itself, and is open to the inspection of any one disposed to examine it?—and that the discrediting of Mr. Sheldrick's *testimony* in the body, his *hypocritical expression*, and the treatment of the *murdered*, *thrice* amid execrations against them, as *Chinese*, were *any* *similarity* of the *Massacres* by whom the *list of the killed* were furnished, and is unfortunately too true, however, the *Advertiser* may affect to dispute with James *the last* *British* *officer*.—Thus far as to the *fact*;—for the *opposed* government the remaining *controversy*, we are *obliged* to *confess*; but we *discreased* the *whole* *light* of the *Murders*, and the *already* *extinguished* *hopes* of *an* *arbitrary* *Government*, the *Colonial* *Ministers* were *more* *than* *shorn* of *all* *their* *resources* to *justify* *so* *arbitrary* *treachery* with, *more*, *perhaps*, *power* to *reinforce* *any* *such* *hypothetical* *or* *extraneous* *objection* which *we* *give* *below*.—Besides this *Colonial* *Mis-government*, *whatever* *other* *glory* *for* *treachery*; and *then* *marked* *success*,—as well as to the *Anglo-Indian*, under *whose* *unscrupulous* *dictation* *this* *horrid* *production* *was* *assassinated*; all is left by *the* *over-weight* *the* *service* *of* *an* *arbitrary* *system* *of* *military* *rule* *in* *Asia* *to* *justify* *it* *which* *we* *now* *believe* *is* *fallen*.—Let *them* *blame* *China* *because* *she* *was* *the* *hand-maid* *of* *the* *blood* *and* *the* *bliss* *both* *will* *fall* *into* *the* *same*!—*was* *more* *of* *concerning* *not*—*too much* *of* *calm* *and* *cool* *in* *China* *Colonial* *treachery*.—*We* *hear* *that* *the* *Colonial* *Ministers* *and* *the* *party* *are* *at* *their* *rests*, *having* *got* *to* *the* *di* *Quang-*
tau, *etc.* *where* *they* *commenced* *retreating* *on* *Wednesday* *the* *2nd* *of* *November*. *His* *Excellency* *handed* *to* *pass* *the* *Colonial* *Ministers* *at* *Calcutta* *on* *Wednesday* *and* *Thursday* *to* *spend* *the* *remainder* *of* *December* *on* *Friday* *the* *20th*, *from* *whence* *they* *were* *to* *leave* *the* *country*. *The* *Party* *were* *expected* *to* *return* *about* *the* *22* *of* *January*, *to* *mark* *festive* *days* *for* *Calcutta*.

Dakhi.—Letters from *Dakhi*, of the 21st of November, state that the winter has unusually well begun here at *Dakhi*, *etc.* *etc.* *etc.* before; when *Europe* *was* *generally* *in* *deep* *snow*. It was reported at *Dakhi* that *the* *Major*'s *14th* *Battalion* *of* *Foot* *were* *about* *to* *move* *to* *Shillong*. Letters of December 6th state that the weather was then so bad that they *had* *been* *obliged* *to* *stop* *at* *Shillong* *and* *wait* *for* *the* *weather* *to* *improve* *to* *allow* *them* *to* *have* *adequate* *protection* *from* *wind* *and* *snow*, *of* *which* *they* *had* *no* *experience*. The sun, which *had* *been* *the* *object* *of* *their* *regard*; and a *cloudy* *day*, which hid him from their sight, was looked on with as much horror as the English fog of November. Rain was expected about Christmas, by those skilled in the *prophecies* of *weather*; and severe frosts were then expected, which might shew the error, though these were already very forward.

Siam and Ann.—It appears that a war with *Siam* has been early determined on at the Court of *Annam*; and *negotiations* have been set in *process* for *commencing* it with *either*. *Emperor* *supplies* *of* *money* *had* *been* *received* *from* *all* *the* *provinces*, and in consequence of the operation of *this* *measure*, *"Money"* *had* *become* *very* *scarce* *at* *Rangoon*, and *the* *markets* *were* *of* *necessity* *very* *dull*. A *body* *of* *men* *was* *expected* *there*, *according* *with* *followers*, *to* *the* *Emperor*, *under* *the* *command* *of* *an* *officer* *of* *high* *rank*. This was to be the *meat* *of* *a* *great* *Army*, since it was to be augmented by a *man* *from* *every* *family* *in* *Port*, and to be afterwards increased further in *the* *same* *manner*, as it passed through other provinces to the *Emperor's* *frontier*. Where it was intended to be *halted*, the family was to pay a sum of from 50 to 100 *Rials*, and by this and other *exactions* the *few* *peasants* *for* *keeping* *the* *Emperor* *feast* and *affluency* *were* *to* *be* *provided*.—*Hawk*.

Public Entertainments.

Theatre.—In consequence of the continued indisposition of one of the principal *Amateurs*, who was to have taken a leading part in the Play of *Henry the Fourth*, as well as the indisposition of a *Gentleman* who was to have made his *entrance* on this occasion, the Performance intended for Saturday next, has been further *postponed*. The *Managers*, however, with that liberality which so *characterizes* their *manners*, being unwilling to suffer the *annual* *period* *to pass* *by* without affording the *ordinary* *their* *undivided* *gratification* from this rational source of amusement, have made great exertions to substitute other Plays for the *existing*, and accordingly the *Orient Guard* or *The Rose*, and the *Monk* *Hermitage* or *Amrose*, *King of Little Britain*, have been substituted for *Henry*.

It is not *as* generally *known* *perhaps* as it ought to be, that in order to maintain the efficiency of the *Theatrical* *Establishment* at *Calcutta*, a *large* *Monthly* *Expenditure* must be kept up, to discharge the Salaries of the *Professional* *Performers*, the *Musician*, *the* *Clerk* *Passer*—and other persons indispensable to the existence of the *Theatre*, besides a variety of other incidental expenses that are incurred, whether Performances are got up or not. Under these circumstances, all those of the *community* who feel any interest in the preservation of this rational *Amusement*, must deem it their duty to aid the *Managers* in their laudable *endeavours* at once to keep the *Establishment* free of *embarrassment*, and no to maintain its efficiency *as* to be able to get up the best, *planned* *Play* on a *short* *notice*, whenever a combination of favorable circumstances may enable them to avail themselves of the talents of *Amateurs* visiting the *Station*—as well as to be prepared with *Plays* of a *lighter* *kind*, whenever accident, as in the present instance, deprives them of the services of those to whom the *Establishment* is chiefly indebted for its permanent attractions and support. We trust therefore that the readiness of the *Managers* thus to contribute to public gratification to the extent of their means, even under unpropitious circumstances, will be met with a correspondent *feeling* on the part of those whose pleasures are thus consulted, and that we shall see as full a *House* as witness *The Rose* and *Amrose*, as if no accident had *caused* to render the *further* *postponement* of *Henry the Fourth* unavoidable.

We may add here, that from the cast of the *First Piece*, which we have seen—*Priyella* *Zingay* is in the hands of *Mr. Cook*, *to* *likely* *to* *be* *done* *in* *the* *most* *animated* *and* *lively* *manner*; and the part of *Mrs. Le Blood*, which is assigned to *Miss Williams*, is *sure* *of* *having* *justice* *done* *to* *it* *by* *that* *highly* *interesting* *and* *deservedly* *popular* *Actress*.

Of Amrose we "need not speak." Its repetition, by particular desire, is at once a proof of its attractions, and to some degree a *slight* of its *being* *got* *up* "with" all the *skill* that such a request *entitles*—and we again repeat our *hope* that these *exercises* of the *Classical Dramatick*, will be rewarded with a *full* *house* and a rich harvest of *applause*.

Monday **Dec.** **12.**—Lady Colville's *"at home,"* on *Thursday* last, *W.M.* a *delightful* *treat*; the joyous *"sweet sounds* *as* *well*, *as* *of* *dancing*, *once* *highly* *esteemed*.

We *trust* to be *permitted* to *inform* our readers that the Honourable *the Governor* is *in* *progressive* *state* *of* *recovery*, and that he will *soon* *be* *able* *to* *resume* *his* *journey*.

The arrival of the *Princess* *of Wales*, H. C. Crozier, from *Mass.*, with the official *salutation* of the *Emperor* of *Leakie*, has only confirmed the former reports. We referred to *that*, however, that measures are about to be taken *not* *will* *ensure* a *perfect* *rehabilitation*. *Tenders* for *transport* *by* *steamer* *tramps* to *that* *port* *are* *already* *invited*; they will be received till *May* *1860*, and *the* *troops* *are* *in* *a* *state* *of* *preparation*, *thus* *why* *need* *they* *be* *ready* *to* *call*, *about* *the* *end* *of* *the* *present* *year*.

The *New Bremen*, Captain *Cook*, commanded by the *same* *officer* *as* *before* *last* *yesterday*, *arrived* *at* *the* *Chinese* *Fleet* *on* *the* *11th* *of* *October*, *preceded* *by* *the* *1st* *of* *November*, and *left* *that* *the* *1st* *of* *December*.

The most gratifying news *from* *this* *quarter* is that *"40* *new* *ships* *have* *arrived* *safe*, *and* *the* *Cotton* *Market* *had* *now* *been* *well* *recovered* *before*, *announcing* *that* *there* *had* *been* *no* *loss* *of* *any* *of* *these* *40* *ships*, *and* *that* *the* *Comptroller*,

Improvements in Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,
Sir,

In making any improvements in a City or, in its Suburbs, we should always endeavour to consult the comforts of all classes as much as possible. The several Squares, in Calcutta add to the beauty of the Metropolis of British India, furnish water for the inhabitants, and likewise for the purpose of watering the roads.

The Inclines on each side of the Course might be made more fit for all the purposes above mentioned. These Inclines are extensive, and, at present lost in a mass, to the Public, whence were more tanks made, the inhabitants would be able to procure water without going to any distance, and the whole course of the Course, of Chawringhee, &c. might be watered by the employment of a few water-engines.

In the hot weather, the upper part of the Course is dusty, but were tanking at convenient distances, the whole might be passed.

The Inclines might be converted into promenades, by walls being made round the whole extent of them, and other walls might be made in diagonal directions and down the centre of each side.

The space between Chawringhee and the Fort must always be kept free of large buildings, as their erection is objectionable in a Military point of view; but the sides of the Inclines might be very proper places for the erection of esplanades, or stations intended to accommodate the deeds of valor or public acts of the warrior or the statesman, and the erection of such would add beauty to the general appearance of Calcutta, while at the same time a grand object would be gained, as the staines, &c. would be constantly presented to the public view, whereas such being erected in the Fort, or elsewhere, are, in a great degree, withdrawn from the public eye, as the great mass of the inhabitants never resort to such places.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Counter Statement.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.
Sir,

In your Paper of the 20th ultmo, a person subscribing himself *An Eye Witness*, professes to detail the particulars of a *School-boys' Quarrel*, which lately occurred in the play-ground of a respectable Seminary in this city; and this he does with no other apparent incentive than to give a wrong bias to public opinion against the reputation of a School daily rising into notice, just from the notoriety which he alludes to, but from the acknowledged acidity and ability of its present Conductors. Had *An Eye Witness* correctly reported the statements of that side to which he gives implicit credit, I should have acquitted his vicious zeal of wilful misrepresentation, and considered it as an unfeigned freedom to justify the party for whom he pleaded; but he has deprived me even of this alternative by designating himself *An Eye Witness*; and consequently at necessity to what occurred; for although he possessed the means of quelling the disturbance, he informs us, by implication, that he quietly viewed the whole, "till a young man hurriedly came to the Plaintiff's assistance," who "at present did not see the scene with the same satisfaction" as *An Eye Witness*.

The case at the Police, simple as it is, must have been misinterpreted; the decision is on record, and bears no depth interpretation, viz. "You (the Teacher) cannot be considered as accessory to a misdemeanour committed during your absence, and it appears to evidence, without your knowledge." Now this learned Reporter, *An Eye Witness*, throwing off the trammels of veracity, gives a verdict to his own chaotic eye, "that the Defendant was not accountable for the actions of his pupils, although it would have been better, had he interfered." This implies that the Defendant was guilty; whereas the Magistrate's decision was grounded only on the chance of the Defendant, that the whole narrative of him could admit of a plausibility to say, a train of deliberate falsehoods; for example, "He one day paid a visit to his old Teacher, who received him with great courtesy, inviting him to take dinner and drinking wine with them?" It is afterwards added that, "when he was about to depart, (i. e. leaving the school) a number of the Defendants' pupils having conspired together, had beaten him, &c." Now it will be easy to prove by the words of the Plaintiff himself, that the circumstance of his dining

and taking wine with his Teacher, occurred three weeks prior to the day of the affray, on which day, dinner was over before he commenced himself. The following is an Impartial Statement, drawn from the converging testimony of both parties, and may be relied upon as correct.

The Plaintiff, now whose evidence shows the writer of the *Defendant* *An Eye Witness*, has founded his statement of the case, had been *destitute* of visiting his old Teacher for three weeks, previous to the period when the prisoners of which he complains first joined. It appears from the converging testimony of each of the evidence as had witnessed the facts, and particularly during his interviews to the Defendant, that there had been several disputes between the Plaintiff and the boys, and that he had not only given evidence to the public in general, but had uttered most invective and abusive language to two or persons, who were bound to declare that they would call him to account for his肆虐 conduct. When he called at the School on Monday the 20th ultmo, he was received by Mr. Turner Instructor, with his usual civility, and requested to take a Chair. Thereafter, for a few minutes, he continued the interview in order to put the School-folks in the play-ground; thus being the real object of Mr. Turner's visits, and not the safety of Mr. Tuckett, as is pretended by the writer of the anonymous paper above alluded to. The Plaintiff had not remained long with his companion, when some unexplained circumstances relating to his late conduct and before any personal violence was offered to him, he came up to one of the Teachers then sitting in the hall, and in a tone of impudence that should have put him to the blackest shame, that he had something to communicate in private. The gentleman, whom he thus accosted, observed that name, as the Plaintiff had been so-indulged on Monday, himself, however, having invited the boys by promise, their master, however, not unwillingly except that they would show him any previous respect, then he had first made affidavit to this man, and if he had omitted any harsh language, it was fully elicited by the impetuosity of his late behaviour. Upon this, the Plaintiff left, and joining the boys a second time, received what news from two of them only, and a stroke with a switch, which soon separated by a young man, belonging to the Establishment. The gentleman to whom the Plaintiff had at first applied, at this time either in the hall, with two others, and upon hearing the noise of the affray in the play-ground, came out immediately to inquire into the cause of it;—he not only caused his pupils to desist from any further assault, but remonstrated Plaintiff to leave the premises, since it appeared that his visit was calculated to create alteration and disturbance among the boys, rather than to promote any friendly intercourse. To this he replied, that he (the Plaintiff), would take notice of the affray, and departed.

On Friday, the 20th ultmo, the case was tried by the Magistrate of the Police, who, upon hearing the evidence on both sides, denied that as the gentleman could not be responsible for misdemeanours committed in his absence and without his presence or knowledge, he could not be considered as accessory to the violence laid to his charge. With regard to the particular individuals who had assisted the Plaintiff, he pronounced an impossible adjustment of their quarrel; and for this purpose, recommended the Defendants to present a written apology to the Plaintiff, which being accepted, the audience accordingly dispersed.

From a comparison of the foregoing statement with the letter of the *Eye Witness*, it will be obvious to every judicious enquirer, how far his groundless assertions are qualified to credit. And what must have been the motives by which he has been actuated.

Calcutta, January 1, 1821. ONE WHO HEARD TWO SIDES.

OF THE SAME STORY.

Note.—Having thus placed the statements of the *Witnesses*, both sides of this Question before the public eye, the continued interest of the subject will not admit of our giving place to any further extension of the Controversy;—indeed, nothing but a wish to preserve the greatest impartiality, and to avoid the imputation of injustice to those who left themselves aggrieved, could have induced us to give so much space as has already been given to a writer of so little importance to the community generally, however seriously interested in the parties themselves.—*Ed.*

RIGHTS OF CAPTIVES.

On the Marriage of Lady Anne Clifford (as we observed last week) of the Honourable Captain Lord Brougham, and Miss M. G. B.

Her excellency, my Lady Anne Clifford, & Lord Brougham.—A
When I say, in my state, he was like this, world
would have said, "What a fine fellow!"—but now, when
I say, in my state, he was like this, world
will say, "What a fine fellow!"—and I will add, "What a
brave man whom thou shalt marry!"—you will be great
For Grace-ward whereof I writhed much.

—And when I say, in my state, he was like this,
He is a dandy like this!—and a wretched man, indeed!

—And eyes full in eyes of woe—dame,—
And eyes of black, their hosts, who have
What meet thy conquerors be, fair dame,
Who kill at once with black and blue?

—C. D. B. (Sir) John Bell A. (continued), and so on, and so on.

TO THE 'BUTTERFLY' POET.

See the Calcutta Journal for December 10, 1860, in which a lady writes:

“We write these thoughts for her benefit only,
Concerning the butterfly, who,
Of singular beauty, is rating—
The world over down, the world’s falling;

—I know—and so when again
Thou dostest thy visit, amissly, poor,

Woman! how when pale and failing heart,
Picks in thy breast—so contempt,

I’ll drag thee forth, and show the world,
That man, whose mighty worth is buried

Again, a woman!—Oh! how shame,
That made them wish to hide the name;

And poorly try to rage, unknown,
To all the world—save her alone;

When first you gave, and she receiv’d
That pledge of friendship, “I was bold!

Thy heart was pure and good, and she

Thought then were no sinosity.

Her guileless breast could never divine,
That intent guile was lodged in thine;

Now, when her judgments you preferred,
Could you believe that judgement and I?

What wonder, then, thy gift was claim’d
True friendship’s pledge, and so estim’d!

But when her terrified eyes beheld,
The vice, Hypocrisy had call’d,—

When all thy falsehood came to view,

And Florida, would desire, compared to you—

What wonder that she now with fear,
And anger, thy soul’s gift, or even

Her spoiler breast—or that she parted,

With one so black, so hollow, hearted?

In misery to thyself, say, not.

That then went true, while she forgot
The vow of friendship, that had promis’d

Between you, though friend to last?

But rather say that she believed

Too ready, and was by you deceived.”

(Continued.)

On the Earl of Liverpool’s Talking on Thursday Evening the 10th of July, of being tried by Peers.

“There is a parson this, Shepherd.”

Lord Liverpool is willing now, we see,
To take his trial by Peers.
I think he’s right—especially though we daily,
How much more evil this is than the old Bill,
The people tried the fugitives would check
The Lordship just to send this to the Bank.

London, July 8, 1860.

MUSCIPULUS.

Missouri—two years ago, the Military Widow’s Fund had been established, and now, in view of the present difficulties, it is proposed that another will be established, and that the same be called the “Military Widows’ Fund.”

To J. YOUNG, Esq., President of the Military Widow’s Fund.

My dear Sir—

I am sorry to observe that there is still want of an improvement of this valuable Institution, the Bengal Military Widow’s Fund. I am, however, of opinion, (I believe) with many others, that the Committee of Management, proposed in the old and the new Rules, should not be responsible for the expenses of subscriptions, but that they should be responsible for the expenses of administration, and that the same may be left to the discretion of the members, provided that Rule, Article 7, of the present Rules, which relate to Administering into such Class, provided each Member has been a Member, or Subscriber, for at least five years previous to his application.

I wish to recommend to the Managers, the abolition of the 8th article of the present Regulations, by which, “No married Officer shall be admitted as a Member unless Wife is not actually in Bengal, at the time he makes his application;” and to substitute instead, this: “An Officer marrying in England, shall be eligible to become immediately a Member, under the same Rules by which he would be admitted if he resided in the jurisdiction of that Government, as I suppose is at present understood; and that it shall not be necessary that his Wife proceed to India.”

I further recommend that Subscribers, on Enrolment, be allowed to continue their Subscriptions during a certain period, either paying the amount to the Managers of the Fund in London, or for a certain period (say two years) in advance to the Treasurer at Calcutta, previous to embarking for England; and that unless a Subcriber has continued his Subscription while on Passage, he shall not be admitted as Member, until the arrival of himself and Wife in Bengal.

It seems to me very desirable, that a Statement of the Funds, and Lists of Widows receiving Pensions, should be published annually; this was formerly the case, but I have not seen any such publication for the last two or three years. To this may be added a List of the Members, showing the Class to which they belong, and a List of Subscribers, showing the amount of their Monthly Subscriptions. I have subscribed to the Fund from its commencement in 1860, and do not know that a single Shilling of my Subscription has ever been received by the Fund; it has frequently happened that a Pay-Master has forgotten to deduct my Subscription till reminded of it by me; his Babes may have forgotten to carry the amount to the Credit of the Fund.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER, VERY DESIROUS
OF BECOMING A MEMBER.

Books of the Library,
December 9, 1860.

COOL INDIAN MILITARY AUTHORITY.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Under the Madras Presidency, a general Rule has been established in all Garrisoned Forts, prohibiting the appearance of mounted Natives without a written Passport, and this is only granted to those of the greatest rank and known respectability.

Not very long ago, the following scene took place at one of the gates of Badami, a town situated in the southern Malabar country, between the rivers Malaprabha and Geoprabha.

The attention of the Sentry on duty was arrested by the appearance of a Native on horseback, who was approaching with the intention of riding into the place. The Sepoy directed him to dismount, telling him at the same time the nature of the orders he had received, and that it was his duty to observe them. Notwithstanding this caution, the Native attempted to force his way.—On the spot, the Sepoy, a Warrant-Officer turned out to be, was unseated—he instantly set off for Durwan, and made out a most impudent and pitiful case, which he laid before the Magistrate, who immediately commanded the Sepoy from Badami, a distance of nearly sixty miles.

The Officer Commanding at Kallidur, (under whose orders Badami lies,) immediately wrote to the Magistrate, relating the matter as it had happened, and as I am informed, told the Magistrate,

men that if there was any blame to be attached to any one—it would fall more properly on himself than upon the Deputy, who had only acted according to his orders. Notwithstanding this, the Magistrate persisted in summoning the Deputy, and fined him the sum of a Rupee.

Thus it appears that a Soldier in certain cases may be punished in the following dilemma:

If he obeys the orders of his Military Superior, he is liable to be tried by a Civil Court;

If he disobeys them, he is punishable by Court Martial.

This is manifestly a state of things which is undesirable, and, firmly stated, in order to obviate the situation of difficulty, and to render it less liable to occur in future, Mr. H. A. Apperley, in the Councils, cannot have sanction of English Law, and the following course would

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servt.,
Kulnagar, 31st Oct. 1870.

MINOR.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRECEDING ADVICE, I DESIRE TO RECOMMEND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL SHOULD TAKE THE FOLLOWING COURSE:

CALCUTTA JANUARY MATCHES.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1872.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—G. M. D. Elliott.

1. Mr. Oakeley's b. b. Snell, 10 years, 1 month, 1 day.

2. Mr. Black's b. C. m. Hill, 10 years, 1 month, 1 day.

3. Mr. Walter's b. b. Galloway, 10 years, 1 month, 1 day.

4. Mr. Evans's g. b. Astbury, 10 years, 1 month, 1 day.

Time 12 p.m.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. Chatterjee.

1. Mr. Tressel's c. c. Philo, 4 years.

2. Mr. Walter's c. b. Monier, 5 years.

3. Mr. Evans's g. b. Astbury, 6 years.

4. Mr. Evans's g. b. Astbury, 6 years.

Time 12 p.m.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

**Range of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in the shade and open air
in a N. W. aspect, 7 miles North of Calcutta, for the
month of December 1870.**

Date.	Time.	Degrees	Time.	Degrees	Time.	Degrees
1	6 a. m.	54	6 p. m.	78	6 p. m.	58
2	6	66	2	70	6	58
3	6	56	2	80	6	59
4	6	60	2	80	6	76
5	6	60	3	74	6	69
6	6	64	2	76	6	68
7	6	60	2	78	6	67
8	6	60	2	78	6	67
9	6	56	2	78	6	67
10	6	56	2	77	6	69
11	6	66	2	74	6	69
12	6	53	2	73	6	69
13	6	62	2	73	6	69
14	6	59	2	73	6	68
15	6	61	2	71	6	67
16	6	60	2	71	6	66
17	6	60	2	72	6	67
18	6	60	2	72	6	67
19	6	51	2	74	6	66
20	6	60	2	76	6	66
21	6	49	2	74	6	66
22	6	58	2	76	6	66
23	6	60	2	76	6	66
24	6	49	2	76	6	66
25	6	44	2	79	6	66
26	6	49	2	74	6	66
27	6	56	2	80	6	67
28	6	56	2	76	6	66
29	6	60	2	76	6	63
30	6	48	2	71	6	62
31	6	49	2	70	6	62

Domestic Happenings.

(See Introductions to the various columns.)

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Ross, to Miss Isabella Cowey.

At Bombay, on the 12th ultimo, by the Reverend Archdeacon Barnes, Dr. L. Edmund William Ashurst Vass, of the Honourable Company's Bombay Engineers, to Elizabeth Saunders, eldest daughter of Colonel W. T. Edwards, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot.

BIRTHS.

At Amherst, on the 14th ultimo, was safely delivered of a Son, being his 5th Son, the Lady of Captain Hugh Galloway, Commanding the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Ichapore, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Galloway, Agent for Gopinath, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. Mary Jane Elliott, wife of Mr. G. D. Elliott, aged 19 years.

On the 11th ultimo, in Company Square, Lieutenant James Gillo Zimm, 2d Battalion, 2d Bengal Native Infantry. Officer was selected to march with his Light Company, and a Gang of Sikars towards Howrah, to intercept the roads, and the Beliaghata Pass, for the march of the Corps moving up and from that place and Calcutta, in furtherance of the general mobilization. Great exertions and exposure to danger, in the execution of this arduous duty, brought on a fever, which has deprived the Services of a zealous and勇敢 Officer, at the early age of 32.

On the 29th of April last, Lieutenant John Agar, of the 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, died.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. John Miller Hobson.

At Tannah, on the 20th of November, Mrs. Moran, of a Son.

At Prospect Bridge, Bombay, on the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Stevenson, Horse-Artillery, of a Daughter.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date Name of Vessel Flag Commander From Whence Left Jan. 3 Union American S. Cook Bombay Dec. 3

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date Name of Vessel Flag Commander Destination Jan. 1 Guide British P. Gordon Port Jackson 2 Dadley British Say Aspin Madras

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date Name of Vessel Flag Commander From Whence Left Dec. 6 Bombay Castle British C. Hutchinson Calcutta Nov. 6 10 Prince of Wales British J. H. Grubb Madras Nov. 25 10 Reliance British M. L. Fife Madras Oct. 18 22 Biramgong British Crockett China Oct. 11

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date Name of Vessel Flag Commander Destination Dec. 9 Asia British J. Palmer England

Passenger per American ship Union, Captain Samuel Cook, reported to have left England on the 8th of August, and reached the 2d of December.

From Batavia.—Captain Deakin, Country Service, Mr. Green, Merchant.

Pages misplaced.

From the convenience of the Printers, the pages were wrongly placed in the Journal of yesterday, in the Sheet containing the Parliamentary Debate, Page 26 should have been Page 35, and vice versa.

Massacre at Manila.

At length, the promised Exposé of "the shameless conduct of the Journalist," has seen the light ; but the triumph of the *Harkara* was somewhat premature, for in all that has appeared in its pages, there is not a single line that goes to invalidate the facts stated by us regarding this unfortunate affair. Our readers need only to turn to our first mention of it on Tuesday, and to our re-capitulation of the leading facts in the Paper of yesterday, to see that there is not one of them contradicted by the Letters published in the *Harkara*, notwithstanding the abusive terms, with which these Letters are ushered in. The names of the killed are correct ;—the ignominious treatment of the dead is undeniable ;—the cry against them as *Heathen* is unanswerable ;—and the exemption of the Spaniards from the Massacre is true, even according to this counter-statement. So what then consists the "shameless conduct of the Journalist?" Why, in stating that "of the MOTIVES which led to this savage and murderous affair, there are VARIOUS ACCOUNTS; but that which is MOST GENERALLY CREDITED is that it originated in Commercial Jealousy of the Spaniards at Manila." It was in vain that we added, "We do not take upon ourselves to say, that this was the ONLY motive,"—or that we adduced reasons to show that this received some colour of probability from the facts stated in our notice with it. Whatever is done by the Journalist, MUST, in the eyes of its declining and disappointed Rival, the *Harkara*, be false, scandalous, and abominable ;—and from the "grand workshop of folly and falsehood," as he is pleased in his mild and gentlemanly language to designate the Office of the *Journal*, he would never admit that any thing worthy of belief could come, in the same spirit as some cavaliers of old exclaimed "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

The Public, however, are too well aware of the secret causes of all this bitterness of hostility, towards the "*Notorious Journal*," to take for granted all that the *Harkara* chooses to say of it.—Who does not perceive even in the present instance, that the anxiety of this Print is not merely to give the Public a true account of what happened at Manila, but to show, that the *Journal* contains a false one. The List of the Killed had been circulating in Town for several days previous to its being printed at all; but because it was first published at the *Journal* Press, the *Harkara* would not condescend to repeat it, so little does it care about the question; and even the Letters of the Spanish Friar, printed to refute what we advanced, came by the same occasion, and might have been printed many days ago, if the *Harkara* cared at all about the matter; but they would probably have remained unpublished for ever, had it not been that they would serve for a battery of attack against the *Journal*, and thus give them a value in the eyes of the *Harkara*, which they did not before, and make them of sufficient importance to be translated and printed, though until then they were passed over with neglect.

We are so confident, however, of their perfect harmlessness, as far as they may be thought to invalidate any of the facts we have stated; and so certain of their containing no truth whatever of the "*commonly received opinion*," not being such as we have stated it to be, that we reprint them in our own paper, for the information of our readers, that they may form their own judgment thereon ;—and that it may be seen how abundantly the "milk of human kindness" flows through every vein of the mild and gentlemanly Editor of the *Harkara*, whose good-breeding improves as he goes on, from the influence probably of the reflect circles in which he moves, we shall give his own equally harmless introduction to the letters in question.—It is as follows :—

"We yesterday alluded to very impious remarks, which had been made by the Journalist on the late Massacre at Manila, and had a most injurious tendency to disfigure the truth, and to convey the most erroneous impressions respecting a worthy body of men both in their individual and national character. We intended to have offered now such observations on this conduct as the circumstances seemed to call for, but when we consider how often and how continually the disgraceful conduct of the Journalist, in fabricating, perverting, or falsifying matters of important intelligence, has been exposed in the pages of the *Harkara*, we consider it quite unnecessary to do this instance, and therefore content ourselves with publishing a translation of the most full account that has been received here from Manila respecting the sad catastrophe, prefixing only the introductory letter of the gentleman who has kindly supplied us with the means of underscoring the public no matters of so serious a nature, and of pointing out another

DRAWING FEATURES in the character of the INFAMOUS Journalist."—
(Bravo—Mr. Spirit of Malice—Pattern of Deceit—and very
Eminence of Urbanity !)

To the Editor of the Bengal *Harkara*.

SIR,

Having seen in the Calcutta Journal of yesterday an article relative to the late massacre at Manila, I called on a friend of mine, who is connected with people there to enquire if he had any intelligence from that quarter which confirmed the above account.—I have been favoured with, and beg to enclose you a translation of two letters written from Manila by the hospitable friar, who received and entertained Mr. Stevenson and several Spanish Merchants, in his apartment in the Convent; during this unfortunate transaction, which occurred, not at Manila as the Journalist observes; but in the Towns of Tondo, Binondo and Santa Cruz in its vicinity. To give you an idea of their situation I may say that with respect to Manila they stand as Howrah does to Fort William; though the Manila River is not so wide as the Hooghly. (1).—Note below.

The Journalist, under the authority of many Gentlemen recently arrived from Manila, has thought it proper to astonish his readers by impeaching the character of the whole body of Merchants of Manila, whose integrity, humanity, and hospitality are universally acknowledged; and who by their distance of situation have not the means of proving the falsity of his injurious aspersions. (2)

It is very strange, Mr. Editor, that the Journalist in the present instance, with a view of indulging his malicious propensity, and obtaining credit for his calumnies, should have gone so far as to fabricate the authority of *Gentlemen recently arrived from Manila*. I take upon myself to deny this assertion; and defy him to give up the names of the pretended relators: (3).

My friend has also received a letter containing an account of the property plundered during the riots on the 9th and 10th October; by which it appears, that the Spanish Merchants had suffered alone of 387,000 Dollars, and the foreigners 113,000, making a total of 400,000 Dollars.

I leave it at your option either to publish or suppress the whole or part of this note, as may be suitable to the limits of your paper; I mean while, I beg to subscribe myself.

Sir, your obedient Servant,

VERRAX.

Calcutta, Jan. 3, 1821.

RECEIVED
BY THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

MY DEAR G.

Manila, Oct. 12, 1820;

In the horrors of massacres, cruelties and barbarities; surrounded by epidemic diseases and deaths; amidst hurricanes, overflowing of rivers, and shipwrecks, and lastly in the midst of disasters never before known in this unhappy country, I write you this Letter, the bearer of which is a person who now escapes from death for the third or fourth time.

There is an end to the hope of these Islands ever being happy—they will return to the state in which they were originally, and ignominy and shame will be associated with our character in the enlightened nations.

These evils have been produced by the Constitution, which was ill received in this Town because its inhabitants were well acquainted

(1) This topographical correction is of vast importance, as of course an event happening at Cheunghee could not possibly be said in any foreign place to have happened at Calcutta; nor could a ship built at Hongkong, separated by a much broader river than the stream at Manila, be said to be a Calcutta-built vessel. This would be to confound all distinctions of locality!

(2) This is another imp of libelary ;—"malicious prophecies, calumnies, and fabrications," are words of such familiar use to some persons that they are always ready at hand for any and every occasion; but if this Mr. VERRAX, who is so bold in challenging us to give an our authority, will but dare the justice first to give up himself, and will pay us a personal visit at any hour of the day, he may have, in exchange for his real name and address, the full name and address of the person through whom our information was obtained; till then, unknown as what just grounds he can have for such a demand.

(3) This is another imp of libelary ;—"malicious prophecies, calumnies, and fabrications," are words of such familiar use to some persons that they are always ready at hand for any and every occasion; but if this Mr. VERRAX, who is so bold in challenging us to give an our authority, will but dare the justice first to give up himself, and will pay us a personal visit at any hour of the day, he may have, in exchange for his real name and address, the full name and address of the person through whom our information was obtained; till then, unknown as what just

ed with the disposition of the Indian Tribe. It was published about the streets on the 28th, it was sworn to in the Cathedral on the 29th, and in the Plains of Bacambo on the 30th. We may date from this day the infidelity of these Islands.

On the 1st October we were visited by a tremendous Hurricane; the river San Matheo swelled considerably, and the tide having no outlet rose 3 or 4 yards. A light shock of an Earthquake followed. On the 3rd the tanks and lakes began to overflow, and their dirty waters occasioned an epidemic disease among the Indians throughout the Towns of Tagui Pateros, Paric, Manito, Santa Cruz, Bonacio and Tondo. The inhabitants of Manila and the Foreigners resident here being much affected by such calamities ran in competition with each other to assist the unfortunate Indians with alms, physical and medical advice. Never did the white population shew more Christian tenderness towards the Natives than on this occasion, but unhappily it only redounded to their injury.

The Disease continued to spread for some days, and as it did not attack the Europeans, it was presumed by some ill-informed people that the French had thrown poison into the river; this suspicion gained so much strength that a plot was formed massacre all the French. Various notices of it were given to Government, but they were either discredited, or regarded as of little consequence, for nobody could then have anticipated the events which have just been witnessed.

On the 9th about noon, a French Doctor, who was going to visit his patients, was stopped by a party of Indians in the street. Having some medicines about him he was accused of distributing poison; they took out a phial from among his medicines, and by way of experiment administered its whole contents in a drop; it changed to be Laudanum and the animal died almost instantly. From this circumstance the Indians were confirmed in their suspicions and the unfortunate doctor was tied, buffeted unmercifully, and at last killed. The multitude increased considerably, and proceeded to the Escalita, where having met Monsieur Guillot near Mr. Montanya's House, they wounded and killed him, together with three of his companions, and threw their bodies into the middle of the street. I was an eye-witness to these horrible murders.

It is now past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 4 I must deliver this letter, it is therefore impossible for me to give you an account of these occurrences and I would wish I shall however do my best.

The mob continued to San Gabriel and plundered the house of Don Francisco Rodriguez, putting to death every Frenchman they met on their way. Several escaped by sheltering themselves in Mr. Scarella's house. From San Gabriel the mob proceeded to Aloquo, Meesra, Boballizky and Duntzelli who occupy the houses of Mr. Formeito were sitting at dinner, when five Frenchmen who lived behind them being pursued by the Indians took refuge in their house; the bloody tribe rushed into it, and all the seven were inhumanly massacred, and their corpses thrown out of the windows, all the furniture, &c. of the house was flung into the street. The mob went afterwards through Binondo, plundered and killed two or three foreigners they found there. At 5 o'clock several of us were called to the Town Hall, where the Governor was present and the tumult had almost subsided by that time. On the following day the 10th, about eleven o'clock, another conspiracy broke out against the Chinese population of the Escalita. The scenes of the preceding day were repeated, and the shops of the Chinese were plundered and 12 individuals killed. The mob was approaching the city of Manila, when the gates were shut with the exception of the Parian, and the Troops were ordered to be under arms including the Artillery—What, I ask, was the Governor doing all this time? It is better for me to be silent than to speak.

At noon of the same day (the 10th) a meeting was called, and it was then resolved to fire upon the multitude if they would not disperse, and an edict was issued to this effect which had the desired effect.

These are the unfortunate occurrences of the 9th and 10th—to detail all the particulars connected therewith would require more leisure than I have at present.

Uninhabited houses, ships without supercargoes, goods without proprietors, and a number of wrecks, are the result of these tumults—The foreigners are living now in the fortress with Governor Parreno in the most depressed state of mind.

Mr. Stevenson was fortunately at Manila when all this happened in Tondo and Binondo, and as he was returning to his house

which is in Binondo with Mr. Ortega in the afternoon of the 9th, he was apprised of the danger he would incur by venturing to go home—He asked me if I would receive him at my cell, and I immediately answered him that he was heartily welcome—He is now with me, and has been so fortunate that the mob did not enter his house, by which circumstances more than 12000 dollars in specie have been saved, besides a great quantity of goods—in the fortress likewise there has been an insurrection of the Indians—D'Arville is dangerously wounded, and I am afraid he will not recover—We have heard nothing from Mr. Chirico who was at Marindaya—Manuel Juangaino is at St. Domingo—Tomas Malabriga in the Fortress—All the white population of Binondo, Santa Cruz, San Miguel &c. retired to Manila and saved themselves—we are not safe however even here, for the agitation continues to prevail among the Indians in the neighbouring towns—Every Spaniard is a volunteer, and the streets are crowded with troops of every description.

The following country-born Ladys are under arrest for being connected with the barbarous Indians. In these transactions, and will be sentenced according to military law.

Aguirre.—Pone Verosa.—Casal (the Cadet) and—The Chief of the Natives at Binondo;

The Cholera Morbus is raging every where, and I have just received a Letter from F. Kistova stating that the mortality was very great in his neighbourhood.—All is confusion at Paraaque, and the foreign shipping laying off Cavite was on the point of being destroyed by fire—I conclude this melancholy account without venturing an opinion as to the manner in which these things are likely to end—Barretto has escaped uninjured. This is in substance the whole that has occurred, in spite of what others may tell you to the contrary.

Yours &c.

Manila, 18th October 1830.
The Epidemic Disease spreads very fast, and begins to attack the Europeans.—Three hundred and eighty persons have died at Pasig alone in one week, and it is supposed that dampness and cold are the principal causes.

There is a great number of criminals in custody, and their trials will come on immediately.—If the insurrections had not been arrested on the 10th instant, not a single white face would be seen of this hour in Manila. The obscene acts of some of the Indians are too shocking to relate—All the Spaniards who retired to Manila to save their lives begin now to return to their houses, and I yesterday visited several of my friends.

The streets are full of patrols, several companies of Militia have been daily created.

The plunder was very great—The Indians left nothing to the house of Mr. Belmonte, and the Frenchmen belonging to the Alameda lost 200 quintals of Indigo which were lodged in the godowns attached to it.—The number of Victims have been 24 in the whole, including the foreigners that formerly belonged to the Argentine insurgent Privateer. The house of Francisco Rodriguez was robbed to the amount of 6000 Dollars.

I have at present my cell full of people, and cannot be more explicit.

The calamities have been very severe, but let us hope that they are at an end, which wish is the concluding sentiment of

Yours &c.

Notwithstanding that the Holy Friar who wrote this Letter, and whose name ought to be given at length, may be both learned and intelligent, as well as hospitable and good, he is not, we suppose, more infallible than any of his Order; and certainly our question is which Heretics were concerned his testimony ought not to be regarded either as oracular, or without appeal. As for the general character of the Manila merchants, it may be, as far as we know, without a stain, and individually we doubt there are to be found among them many honorable men. But when it is known that the Spaniards in general at Manila were admiring and adherents of Ferdinand, through all his career of odious Tyranny—when it is known that even the Proclamation of the Constitution, received with joy by all the rest of the Spanish world was "li received" at Manila, and that

the "hospitable Friar" even says, "From this day (that of proclaiming the Constitution) we may date the infamy of these Islands;"—when it is understood as a permanent law of the Settlement that no Foreigner shall hold land on the Island, and that no Foreigner shall remain there for a longer period than a year;—when it is notorious that the monopolizing spirit of the laws and institutions affect both freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and freedom of trade;—when all these matters, of which perhaps the *Hakkers* may be ignorant, are taken into consideration, it may be as easy to admit that Commercial jealousy had some small share in the transaction; as that the integrity, humanity, and benevolence of the whole body of Magistrate of Manila, are universally acknowledged.—Of this, however, such will from his own opinion.

The document given by the Holy Father of the origin of this affair may have true one; but as we said before, it does not in the slightest degree invalidate the accuracy of what we stated, namely, that "of the business which led to this affair there were VARIOUS ACCOUNTS, but the one ~~accounted~~ ON WHICH IMMEDIATELY ORIGINATED IS COMMERCIAL JEALOUSY." We wait for the honour of the Spanish character that it had no share in the transaction; and notwithstanding our supposed "malicious propensities," we have great pleasure in hoping that the "generally credited" opinion was an unfounded one. It would not be more singular that wrong estimates of motives should be made of an event that took place at so great a distance, than that the *Hakkers* should proclaim to the world daily falsehoods as to motives which actuate the Journalist whose abode is near enough to his own to admit of his being called a "neighbour," though in no other sense than mere proximity of residence can be seen that benevolent and Samaritan term; or if he does, he easily neglects the commandment to "love thy neighbour as thyself." We would advise him seriously to purify both his heart and his language, if he would hope to produce any good by his writings. For at present the veil that covers the bitter disappointment and rancour of the one, and the affected zeal for the public good which is mixed up with the last and malignant epithets of the other, forms but a poor disguise, through which the most short-sighted even of his own supporters easily penetrate, and which, to all others, have long since been laid open as to show them that all behind it is unmanly, unworthy, and unmeaning.

A Plain Question.

THE QUEEN AND THE INDIA GAZETTE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Allow me to ask the Editor of the India Gazette, to what kind of termination of the Charges against the Queen he alludes in the following sentence: "Surely any termination of these distressing proceedings which may be compatible with the honour and character of the illustrious parties immediately interested, and which shall terminate a connexion so unfortunately formed, will be hailed by every loyal and virtuous member of the nation; and few can foresee the extent or mischief of the consequences likely to result from a continuance of the investigation."

To what termination does the Editor allude? Suppose he were speaking to King's friends, or Queen's friends, or to "legal and virtuous members of the nation," what specific termination would he propose that should reconcile the honour of both parties with the punishment of one of them? Some mode of accommodating that will divorce the innocent Queen, and justify the calumniating and retracting ministers, he must have an idea of; else whereunto tendeth his speech? and to what use could any set of auditors turn his counsel? He will grant me, I suppose, that the Queen is innocent or guilty. If innocent, how can her innocence be established without the most unqualified *amende honorable* on the part of her accusers, or by the result of "a continuance of the investigation?" and how can her accusers divorce and disjoin her, after her innocence has been confessed, or proved, without any prejudice to their "honour and character"? If guilty, how can her guilt be admitted, or proved, without prejudice to her "honour and character?"

If punishment and degradation can be compatible with concealed "honour and character," or of unimpeached "honour and character," can be compatible with the several accusations of adultery, then I see no difficulty remaining in the learned Editor's decision.

— *Sent by A.*

A PLAIN MAN.

BURKE AND PITT ON REFORM.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

If you think the accompanying Sheets worthy of publication, the subject shall be continued by

Your obedient Servant,

Central India.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Note.—No better selection could be made for our pages, and we shall be happy on all occasions to avail ourselves of the kind offer of A Constitutional, when his reading is so well-directed, and its application so appropriate as in the present instance.—Ed.

BURKE AND PITT ON REFORM.

In cases of tumult and disorder, our Law has invested every man in some sort with the authority of a Magistrate. When the affairs of the Nation are distrusted, private people are by the spirit of that Law justified in stepping a little out of their ordinary sphere.—BURKE.

In times like the present, when party-spirit runs high, and the opinions of all men are supposed to be so far tinged with its bias as to disqualify them from forming a fair and impartial opinion of the conduct and sentiments of those who differ so much as the Tory, the Whig, and the Reformer, when every engine is set at work by the Tories and Advocates of the Powers that be, to blacken the characters and vilify the motives of those even who think that abuses "notorious as the sun at noon day" ought to be abolished,—it may be instructive to see what were the thoughts and the declared opinions, some half century ago, of those after Idols of the Tories—BURKE and PITT, who will not, I presume, be styled Radicals, on subjects at present so much agitated and misrepresented in England; and if we can prove that even in their days, Reform was thought necessary by those great men, to the salvation of the Constitution, how much more is it required in ours, when the power and influence of the Crown and its Ministers, it is allowed by all parties, have increased in the proportion of three to one.

Those eminent persons are now beyond the reach of our praise or censure; but a knowledge of their sentiments (as yet uncorrected by the world) ought to teach a little humility to the *Serum Pepp* who are so fond of indulging in indiscriminate abuse of all those who think that our Rulers can do wrong or that the People can do right.

We shall be told, perhaps, that those opinions were those of impulsive youth, and that a more mature age corrected the errors of a period when passion often usurps the seat of judgment. I fear the reply must be that the sentiments of the *Pensioner* and the Minister had destroyed the ingenuous and unbiased impression of that period of a man's life when he is peculiarly alive to all that is great and good. Alas! that age of chivalrous and high feeling should so soon pass away, and be succeeded by the selfish and worldly views of the Public Man who believes that all men have their pride, and laughs to scorn, or vilifies, the motives of those who pretend to public virtue or principle.

Let us see first what were Mr. BURKE's "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," in the year 1770. If we could suppose a well educated man to read them now for the first time, I marvel much if he would not immediately conceive that the time was 1819-20, and the place England.

"Nobody will, I believe, consider it merely as the language of spleen or disappointment, if I say that there is something particularly alarming in the present conjuncture. There is hardly a man in or out of power who holds any other language. That Government is at once dreaded and contemned: that the laws are despised of all their respected and voluntary terrors: that their inaction is a subject of ridicule and their exertion of abhorrence; that rank, and title, and office, and all the solemn plausibilities of the World, have lost their reverence and effect: these are facts universally admitted.

Our Ministers are of opinion that the increase of our trade and manufactures, that our growing colonies and conquest

have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals, and this again being dispersed amongst the people has rendered them universally proud, ferocious, and ungovernable; that the insolence of some from their enormous wealth, and the boldness of others from a guilty poverty, have rendered them capable of the most atrocious attempts: so that they have trampled upon all subordination and violently borne down the unarmed laws of a free Government, barriers too feeble against the fury of a populace so fierce and licentious as ours.

They contend that no adequate provocation has been given for so spreading a discontent; our affairs having been conducted throughout with remarkable temper and consummate wisdom.

The wicked industry of some Libellers, joined to the intrigues of a few disappointed Politicians, have in their opinion been able to produce this unnatural ferment in the nation.

Nothing indeed can be more natural than the present convulsions of this country, if the above account be a true one. I confess I shall assent to it with great reluctance, and only on the conviction of the clearest and firmest proofs: because their account involves itself into this short but discouraging annotation. "That we have a very good Ministry, but that we are a very bad People;" that we set ourselves to bite the hands that feed us; that with malignant insanity we oppose the measures and ungratefully use the persons of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity.

I am not one of those who think that the people are never in the wrong. They have been so, frequently and outrageously, both in other countries and in this. But I do say that in all disputes between them and their Rulers, the presumption is at least on a par in favour of the People.

Experience may perhaps justify me in going further: where popular discontents have been very prevalent it may very well be affirmed and supported that there has been generally more than found amiss in the constitution or in the conduct of Government. The people have no interest in disorder: When they do wrong it is their error not their crime. But with the Governing Part of the State it is far otherwise. They certainly may act ill by design as well as by mistake."

"Les Révoltes qui arrivent dans les grands états, n'ont point un effet du hasard, ni du caprice des peuples.—Rien ne gêve les grands d'un royaume comme un gouvernement faible et dérangé. Pour la population, ce n'est jamais par envie d'attaquer qu'elle se soulève, mais par impatience de souffrir." "These are the words of a great man, of a Minister of State, and a zealous Asserter of Monarchy. What he says of Revolutions is equally true of all great Disturbances."

To Country Subscribers.

Subscribers in the Country are informed, that in consequence of the objections made to the use of China Paper, principally from its perishable nature, it will be discontinued; and in lieu of the Advertisement Sheets circulated in Town, (the transmission of which to the Country was the only cause of China Paper being used) a page of the regular Paper will be occasionally given to Public Notices adapted to the Country, for general Information, printed uniformly with the Paper, and in small type, so as to occupy as little space as possible, thus combining the advantages of enabling the Journal to be printed on a durable paper for preservation, and at the same time giving all the information usually conveyed in the Advertisement Sheets, in the least possible space, and on such days as may admit of room being spared without interruption to the general and current News. The difficulties of accommodating all parties are not easily to be overcome;—and we may expect that some will be dissatisfied with whatever plan may be adopted.—To this however we may pledge ourselves that no suggestion for improvement which may be offered, and no opportunity of putting it into use which may occur, will be neglected, as far as they may be within our power to adopt and execute.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	M.	N.
Morning,	3 39	
Evening,	4 3	
Moon's Age,	2 Days,	

Fighting in the Shade.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR.

Considering how dull your sheets have lately been, and how much of your paper and our time has been taken up by your laboured panegyrics on *The Liberty of the Press in India*; I have certainly been a good deal annoyed by the progress and issue of the Correspondence between *ÆMULUS* and his adversaries. The one, in a fit of the spleen, has asserted a thing he cannot prove, and which, (being a plain matter of fact of which every man must judge for himself) no arguments or chain of reasoning can establish; the others, feeling it a sore subject, have put their hands to their heads, and shown themselves equally indignant and conscious of the exact measure which had been taken of their capacity and fitness for the appointments they hold. "Sicut & sudabit in animi conscientia." The ass showed its ears, though clothed in the lion's skin.

I have been annoyed by the progress; I expect to be equally so by the issue of the Discussion, and can only regret that the names of *ÆMULUS* and his adversaries should be unknown, as it would afford their friends and the public the opportunity of ascertaining whether they have taken up the cudgels on public grounds, whether as the holders of the reward of merit, or as expectants of the reversion. These gentlemen, however, apparently prefer fighting in the shade, a system of warfare that may suit the warmth of the climate, though unhappily for ourselves it must destroy the fitness of the illusion, as beyond a doubt they are no Spartans.

Pray give them my compliments (should you be able to discover them amongst the hangers-on or the *Esquires of office*) and tell them too, that like unskillful operators they have mangled and lacerated the limb most barbarously in what must otherwise have proved a healthful case. *ÆMULUS*'s wound would have healed and been forgotten, (and soon, as incapable of proof without an appeal to names,) had they not taken off the bandage, and exposed it to the light, and called for the support and approbation of the public, where they should have been individually satisfied with having done their duty, and with having deserved the appointments they may hold.—OR ERECT.

I am, Sir, etc.

Your obedient Servt,

SHRIMPON JAMES MURRAY.

Note.—We have no doubt but that it would gratify the idle curiosity of this anonymous Writer, to know the names of *ÆMULUS* and his Opponents; but while he himself "fights in the shade," it is hardly fair to expect that his call on others to "come forth" will be attended to. A man who talks of paper, and time being wasted in a Discussion on the *Liberty of the Press in India*, and of being annoyed by the progress, and having still further amusement from the issue of a Controversy on Merit and Interest, which for ought he knew might have subjected an innocent individual, to fine, imprisonment, or even transportation, can have little of the feelings of an Englishman on such questions. The system therefore of "fighting in the shade," is perhaps the most prudent he could adopt.

Non Cowry Islanders.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In our passage from Rangoon to Madras, in the Ship *Newgate*, August, 1830, we were boarded by several canoes from the Great and Little Nicobars. These canoes had, with them some sheets of copper, which appeared to be new and recently taken off a vessel's bottom. After many evasive answers, we at length ascertained that they got the copper from the inhabitants of Non Cowry, or Katuball. The notoriously bad character of the inhabitants of Non Cowry creates strong suspicions that they have cut off another vessel. It is to be regretted that some of our Ships do not sail in at Non Cowry harbour occasionally,—to look after these old offenders.

Yours, &c.

JUN. 3, 1831.

Military.

General Order, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT-WILLIAM, DECEMBER 23, 1820.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having been pleased to approve of a Plan recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the Establishment of a General Military Bank in Calcutta, for the purpose of furnishing the Officers of the Army with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their Monthly Allowances; and to assist such Regimental Savings Banks, as have been established in Bengal; as well as to encourage the extension of similar Institutions throughout the several Regiments serving under this Presidency; by affording them a mode of easily investing their Funds with Security; the following Regulations are with the sanction of Government promulgated for general information, to have effect from the 1st of January 1821, from which date the **BENGAL MILITARY BANK** will be open to receive Deposits.

2. After the 1st of January next, all European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Staff, or Warrant Officers, of every description, attached to the Military branch of the Service, wishing to remit any part of their Pay and Allowances, shall be considered authorized to have any sum of Sixta Rupees, not less than Ten, and without fractions, regularly deducted from their Monthly Allowances by Pay Masters, and remitted to the Military Bank in Calcutta, on making application to that effect by letter, or upon specifying in a note inserted on the back of their Pay Bills, the sum to be deducted, according to the following Form.

"Deduct from this Pay Bill and remit to the Military Bank as follows."

Sixta Rupees:	100
For Captain A. B. One Hundred Sixta Rupees,	100
Lieutenant C. D. Thirty-six Sixta Rupees,	26
Sergeant E. F. Twelve Sixta Rupees,	12
Total Sixta Rupees	148

A. B. Captain.

Remittances on account of Staff Sergeants, will be made by Officers drawing their Pay.

3. On the receipt of the Pay Bills and Abstracts of their respective Divisions of Payment, Pay Masters will monthly remit the aggregate sums thus deducted, to the Secretary of the Bank in Calcutta, by a Bill of Exchange on the Accountant General, drawn in favor of the Bengal Military Bank; transmitting at the same time a detailed abstract agreeably to the annexed Form, exhibiting the amount remitted on account of each Individual.

"Memorandum of the Amount of Deductions from the Pay Abstracts of the—Battalion—Regiment, for the month of —————— 1821, to be remitted to the Bengal Military Bank."

4. These deductions will be regularly noticed in the Pay Office Statements, furnished to each Troop, Company, and separate Establishments, which are directed to be henceforth regularly copied into all Pay Abstract Books of Corps, Companies, and Departments;—the copy being authenticated by the signature of the Officer disbursing the pay.—A register of all Bank remittances made through the Pay Master, will thus be preserved with Corps respectively. It is however to be understood, that the Bank will receive any Sums Individuals may prefer remitting or paying in direct.

Rank and Name.	Companies.	Total of each.	Rs. Rs. M. Rs
Captain G. H.	1st Grenadier,	50	
Captain E. F.	2d Grenadier,	100	
Lieutenant P. R.	2d Grenadier,	50	
Lieutenant J. R.	1st Bengal Cavalry,	22	
Lieutenant L. M.	4th Bengal Cavalry,	30	
Lieutenant N. O.	7th Bengal Cavalry,	18	
Lieutenant and Adj'tt. S. T.	Adj'tt.'s Establishment,	40	
Sergeant Major C. D.	Adj'tt.'s Establishment,	10	
Lieutenant & Quarter Master T. U.	Qr. Mr.'s Establishment,	50	
Assistant Surgeon P. Y.	Medical Establishment,	100	
Total Sixta Rupees Four Hundred and Forty-eight		448	
			Rupee

5. In European Regiments or Detached Portions of European Corps, and in all situations where Dependant Savings Banks may be established, aggregate remittances will be made of any Cash, delivered direct on such persons to Pay Masters, or of any Sums which Officers may immediately authorize the Pay Master to deduct from their Abstracts on account

of such Banks, in like manner as in the case of individuals, a separate account being opened by the General Bank with those Institutions; the interior details of which will be conducted, under the direction of the Officer Commanding, by a Committee or other Regimental Management, to whom their annual account with the General Bank in Calcutta will be rendered.

6. The accounts of the General Military Bank are to be closed on the 1st December of each year, that of each Individual or Regimental Bank, being transmitted to the party or parties concerned, as soon after practicable, and the General Account of the Institution will annually be held by the Directors before a Meeting of all Constituents at the Presidency, to be held in the Month of January; due notice thereof being previously given in the Government Gazette.

7. The Money received monthly in the Bank will, at the discretion of the Directors, be lent out to the best advantage, upon the pledge or deposit of Government Paper, Public Bank Shares, or other good Securities, so as to realize the highest rate of Interest, consistent with perfect safety.

8. The direction of the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to the Directors, 3 of whom will be appointed by Government, and the remaining 9 elected by the Constituents of the Bank, at the General Annual Meeting in January, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, by the Rules of the Institution.

9. In order to afford every facility to the Directors in communicating with the Pay Department, and with the Commander in Chief, and to enable His Excellency and Government, at all times to ascertain, that the accounts of the Institution are conducted according to the Regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Directors, *Eg.-Maj'ts; viz., The Adj'tt. General of the Army; The Military Auditor General; The Accountant Military Department.*

10. It is however to be clearly understood, that it is not the intention of Government, to interfere in the management, exercise any supervision of the Accounts, or to obtain any knowledge of the payments made by Depositors.

11. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the following Officers and Gentlemen, who have accepted that Office, to be Directors, until the first Annual regular Election in January 1822, and they are authorized to choose a President from among their number, *viz.*

Colonel J. Nicols, C. B. Quarter Master General, His Majesty's Forces.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Paton, Quartermaster General of the Army; Major L. Wiggins, Assistant Military Auditor General.

Major G. H. Campbell, Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Captain R. H. Sneyd, 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Captain V. S. Beaton, Assistant Adj'tt. General of the Army; John Palmer, Esq.

George Crittenden, Esq.

James Young, Esq.

12. Government is likewise pleased to accept the gratuitous services of Mr. Ballard, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co.; as Secretary to the Bank, and to appoint that House Treasurers to the Institution.

13. The following Rules for the internal government of the Bank, having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

Bengal Military Bank Regulations for the Management of the Bank Office Business.

1. The Treasurers are to keep the Bank Accounts, in a distinct and separate set of Books, the whole of which are to be produced at the periodical Meetings of the Directors, or at any time if required, by a quorum of them.—Individuals being allowed at all times to inspect their own accounts, and the Secretary will submit for the approval of the Directors, the description of Books and number of Writers required, with their Salaries; which being authorized, is not to be altered without due sanction.

2. The Secretary will circulate to the Directors, on the 5th of every Month, an abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Month preceding, and suggest the best apparent method of investing the floating balance. He will at the same time circulate the joint Stock Accounts, which are to be kept in a separate Ledger, expressly appropriated thereto, that the Abstract Statement may be compared with it.

3. All Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, or other Papers and Documents, having reference to pecuniary transactions, and being Bank Stock or Securities, are to be made out in the names of the Directors; But mere receipts may be signed by the Secretary, for the Treasurers.

4. The Accounts of the Institution are to be made up in the 5th of December, annually, and the Accounts Current of Depositors forwarded with all practicable expedition, after that date.

5. There shall be quarterly Meetings of the Directors, for the inspection of Accounts and such other business, as may be brought before them; special Meetings when required for any urgent business may be summoned by the President, or any three Directors.

6. The signatures of three Directors shall be considered adequate to sanction any measure, and to authenticate an account.

7. The Office of President to be annual; and three Directors to go out annually, by rotation: The President will be elected by the Directors themselves, but the three Seats in the Direction annually vacated, will be filled up by the votes of Depositors, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15.

For the Guidance of Depositors:

8. Remittances in Calcutta Siaca Rupees, may be made to the Bank for Deposit, either through the Pay Masters, as authorized by Government, or through any other channel; but no Remittance will be received under Ten Calcutta Siaca Rupees, or containing the fraction of a Rupee.

9. All sums received will be immediately carried to the Credit of the Depositor, and held so far at his disposal, as that Bills drawn not being in excess to the actual Credit balance of the Account, will be accepted at any time; but for the sake of preserving simplicity in the Accounts, and of allowing the aggregate Stock to be advantageously employed, such Bills will be payable only at two fixed periods, viz. 15th January and 15th July.—Officers who obtain leave in General Orders to go to Sea on Sick Certificate, will however be allowed to draw any part of their Deposits by bills, at ten days' sight.

10. It has been determined by the Directors, that the aggregate amount of Deposits, shall be employed as a joint Stock, to be vested in Government Securities, or otherwise, as fast as it accumulates in sufficient Summ. The profit arising from this employment of the Capital of the Bank, after deducting the Office expenses, being divided among the share-holders according to their respective proportions, and carried to the Credit of their Accounts.

11. The half-yearly Drafts of any share holder, being under Siaca Rupees One Thousand (1,000) will, at the periodical payments, be discharged in Cash; but if their aggregate exceeds that amount, it will be optional with the Directors to make Cash payments, or to meet the demand by a portion of transferable Stock; and in all such cases, as well as in closing Accounts, where the Amount exceeds the above Sum, they reserve to themselves the power of making that transfer, either at the rate at which the said Stock was purchased, or at the rate of the day, or at par, as may appear most equitable.

The Drafts of Individuals will be discounted by the Bank on its own account, whenever the amount of capital in hand admits of such accommodation.

12. The foregoing Rules regarding the periods and modes of payment of Demands on the Bank, are not to be considered applicable to such as are granted by one Depositor, in favour of another, or when the payment constitutes the opening of a new account; such transactions being mere transfers of account, will be negotiable, at any period.

13. An Account Current will be furnished to each Depositor annually, and be open at all times for his inspection; but no person will be admitted to see another's account, without written authority to that effect. All Deposits being regularly entered in the Pay Office statements, or acknowledged by the Secretary, every one will possess the means of always knowing the state of his own account. No letters which merely contain such enquiries, can therefore be attended to, but references on points requiring explanation, will be received and duly submitted to the Directors.

14. All Letters for the Bank are to be addressed to the Secretary in the prescribed form; and the Postage of all direct correspondence will be charged to the individual.

15. It having been determined, that the Office of President shall be annual, and that three Directors, not being such Ex Officio, shall go out annually, the Directors to fill vacancies being chosen by the Depositors at Large, a list of Gentlemen, willing to undertake the duty, will be published to the Army, 2 months before the Annual Meeting in January; after which the 3 new Directors will be chosen by a majority of votes; Depositors absent from the Presidency, voting either by letter to the Secretary, or by Proxy.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 25, 1820.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:—

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. George Casement to be Captain of a Company, from the 10th December 1820, vice Hales, deceased.

The undermentioned Unposted Ensigns of Infantry are promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant, to complete the Establishment; leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Henry Chapman Williams, George Hindostan Jackson, and Joseph Graham.

In possession of instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, promulgated in General Orders of the 2nd ultmo, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that Assistant Surgeon Ebenezer Clarkson, take rank, in the Medical List, next after Assistant Surgeon William Dyer, and that his Commission be antedated to the 11th October, 1818.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders the following Appointment made by the Governor General:

Assistant Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson to officiate at Ft. Garrison, Assistant Surgeon, vice Jackson, appointed 2d Permanent Garrison Artisan Surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major Elliot Vayle of the Invalid Establishment, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on one of the Ships of the present season.

Assistant Apothecary John William Tibbette is transferred to the Stewards' branch of Subordinate Medical Officers, in the capacity of Assistant Steward, retaining in his Warrant the date of his original appointment, viz. the 27th July, 1818.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 25, 1820.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to assign the Bank to the undermentioned Cornets, and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively.

Cavalry.—Cornets John Augustus Scott, 2d April, 1820; Joseph William Edwin Biscoe, 2d ditto; George Connolly Possomby, 19th May, ditto; Edward Cook Archbold, 29th ditto; Pringle O'Hanlon, 24th ditto; Edward Maclead Blair, 21st ditto; John Loftes Tottenham, 5th June, ditto; and Edward Barnes Backhouse, 8th ditto.

Infantry.—Ensigns David Williams, 2d April 1820; Robert Birrell, 2d ditto; Simon Fraser Hannab, 2d ditto; Frederick Brooke Corfield, 2d ditto; Fryer Bowes Todd, 5th ditto; Francis Warwick, 7th ditto; John Francis Carguevan, 7th ditto; John Gibbs, 12th ditto; William Jackson (2d) 15th ditto; William Huggan, 27th ditto; James Colley Teder, 17th ditto; Joseph Hendy Smith, 17th ditto; Chas. Gushrie, 19th ditto; McDowell Hepper, 20th ditto; Richmond Houghton, 21st ditto; Curwen Gale, 22d ditto; William Foley, 1st May ditto; Charles Powis, 1st ditto; Daniel Campbell, 19th ditto; George Hamilton Cox, 19th ditto; Thomas Smith, 30th ditto; George Augustus Chichester Stewart, 20th ditto; William Cassart Cartlon, 24th ditto; George Nugent Irwin, 24th ditto; Patrick Crawford, 24th ditto; Thomas Lysaght, 2d ditto; Robert Chatwode, 2d ditto; Alexander McKean, 2d ditto; Robert Rush Murray, 5th ditto; Alfred Lewis, ditto; Richard Angelo, 6th ditto; John Morrison McCrea, 6th ditto; Robert Castle Jenkins, 6th ditto; Thomas John Freke Gunston, 6th ditto; and Thomas Henry Newhouse, 20th ditto.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeons Mathew Nisbet, 12th April, 1820; George Waddell, M. D. 15th ditto; Alexander Russell Jackson, M. D. 15th ditto; Charles Steuart, 20th ditto; Alexander Davidson, M. D. 20th ditto; Charles Murdoch Macleod, 20th ditto; John Syme Tolke, 8th May, ditto; Thomas Erskine Dempster, 19th ditto; William Hambleton, M. D. 21st June, ditto; and Richard Mowbray Martin Thomas, 5th ditto.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 27, 1820.

Lieutenant R. D. White of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to visit Fort St. George on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for Six Months from Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 25, 1820.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to comply with an application made by Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T., for leave to return to Europe; and accordingly, directs that the vacancy which will be occasioned on the Staff of the Indian Army by the Major General's departure, be considered to have effect from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 26, 1820.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Lieutenant C. D. Aplin, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, from the Quarter Master General's Department, to be a Sub-assistant Commissary General, vice Hales, deceased.

Mr. John Syme Tolke, having produced a counter part certificate of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly, date of arrival the 27th December 1820.

Captain W. F. Wilson of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry having furnished a Medical Certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant C. F. Wild, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Parisaugh, on account of his private affairs.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 30, 1830.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain J. Smith, from the 2d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class vice Aplin, removed to the Commissariat Department.

Assistant F. C. Robb, of the 32 Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class, vice Smith, promoted in the 3d Class.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

Garrison Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor of Fort William, 3d January, 1831.

The Calcutta Gate Bridge having been reported finished, Carriages &c. will be permitted to pass out as usual from Saturday next, the 6th instant, from which date the former Orders will be in force respecting the Sentries of the Chowringhee Gate.

The Captain Commanding the Main Guard and the Officer Commanding the Reserves will issue the necessary Orders to the Sentries to the above effect.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General,

G. T. HIGGINS, Offg. Town Majors

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 27, 1830.

Captain Buckley's appointment, in Detachment Orders of the 2d instant, of Lieutenant Hodges to act as Adjutant to the Wing of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry under his Command, during the separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiments, is confirmed.

The following Firing and removals of Officers to and from Troops and Companies, in the Regiment of Artillery, are directed to take place from the 1st Present:

First Lieutenant J. S. Hether from the 1st to the 6th Company 2d Battalion.

First Lieutenant George Maclean is posted to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

First Lieutenant Philip Jackson is posted to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

First Lieutenant Henry Dillafouse from the 5th Troop, Horse Artillery, to the 6th Company 2d Battalion.

Second Lieutenant E. Wade from the 2d Company 2d Battalion to the 6th Company 2d Battalion.

Cornets Nutt and Portus, at present attached to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, are appointed to do duty with the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, and will join the Regiment on its arrival at British.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 4th Regiment.—Ensign Looze, from 21st December, to 21st March 1831, in extension, to visit the Presidency preparatory to an application for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on private affairs.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Lieut. McKeon, from 28th December to 26th January 1831, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 20th Regiment.—Lieutenant H. Jones, from 24th Oct. to 21st April 1831, Medical Certificate, to rejoin his Corps at Juggernaut.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 28, 1830.

Detachment Orders by Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Maxwell, under date the 18th and 28th ultmo; appointing Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Cavalry Detachment Staff, to a Party formed for Field Service on those dates, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Sergeant Ramsay from 18th December, to 13th March 1831, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Barclay, from 1st January 1831, to 1st May, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 29, 1830.

Captain T. Richards is removed to the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain Leckhett to the 1st Battalion of that Corps.

The Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry is, with the sanction of Government, ordered to be sent by water to Dacca as soon as Boats can be provided by the Commissariat for its conveyance, and the Wing of the 3d Battalion 11th, now at Dacca, is to be brought to Barrackpore on the return boats.

Sergeant Jacob of the latter Corps will proceed with the Wing of the 2d Battalion 30th to Dacca and return to Barrackpore with the Wing of his own Corps, indicating for such extra tonnage as in the sickly state of the Division of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry may be required for the Hospital.

The General Officer Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the above arrangement.

Assistant Surgeon G. Macpherson, at present attached to the 3d Light Cavalry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry at Meosat, and will proceed to join that Corps with all practicable expedition.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

3d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Captain E. Craig, from 16th November to 21st May 1831, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Johnston, from 1st January 1831 to 1st April, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Hardman, from 5th December to 15th February 1831, in extension, on private affairs.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Halket, from 6th December to 6th June 1831, on Medical Certificate, with permission to visit the Presidency.

1st Battalion 19th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Croft, from 16th October, to 15th February 1831, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

JAS. NICOL, Adj't. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 30, 1830.

Lieutenant J. Bowes, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, will act as Adjutant to that Corps during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Carol, proceeding to Europe on Medical certificate, or until further orders.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 21st instant.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 31, 1830.

Major General Sir William Grant Kair, has permission to return to Europe on his private affairs.

The Major General will report his embarkation at the proper time to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, and his arrival in England to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, through the Adjutant General of the Horse Guards.

The Commander in Chief in India cannot allow Major General Sir William Grant Kair to depart, without testifying his high sense of that Officer's gallant and useful exertions in the different services on which he has lately been employed.

Lieutenant Chambers, 18th Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp, has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 31, 1830.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

50th Foot.—Lieutenant C. S. Naylor, to be Adjutant, vice Caithong, who resigns the Adjutancy only, 1st October 1830.

Lieutenant Casper, of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, is appointed as Aide de Camp to Major General Sewell.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; December 31, 1830.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

50th Foot.—Brigadier Major and Captain G. Bonney, from half pay of the 34th Light Dragoon, to be Captain, vice Edward W. Gray, who on change, receiving the regulated difference, 30th December 1830.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

T. H. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Agra, on the 21st ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Williams, Lieutenant J. T. Farrington, of the Regiment of Artillery, to Miss Jane MacLeod.

BIRTHS.

At Dam-Dam, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Major George Pollock, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. John Martin, of a Son.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals—Captain J. Fleming, 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, from Benares.—Lieutenant J. S. Kirby, Artillery Regiment, from Delhi.—Lieutenant Samuel Jacobsoh, 6th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, from Fort St. George.—Lieutenant Thomson, Chumphon, Light Infantry, from Moulmein.—Lieutenant R. D. White, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Bawah.—Lieutenant J. Ludlow, 2d Battalion 5th Native Infantry, from Benares.—Lieutenant A. White, 1st Battalion 30th Native Infantry, from Cuttack.—Ensign M. Richardson, 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, from Dinapore.—Ensign E. Squibb, 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, from Dinapore.

Departures—Major General Ashe, to Europe, on the Golkonda.—Lieutenant R. D. White, 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry, to Madras.—Lieutenant G. H. Woodmose, Artillery Regiment, to Europe, on the Partridge.—Lieutenant F. Crossley, European Regiment, to ditto, on ditto.—Lieutenant J. Moule, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, to ditto, on ditto.—Lieutenant J. H. Travis, 18th ditto, to ditto, on ditto.—Lieutenant D. Mason, 25th ditto, to ditto, on ditto.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of Jan. 1821.

	Vessels	Tons.
Honorable Company's Chartered Ships, for England,	8	4,215
Free Traders, for Great Britain, &c.	10	4,291
Country Ships, for Great Britain,	7	4,317
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	46	15,365
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	12	5,403
American Vessels,	4	1,258
French Vessels,	4	2,296
Portuguese Vessels,	4	2,800
Arabian Vessels,	20	8,570
Total,.....	114	48,611

Free Traders in the River, on the 1st Jan. 1820, 9 4,514
Ditto ditto, on the 1st January 1821, 10 4,291

Increase Decrease
1 223

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JANUARY.
BUY { Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes. } SRLL
6 2 Premium. 5 14

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	205	8 1/2 206	6 per 100
Dubloons,	20	8 1/2 20	4 each	
Joes, or Pesas,	16	8 1/2 17	9 each	
Dated Ducats,	4	4 1/2 4	12 each	
Louis D'Ors,	8	4 1/2 8	5 each	
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191	4 1/2 191	8 per 100	
Star Pagodas,	2 1/2	4 1/2 3	7-8 each	

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	R. A.	R. A.
Grain, Rice, Palms,	per maund	2 10 6 2 12
Patchery, 1lb.	3 9 4 3 10
Ditto, 2lb.	2 3 4 2 4
Moongy, 1lb.	1 14 8 1 15
Indigo, Purple, (in bond),	170 0 175 0
Purple and violet,	160 0 160 0
Violet,	155 0 150 0
Violet and copper,	145 0 150 0
Copper, fine,	140 0 145 0
Copper, lead,	110 0 120 0

Cotton.—There appears to have been little enquiry after this during the week, and we have nothing now to state of it in this market. At Singapore the price has declined about 2 rupees per maund, and the importation continues to be considerable, being from the 19th to 26th ultimo, 5,504 bales, making the total importation of the new crop there to the latter date 35,307 bales. At Patyghar (another principal market in the interior) the price remained steady, and the importation had fallen short—that is to the 13th of December 1819, being 5,225 bales, whilst to the same period in 1820, it was only 3,500.

Indigo.—There is little in the market at present for disposal, and from the state of the demand, and the prices which have been given lately, we have been induced to make a considerable alteration in our quotations. The present state of the Exchange of England, combined with the circumstance of the present crop being likely to fall short of any since 1810; has made the article to be much run upon, as almost the only safe mode of remittance by produce; and as there is not much likelihood of Cotton, or any other principal article of exportation being so moderate, as to cause any alteration of consequence in the Exchange, prices are likely to continue high throughout the season. The importation of the present crop to the 27th ultimo, is Factory maunds 48,231—that of last year to the same period was 29,130.

Opium.—The first sale of the Honorable Company's Opium of 1819-20, consisting of 1,457 chests of Bohar, and 366 of Benares, took place at the Exchange on the 30th ultimo, and went off with great spirit, and at higher prices, than at any sale for several years past. The Bohar averaging nine rupees 2,435 1 0, and the Benares 2,463 5 7—the highest and lowest prices of the former being 2,345 and 2,470, and the latter 2,435 and 2,486—making the total produce of the sale nine rupees 44,405 40, exclusive of 300 chests reserved, as usual, for the French Government, which were sold at an advance of about 27 rupees per chest, on the average of the Company's sale. We believe, no business has yet been done in the new Opium, our quotations are therefore, in conformity with the average of the sale—some old has been sold since our last, Patna at 2,350, and Benares 2,300.

Piece Goods.—Continue in fair request, but we have no alterations to mention.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—Are also enquired after,—prices remain as before.

Freight to London.—The Tonnage required by the Company, for the conveyance of their Sugar and Saltpetre to England, caused a momentary stir and improvement in the rate of Freight, nothing however was given more £ 6 per ton, and from the little inducement there is for individuals to ship these, or almost any article of produce; such ships as are still unprovided with cargo, would readily accept £ 5 or £ 5 10s., for either dead weight or light goods.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.]

CALCUTTA. [DRAW:
"2 2 s 2 2] On London, 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 2/2.
Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, 92.
Madras ditto, 90 s 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Nominal.

Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Unaccustomed as I am to writing for the public eye, and deficient as I feel myself in the possession of that talent so essential to do justice to the subject I am about to enter on, I take up my pen with some reluctance to perform a task, I had rather were undertaken by one more capable of accomplishing it; but the fear of my wishes not being realized by leaving it to more experienced persons, urges me to attempt what is just, in honor, and in common dealing with my Friends—what I could not through mere apathy be left unperformed. At the hope, therefore, that you and your numerous readers will kindly make allowances for a novice at public writing, I shall endeavor with the little courage I can muster, to proceed to my task.

A Work dedicated to the Most Noble the Governor General, by Lieutenant McNaughton, of the Bengal Army, was put into my hands a few days ago; and as I had the honor of belonging to the Nagpore Subsidiary Forces, I readily solicited permission to peruse it; my request being granted, I read it with avidity and unabating attention. The Work, I think, does credit to the abilities of that Officer, so far as to show the capacity of his talents; but it is to be lamented that in an undertaking so important, by an Officer so young in the Army, and consequently in experience, that he should confine himself to censures of ordinary duty and unimportance, and while he passes by unnoticed several acts of most material service and essential benefit to Government, those of lesser consequence and of no consequence at all, beyond the work of the common wheel, in which all had their share, should have found a place in his Work to the ungrateful exclusion of more worthy matter. I allude to the repeated mention made of the great duties undertaken by his own Corps, the high eulogium bestowed on it by Lieutenant Colonel Adams, the Lieutenant Colonel's animadversion on Major McPherson, for quitting the Campments of Hissangabad, the omission in the sequel of the Major's judicious and beneficial attack on the Fort of Sawain, the high consequences resulting therefrom, and the mention of Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, (now dead) in the action with the Ex-Peshawar.

For the sake of comparison, and to shew how partially different services were viewed during the campaign of the Nagpore Subsidiary Forces, I shall, to the best of my abilities and recollection, give a short sketch of the several duties and particular services performed by Corps and individuals, and leave it to the Public to judge if what has been omitted in the Work ought not to have been noticed in the Appendix, or at the end of it. It is a matter of much surprise to me, that the Author, who apologizes in his Preface for certain omissions, should have neglected to notice in this Appendix the Public Letters of approval and those Reports from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief to individuals, for services more worthy of note than very many mentioned in the Work. I should have satisfied with the Author's statement in the Preface for the oversight, but when I came to the proper place to find that no allusion was to be traced among the Public Dispatches to which and every document the Author acknowledges to have had free access, I confess, I thought partially had more to do with the non-mention of certain services than mere oversight; but should my surmise be unfounded, I beg the young Author's pardon for the injustice I do him; words I mean by any remarks or recitals to undervalue his Book in the public estimation; far from it, for in my humble opinion I think it a meritorious undertaking, and such as evinces a proof of perseverance and abilities which I hope sooner or later will be matured to an excellence equal to the best of our best characters on the list of the Bengal Army. I cannot however refrain from observing that I should have wished to have seen the abilities of the Author confined to a plain impartial recital of facts, and less bestowed on eulogium and private remarks of his own on the merits or demerits of individuals; for surely if a Narrative is offered to the Public, they are the best judges, where to bestow praise, or condemn with censure. I am intimately acquainted with all and everything that transpired with the Nagpore Subsidiary Forces from its formation in the year of the late War; and there were few achievements which merited the strong terms of "brave and gallant," so frequently applied to an Officer's name; not but every individual to whom this compliment is paid would, if occasion offered, merit the highest praise from his Superiors, but the compliment is lost when lavished at it is on Officers,

air heading up a party of Pindaris, who to call "Soldiers" would be libelling the profession. All India must now be aware what they were; and if they are not, Let me tell them that they were a murderer banditti, who in the zenith of their glory could have been prepared plundering a village by a dozen of old women capable of flinging fire arms. Judge then, from the way in which they fled when charged by our Cavalry, I believe I may say with truth, not one amongst them ever turned to show fight. Not to speak when the sword was raised to meet them to eternity, had one the courage to make resistance; but like cowards, as they lived so they died. Major Dart and Lieutenant Hallam were the only officers who lost their lives by their hands; and of men there must be very few, for I heard of none.

Now with regard to the services of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, I shall commence by stating that the Madras Troops under Lieutenant Colonel McNaughton were relieved by ours in the commencement of February 1817. Colonel McNaughton of the 1st of the 40th taking the duty of the Ghauts to the East, and Major McPherson with the 1st of the 10th to the west of the Narbudda. The Head Quarters of the latter was established at Hindia, at which place, Shukrullah, with part of his Durrah from Gajam, effected his escape, losing many of his men in crossing. Two Major's arrangements, however, for the defense of the Ghauts, were admirably disposed, that their escape in a body was impossible, and the few individuals who were so fortunate as to elude the vigilance of his troops did so with the loss of their plunder, and had the Major not been obliged to fritter his battalion into very small Detachments, scarcely a man could have crossed the Narbudda at any of his fords, for patrols were going within the Ghauts every hour of the night for 80 odd miles, and the Ghauts were so closely watched that a surprise was impossible; added to which, the Major himself had the best information, and personally exerted himself in seeing that all under him did their utmost to prevent the escape of the Enemy they had to guard against. This fatiguing duty was taken by him and his Corps until the middle of April, when the 19th came to relieve them; the 2nd of the 10th then marched into Hissangabad, and the unrelenting zeal of the Major, his officers, and men was passed unnoticed by a Division order; and perhaps in the mind of the public none was necessary. Arrived—but two months afterwards, when the 19th, under Major Logie, marched into Hastingsabad after undergoing the same fatiguing duty—but without once engaging the Enemy, an Order from the able pen of our Lieutenant Colonel was issued. (Vide Public Documents.) I was happy see a compliment bestowed on a Corps I highly esteem; though I must say, I thought it inopportune, while the services of a Veteran Corps had been passed unnoticed. But what was the reason assigned? The 2nd of the 10th being the Lieutenant-Colonel's own Battalion, praise might have construed into partiality. The reason may be a good one; but such as it is, I offer to the Public to chew mace for the services of that Corps being held back from them.

Towards the close of 1817, the Colonel with most of the Hissangabad Troops, crossed the Narbudda, and took an active part in aid to the extirpation of the Pindaris, for the particulars of which see Lieutenant McNaughton's Narrative, previous to which, all the heavy baggage, spare ammunition, &c. was lodged in the fort, for the protection of which, and the Canonnments, Major McPherson, with his Battalion, was left at Hissangabad, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gahan, with the galloper guns, half the 5th Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, and the 1st of the 2nd Regiment were at the requisition of the Resident at Nagpore, ordered to proceed to that capital, but we luckily, and to what cause I am not a sufficient politician to ascribe, the Colonel commanding, directed Lieutenant-Colonel Gahan to halt at Sainkarah, 11 miles on the Nagpore Road, until further orders. At this critical moment, the revolt at Nagpore was ripening, and the actions of the 26th and 27th of November, were fought before the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Gahan, who reached that place just in time to prevent by his junction a second premeditated attack on our exhausted Troops by the Enemy at Sainkarah. Nothing could exceed the ardor with which Lieutenant-Colonel Gahan marched, when he heard of the treacherous attack on our troops, and certainly very great credit is due to the late Lieutenant Colonel for the performance of one of the largest and most harassing marches ever heard of; but, unhappily for the Government, unhappily for our poor fellows, who met their fate on those two memorable days, he was a day too late, and without knowing the cause, everyone was in arms against him. A Court of Enquiry was established to ascertain the reason of the delay; and I wish, for the sake of Colonel Gahan's friends, he had demanded a Court Martial, the acquittal of which would have wiped away a stain,

which those who are ignorant of the instructions that Officer received, have, I fear, unhappily attached to his memory.

I should not be so elaborate on the merits or demerits of Lieutenant-Colonel Gahan, but as the Author of the Narrative has mentioned, his tardiness in the affair with the Ex-Peishwah. I think I can do no less, in justice to his memory; and for the satisfaction of his family and friends than to state such circumstances as I conceive redound to his credit, to shew that if that Officer, through want of judgment or through misapprehension of the orders conveyed to him on the morning we engaged the Army of the Ex-Peishwah, was wanting in the performance of his duty, he has something to put in the scale that will in some measure shew he was not altogether wanting in zeal and bravery. Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, in the action of the 16th of December, 1817, with the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore's Troops, took, as active a part as any person engaged. He led his Corps into 'action' in gallant style, received the thanks of his Superior, and his service was rewarded by his Sovereign with the honorable distinction of a C. B. Every impartial reader will, I am sure, agree with me, that the Author of the Narrative has fallen short of his duty in the omission of these facts, while he conceived the necessity of ascribing to him the cause of a victory not being more complete. If Colonel Gahan's conduct, which I do not mean to defend, was responsible in the affair with the Ex-Peishwah, it was only to be wondered at why it was not publicly arraigned at the time.

At the period the attack was made on the Troops at Nagpore, the whole country south of the Nerbudda was ripe for revolt, and Major McPherson, commanding at Hussiaingabad, daily, day hourly, continued to receive accounts of the most alarming nature from his Hirkaars and from Lieutenant Wardlow of the 23rd Regiment, stationed at Sohangoore, distant east of Hussiaingabad 34 miles. At this moment, several dawks were overdue from Nagpore, which gave him reason to suppose all was not as it should be at that capital. At length one arrived, and no letter being in it to the address of any one at Hussiaingabad, it was determined by a Council of Officers to open a letter directed to one of the Madras Officers in General Malcolm's camp. This letter gave the particulars of the treacherous attack upon our troops at Soeta-Buldy, but made no mention of Colonel Gahan's arrival, and concluded by saying "If the Enemy renewed the fight they could have no hopes of holding out, as their ammunition was nearly expended and their supplies as nearly exhausted." It was natural enough that Major McPherson and the Officers of his detachment should have apprehension for the safety of Colonel Gahan's Brigade, and to suppose that the success of the Enemy's arms would urge them to move on to the attack of our small Detachments on the Nerbudda, under this idea, and having no Superior Authority to consult within the reach of several days' march, Major McPherson had a difficult task to perform; his orders were to defend the Cantonments of considerably more than a mile in extent, to do which, he had to divide his 7 companies (three being detached on Ghaut duties,) indeed, this was already done, the necessity of calling in the detached companies and Lieutenant Wardlow's detachment was no longer dispensable, and they were accordingly directed to repair to Hussiaingabad.

The 15-14-work, building for the defence of the Cantonment, was by no means tenable; the works being unfinished, and the well only half dug, the occupying of which, as directed by Lieutenant Colonel Adams, was therefore out of the question. On Lieutenant Wardlow's arrival at Hussiaingabad, he informed Major McPherson that he was obliged to lay on his arms all night, on the march in, as his Hirkaars informed him that 10,000 men with 2 pieces of cannon were within a forced march of him, and this news was confirmed by the Major's guide. A division arrangement was now deemed necessary, and whether the forewarning contained all the public and private property of the Force was a primary or secondary consideration to an empty Cantonment, the cost of which, both private and public, had not exceeded at the outside 15,000 rupees, I leave to the better judgment of my readers. At this period, several of the Officers of the detachment had apprehended numerous armed men pouring into the town in all directions; and a vakeel, with upwards of 300 armed men, had actually encamped in the centre of the town close under the walls of the fort, giving out that he was on his way to join General Malcolm, but the Major soon discovered he had come there with motives injurious to our government. This Officer, in his usual determined manner, gave the vakeel immediate orders to quit the place, and in some demur being made, two companies received instructions to see his orders carried into effect, and to enforce them in case of

further delay; but the feigned friend of the General saved them this trouble by quietly decamping.

That very evening the Major took up a position to the west of the fort with his troops, leaving the garrisons standing for the protection of the Cantonments, making his position, the point of retreat in case of necessity. To the south-east angle of the fort he posted the two 18-pounders in battery, which commanded the principal avenues of the town, and all accessible passages to the front of it.

About the middle of January 1818, the Major was appointed by the Resident to act as a Commissioner for the settlement of the country, and directed to dispossess the Killedar of Sewny of his fort, for which purpose the Major provided with the two 18-pounders and two sixes, accompanied by his own Corps, Lieutenant Wardlow's detachment, and about 200 of Robert's Horse, and on the 20th of that month, he arrived before the place and challenged the fort to surrender, when the Killedar required two hours for deliberation, at the expiration of which a message was sent by the Killedar, saying he would admit a European officer and a company within the gates. Lieutenant Fell was accordingly sent down. As the informal Council was held by the Garrison, and the result was a peremptory refusal to his admission; at about 2 P. M. Lieutenant Fell retired from his unsuccessful mission, and the Major moved round to the S. W. face, and boldly placed the 18's within 200 yards of the walls, and two 6-pounders to an angle within 230 yards, by way of a breast work, leaving embrasures to fire through, he piled gram, rice, and bags, and in this daring position he commenced making a breach under a fire from a 4-pounder and the matchlocks from the walls. The storming party, consisting of the two Grenadier companies under Captain Newton and Lieutenant McQueen, in the first place posted behind a village contiguous to and about 150 yards from the breach, with directions to storm as soon as a road was completed. The 6-pounders were employed in taking off the defences, while the 18's were breaching. The 2d round from the 6's dismounted the 4-pounder and knocked off the gunner's leg; and every shot afterwards did more or less mischief to the defences. The 18's kept up an incessant fire, doing execution, which reflects the highest credit on the professional abilities of Capt. Walcot, who in the space of two hours fired 101 rounds from them, every shot producing the desired effect, so that by evening a breach in the wall of 15 feet thick was nearly practicable, and one quarter of an hour's more battering would have enabled the storming party to have run up it. Night however set in, and the guns stopped playing, immediately after which, while favored by the darkness of the night, the garrison, consisting of 300 matchlock-men, went out with their property. Lieutenant McQueen and Ward, who were posted with a party of Horse to the East of the Fort, pursued and cut up some of the enemy.

The following night about 11 o'clock, one of the Major's Hirkaars brought intelligence that the Killedar and the whole of the garrison that escaped were then in a small Gherry at Bain Saddab, 16 miles distant, in the division of the Nerbudda, which they proposed crossing the next morning at day break. Captain Newton of the 10th Regiment learning this, volunteered to beat up their quarters with 150 of Robert's Horse. The Major unhesitatingly availed himself of this Officer's offer, who without further delay set out, accompanied by Lieutenant McQueen of the 23d, who also volunteered on this service. Captain Newton, to expedite his march, mounted the guide on one of his own horses, and at 2 A. M. of, I believe, the 26th of January, 1818, he arrived within half a mile of the place, when he halted for the purpose of reconnoitring.

It was a fine moon-light morning, which greatly assisted Captain Newton in his arrangements, four parties of 12 Seemars each, were told off and posted within 200 yards of the several faces of the village and gherry, and the guide was sent into the town to bring information of the enemy's dispositions. The man returned in a quarter of an hour, with intelligence that a platoon of 15 men were posted within a thorn enclosure, one side of the west gate, and that all was quiet in the village and fort, the road leading to which was close under the walls of the latter and that our file only could move abreast. Captain Newton placed the guide in front of him, and all moved off together, observing the strictest silence. When within 10 paces of the platoon, our party was challenged by the enemy's sentry, and in an instant the platoon was destroyed. The firing at once mowed the garrison, who immediately manned the walls, and opened a heavy fire from 300 matchlocks upon our party, who were close under the walls. Only two men of our party were wounded, and Captain Newton soon discovered that the loop holes were so constructed that all their shot must go over the heads of his people.

if they kept close together, during which he detached Lieutenant McQueen, with 50 men, round to the opposite gate. By this time the Garrison conceived the party opposed to them was the advance of the Major's Force, and anticipating a second addition of the Sepoy affair, deserted the garrison, and took to the plains where they fell in without prisoners. A general fight now took place, 80 of the enemy were cut up, and the Chief and his family were made prisoners.

Bawley is a small though very strong garrison, and might laugh at any force without a battering train, such consequences indeed were attached to it, that the Killeadar of Soona Ghar, a Hill fort within hearing of our guns, made immediate overtures of capitulation to the Major. This fort the Major had orders to attack, but its strength from nature is such that 100 men might bid defiance to the whole of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, or one of twice its mass.

Thus did Major McPherson, by a prompt and decisive conduct, restore quiet to that quarter at a time when the whole country was in arms, and enabled the Resessaries and other people employed by him in his Civil capacity to perform the avocations of their several offices without interruption. The report of this service (which certainly must be considered equally worthy of mention with any performed by Colonel Adams's Force) was made known to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, and I have been told that it was considered at Head-Quarters, in a light that reflected great credit on all who had the good fortune to share the honors. But if the praise of that High Authority was bestowed on the Major and his Officers, it is very certain they were not communicated to him through the Assistant Adjutant General of the Forces; nor was any Division Order issued on the occasion, though about the same time a very flattering Division Order was issued, praising the conduct of Major Logie for maintaining his post at Bensiah, a place that no Enemy ever approached, unless imagination can fancy a Detachment of Scindia's Army one, (Vide Appendix.)

The several Letters of Thanks to Captain Newton for his active services during the period he commanded in the Raitool Valley, I have not been able to find in Lieutenant McNaughten's Book, though much is said of Captain Crickshack's gallant affair with the Arabs, &c. Surely to Captain N. who detached that Officer upon his intelligence, and entirely on his own responsibility, great praise is due, though none is to be found. The Author has also omitted to furnish the Public with Letters of Thanks to the late Captain Kerr, of whose conduct he makes honorable mention.

I think I have now, Sir, touched on most of the points in which Lieutenant McNaughten's Narrative is defective; at least as I cannot charge my memory with any further matters of consequence. I shall therefore close the Letter by subscribing myself,

Such Much Pass,
November 29, 1820. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Commercial.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Note.—It being difficult to quote with precisionness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's price, exclusive of freight and charges.—(A.) advance on the same—(D.) discount.

Birmingham Hard-Ware,	.....	35 a 40 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	.....	20 a 25 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, coarser,	.....	7 a 10 per cent. A.
Flannels,	.....	6 a 5 per cent. A.
Hats,	.....	10 a 15 per cent. D.
Chintz, good patterns,	.....	6 a 15 per cent. A.
Cutlery,	P. C.	0 a 20 per cent. D.
Barthear-Ware,	.....	30 a 40 per cent. D.
Glass-Ware,	.....	30 a 35 per cent. D.
Window Glass,	.....	25 a 30 per cent. D.
Boncery,	P. C.	6 a 10 per cent. D.
Muslin,	assorted,	20 a 30 per cent. A.
Oilman's Stores,	.....	10 a 15 per cent. A.
Stationery,	.....	30 a 25 per cent. A.
		10 a 15 per cent. D.

Essays on Military Law.

ESSAY II.—ON INCONSIDERATENESS IN THE INFILCTION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

A paragraph which I lately perused in an English Newspaper, has given rise to some reflections, which it may be useful to record, not because they would not naturally occur to any person whose attention might be directed to the subject, but because it generally happens that people too readily acquiesce in the expediency of what they have always been accustomed to see; and thus practices continue for years unquestioned, which the moment they are subjected to examination, are perceived to be contrary to humanity and policy; and persons unused to consider the force of habit and example, are astonished that they should so long have been insensible to the evil, which, when pointed out, is so obvious and undeniable.

The circumstance in which I have alluded is the case of a Soldier, who when called out to put down the Rioters at Nottingham, was accused of not doing his duty, was brought to Trial, and sentenced to receive several hundred lashes; but whose punishment, in consequence of his character and former good conduct, was remitted with the exception of 30 or 40 lashes. Surely if the Soldier's character was such as to entitle him to the consideration of his Officers, the act of mercy should have been complete, and the punishment entirely remitted, instead of the whole measure being defeated by the infliction of a few lashes, degrading the man by an ignominious exposure, lowering him in his own estimation, and disgracing him in the eyes of his comrades.

The pride of such a man ought not to be wantonly wounded, and disgrace ought not to be made the commencement of mercy. Under such circumstances, if it is determined to pardon an individual, his character ought not necessarily to be lowered, or his feelings tortured by the partial infliction of a punishment, or by a protracted ceremony. The man ought not to be brought to the Triangle and stripped before his pardon is proclaimed; nor should he ever be paraded before the Corps, and exposed to the public gaze, while his guilt is expatiated on. The pardon ought to extend to his mind as well as to his body, any observations called for by the occasion should be inserted in the Order Books; and the Soldier should be encouraged to free himself from the reproach, which is a moment of error and delusion he had brought on his character, by a future zealous obedience to his orders, and a marked devotion to his duty. Then indeed would humanity and policy go hand in hand, the act would be one of real mercy, and while indulging the best feelings of the human mind, the Officer would have the pleasure of removing that a deserving Soldier had been saved from humiliation and disgrace.

I hope it will not be thought that from the moment a man embraces the Military profession, he becomes insensible to the common motives by which all other men are actuated; that a sense of pride, the desire of distinction, the love of fame, and the expectation of reward, lose all effect when applied to a Soldier; and that hardened and debased, influenced by no motive but the fear of bodily pain, he must be flogged into obedience and discipline.

That there are, in every Army, such characters, cannot be denied; and should they be found more numerous than could be wished, is there not too much reason to suppose that they are produced by the nature and severity of the punishment most frequently had recourse to, which destroys all pride and feeling, and while it mangles the body of the offender, hardens his heart, and debases his mind? But whoever has had an opportunity of seeing a well-mounted Corps, will know that the punishment of flogging is never inflicted until every other measure has failed of success, and that the discipline of the Regiment is preserved by working on the hopes, the fears, the expectations, and the pride of the men; by teaching them to feel the sense of character, by a temperate but steady and impartial exercise of authority; by a humane, a tension to their wants, and indulgent consideration of their interests, and a rigid integrity in every pecuniary transaction.

A further consideration of the question of punishment does not come within the scope of this Essay, which has merely to view to point out the inconsistency of inflicting an ignominious punishment on a man, whose acknowledged merit may render him deserving of pardon; for, as the nature of the punishment, is, to a man of the above description, the severest part of it, if any portion of it is inflicted, the intention of the pardon will be imperatively effected, as, while the Soldier is nominally exempted from the consequences of his error, he is actually made to suffer in wounded pride and lessened character, the harshest penalty of a

It should be always remembered that a Soldier who has lost all pride, is good for little; many of their offences proceed from a misguided pride, but in place of doing any thing to destroy that feeling, it should be preserved and employed to bring them back to a proper sense of duty, &c.; and should be rendered through the medium of shame, the operative cause of his amendment. In illustration of this remark, I shall quote the following passage from an interesting Work. (Brock's History of St. Helena.)

"Frequent and severe floggings had been inflicted upon delinquents under former Governors. Mr. Brock endeavoured to produce an impression on the minds of Soldiers rather than on their bodies. For minor offences flogging was commuted for labor; but so perfectly depraved and lost to all sense of shame were many of them, that they actually preferred the stripes to which custom had familiarized them."

"Those were separated from their comrades, under the designation of the Miscreant's Moors; the worst provisions were allotted to them, and the many deprivations and marks of odium that they incurred soon placed them in a contemptible and mortifying light in the eyes of their brother Soldiers. This circumstance produced greater effect than the lashes that had been formerly inflicted. Their earnest entreaty to be relieved from so irksome a situation, was, after much apparent difficulty, complied with; and from that period, there has never been occasion to renew the establishment of a Miscreant's Moor."

Asianist News.

Governor-General's Party.—Letters from Berhamore, dated the 6th of January, mention, that the Governor-General and his party, dropped down from thence on that morning, at sun-rise, on their return to Calcutta.

Batavia.—From the Batavian Papers, which reached us yesterday, we have only time to give a few heads of intelligence; but they contain several longer Articles, as Tours in the Mountains of Java, &c. which we hope to be able to publish soon. We may remark that these Dutch Gazzettes are much improved in their manner of printing and arrangement, as well as in their contents. About three times the number of pages appear in each Gazette now, compared with its former limits, and Extracts from English Books occupy a large space. Among other articles, we observe some judicious Selections from Lord Byron's *Don Juan*, printed in English with Dutch comments—several pieces of Dutch Poetry on passages from *Ossian* and other works—Letters translated into Dutch from the Celestial Journal, whose "Silly Contributors," as the *Harkara* calls those who choose our pages for their Communications, rather than his own, hardly expected their "foolish productions," as he styles them in another place, to be returned back to us in a Dutch dress—and many Original Papers, for the translations of which we hope to find room as soon as they can be prepared. The following are the brief notices of the principal articles in the Papers of their respective dates.

No. 4, 1820.—By accounts from Banda, it is learnt, that the eruptions from the Volcano had abated considerably—but the smoke still continued to issue from it. This Paper contains also a Letter written by Chiahong, King of Cochinchina, to Mr. Chaignan, granting him leave for three years to Europe, acknowledging his long and faithful services, and granting him several privileges.

No. 11, 1820.—The Netherlands Government have appointed a Committee of Gentlemen, to compose a Malay and Dutch Dictionary, and to superintend all other matters connected with the Native language—to obviate the difficulties that have hitherto prevailed in bringing the desirable object into effect.

No. 18, 1820.—In this Paper is an account of the Ceremonies observed at the accession of the new Soosoochoman to the throne of Souracaria.

No. 25, 1820.—The death of the Emperor of China, is announced, and the Rajah of his Succession is given. Also an account of the Funeral of the late Soosoochoman of Souracaria.—From the Portland Gazette (United States) of the 8th June last, the Dutch Editor learns that the Dutch had met with opposition at Japan; that they had lost 500 men in a scuffle with the Natives, and that the Governor Mioo had been beheaded; and he gives this as a specimen of the numerous mistakes committed by the American Brit.

Printed at the Union Press, in Curzon's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA JANUARY MEETING.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1821.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, for five years old and upwards—Five years old, 2d. 10s.—Six, 3d. 10s. and aged 9d.—Mares, &c. allowed 10d. R. C. (Four Subscribers.)

1. Mr. Trevor's b. b. Clydesdale, 6 years (R. Shepard.)
2. Mr. Mortimer's b. b. Geld. 8 years.
3. Mr. Walter's b. b. Amiel, 6 years.
4. Mr. Oakley's b. b. Venture, 6 years.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—G. M.

1. Mr. Walter's gr. c. w. Scroop, 5 years (Wm. Water.) 8 7
2. Mr. Buck's ch. c. m. Flimingo, 3 years 7 7

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—R. C.

1. Mr. Black's ch. c. m. Lanth. Ley, (Jas. Fox.) 8 7
2. Mr. Walter's gr. A. b. Fiddicks, a feather.

Time 5' 32"

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS—G. M.

1. Mr. Walter's ch. b. Monitor, (Wm. Smith.) 8 4
2. Mr. Trevor's b. b. Tabley, 8 4

At a time like the present, it will no doubt be a source of great regret to the partisans of the Turf to hear that Zulu, one of the first rate Horses ever brought to this country, is about to quit Calcutta for the Nagpoor Turf, having been purchased by an Officer in that service. This Horse, whose pedigree is well known, was bred by Charles Easte, Esq. of Cadogan Hill, Teddington, Middlesex, and was brought to India on the ship *Sury*, Captain Oldham, a short time ago.—Gen. Gen.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th of November, by R. Jenkins, Esq. Resident at Nagpoor, Captain R. B. Jenkins, 2d Battalion, 14th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, attached to the Service of His Highness the Nagpoor Rajah, to Miss Eliza Ord.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a still-born Son;

At Rambazar, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of the late Captain Thomas Jasper Atkinson, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Dehli, on the 9th ultimo, the infant Son of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged ten months and a half.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 5	Providence	British	J. Adair	London July 16
5	La Seine	French	J. Houssart	R. de Grance Aug. 19

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 4	Anne	British	R. Dickie	Bombay
4	Perseverance	British	J. H. Carter	Madras
4	Hero of Malwa	British	J. Neish	China
4	Gloucester	British	W. Banks	Penang

Passengers for Honorable Company's Chartered ship *Providence*, Captain John Adair, from London the 16th of July, Dowes the 20th of July, and Cape of Good Hope the 26th of October.

From London.—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, writer, Messrs. William Rose, Alexander J. Fraser, Hugh Troup, Colin Troup, Park, Grant, G. L. Trafford, W. G. Cooper, and Edward Day, Cadell, Mr. Robert Molloy, and 60 Honorable Company's Recruits.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Colonel White, Mr. Cutberv, Civil Service.

Communications Received.

The following Communications have been received, and will have an early place:—

Letter of An Artillery Officer, suggesting Plans for the Improvement of the Artillery.

Thermometrical and General Observations on the Climate of Jubulpore.

A Letter on Craniology and Etymology, signed P. D.

Letter of An Old Sub—requiring to be informed of the advantages likely to arise from the establishment of the Bengal Military Bank.

Letter of Miles Candidus, on the Half Baits to Regiments marching into Fort William.

An Extract in favor of the present Administration of England, by an Englishman.

Letter of A Poor Economist on the Newly-established Military Bank.

A Letter, without Signature, on the Military Widow's Fund, in reply to an Original Member.

Asiatic News.

Governor General's Party.—We have great pleasure in stating that the Most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood, and the whole of the party that accompanied the Governor General in his late Tour, landed yesterday morning at Barrackpore, to breakfast, in high health and spirits, and as much benefitted as pleased by their excursion.

Supreme Court.—The First Session of Oyer and Terminer for the present year, opened yesterday, the learned Judges being all present, and taking their seats at about eleven o'clock. The attendance of the Court was extremely full, those summoned on the Grand Jury having been given to understand that the fine of 500 rupees for non-attendance would be rigidly levied. The Grand Jury on being chosen, elected Mr. Croftenden as their Foreman, and received their Charge from the Honorable Sir Francis MacNaughten, Judge; but we are unable to furnish a faithful Report of it.

Some preliminary business being gone through, the learned Advocate General rose to notice the Case of Criminal Information for Libel against the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, when no opposition being made on the part of the Defendant's Council, the Rule was made absolute. The learned Judge, Sir Francis MacNaughten, observed, that on the question of Jurisdiction, he had consulted the best authorities, and had formed his opinion; but he should prefer having the question now argued at length, when he would be prepared to give his opinion thereon. The Honorable the Chief Justice professed also to have examined the grounds of this question with great diligence, and both himself and Sir Anthony Butler still retained the opinions formerly professed, namely in favor of the Jurisdiction which had been questioned. The Advocate General observed, that as the Defendant's Council had been instructed to let the motion pass without opposition, it would be unnecessary to argue the point, and the Rule being made absolute, the Criminal Information was filed accordingly.

Last Earthquake.—The following has been transmitted to us by an esteemed and intelligent Correspondent, on whose accuracy we can rely. It is dated Noakhelly, Ballooh, January 1:—

"Last night we were visited by an Earthquake, which the Natives, and persons who have been resident in India for many years, declare to have been the most severe they ever experienced. The first shock was felt at about 26 minutes past nine P.M., and the violence of it might continue for the space of half a minute; after which there was a moderately quick undulating motion which lasted for about two minutes;—this was followed by a second shock, more violent and of longer duration than the first.—I think it might have continued three quarters of a minute, that was succeeded by an agitation of the earth, and the same undulating motion, which appeared to me to go off in four or five minutes, but all the other members of the family, and the servants, affirm that it was perceptible for a much longer time.

The violence of the Earthquake, that is from the commencement of the first shock until the conclusion of the second, occupied, I should suppose, a space of three minutes and a quarter, or three and a half. The shocks were preceded and accompanied by a noise resembling the roaring of winds mingled with the rattling of a heavily laden cart over the stones of a rough pavement. The motion was so violent that a person would have found it very difficult to walk whilst the shocks continued. For my own part I felt as if constrained to stand still, as is sometimes experienced by persons when attempting to walk on a small boat or a waggon that is proceeding with much velocity. I can only liken it to the shaking of what they call a shell, or contract-house in London, when several heavy drays are passing rapidly near it, but this does not convey any adequate idea of the roughness of the motion. I should rather, if it were allowable, compare the feeling to that one would experience in a house placed upon wheels and drawn over a very ratty road; the undulation between the two violent shocks, and which continued for sometime after those had passed away, was like the motion which is perceptible to a landman upon his first going on board of a ship at single anchor in a very strong stream, and when there is what sailors call a ripple upon the water; it was tremulous, and at the same time rather slow than quick.

It appeared to me that the Earthquake took a direction nearly north and south, because the pictures hanging by a single ring to a wall with a western aspect, were not shaken against it, but swayed to and fro along the wall like the pendulum of a clock, swinging a full inch and a half from their perpendicular position. This motion of the pictures would also lead me to conjecture that the undulations were horizontal instead of vertical, although my own feelings induced me to suppose the contrary while they lasted.

Between the first and second shocks, the earth being still agitated, as I have observed, I went into the verandah to ascertain if there was any thing unusual in the look of the night; there was nothing, however, to excite observation, unless it were the particular clearness of the heavens and the extreme brilliancy of the stars; there was no appearance whatever of a bar (as it is called) surrounding those luminaries, and the only appearance of haze was low in the horizon, where a dense mist had settled, which looked darker, owing to its contrast with the unusual clearness of the sky; the thermometer was at 64.

It was remarkable that during the whole period of the visitation, the birds which were in cages flapped their wings violently, struck them against the wicker work, and appeared much agitated; those on the trees were likewise disturbed from their roosts and exhibited much alarm, chirping quickly, and flapping their wings with a rapid motion, as they do when endeavouring to retain their footing upon a waving branch or difficult resting place; this continued until the Earthquake had passed away."

Nellore.—Letters from this Station, mention that the Earthquake was felt there about half past 9, on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 31, 1820; there being two shocks, the first of which was a smart one, and the other lasting nearly a minute.

Madras, December 23, 1820.—In consequence, we understand, of the unpropitious state of the weather for the last two or three days, for communication with the Shipping in the Roads, the *Bulwer*, will not be ready to sail before Monday or Tuesday next.—The following additional Passengers proceed in her.

Captain and Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. Chatfield and Child and Lieutenant Franklyn.

The high expectations which had been formed, were fully realized in the representation of the *Irishman in London* and the *Agreeable Surprise*, at the Pantheon on Monday last.—We have frequently, of late, had occasion to notice in terms of approbation, the successful exertions of this party to amuse and give satisfaction to the Society of Madras—in which they were equally fortunate on this as on former occasions.—Ridewood was peculiarly happy, in the parts which he undertook, in both the pieces—and deservedly merited the applause which he received. The persons who represented Cymon, Edward and Cobus, in the *Irishman in London*, and Sir Friendly Felix, Captain Chicane, Mrs. Cheshire and Cowslip, in the *Agreeable Surprise*, supported their characters in a very becoming manner. During the interval between the Play and the Farce two Comic Songs were given, and with excellent effect.—We observe a gradual improvement in several of the performers which does them great credit, and entitles them to the encouragement which they have received.—In the management of the Slavery there was no delay, and

the Performance was over by 11 o'clock. Sir Thomas and Lady Munro and Sir Thomas Hislop, honoured the performance with their presence, and the Theatre was more fully attended than we recollect to have seen it, on any former occasion.—The following Address written for the occasion was spoken by Mr. Scell:—

Mused by your favour, by your kindness led,
A novice hand, once more these boards we tread;
Compassion calls, and we with joy obey,
To ease the grief, we cannot wipe away;
The Orphan Child, the sorrowing Widow too,
Now seek relief, from Pity, and from you;
Nor doubt to find each lovely Fair one, here,
Will lend her aid, to dry the Widow's tear.
Some few days back, the Wife was glad and blest,
And sought repose upon a Husband's breast,
Whilst by their side, their sleeping Infants lay,
Nor dreamt the ills of the succeeding day;
That day which gave the Father to his grave,
A rock his pillow, and his bed the wave.
A social friend, by all he knew beloved,
Too short aisel upon this earth he moved—
To him united every virtue beamed,
He seemed a man, and was just what he seemed,
Void of deceit, he acted well his part,
Happy to share with all the world his heart,
Cheerful at home, and social when abroad,
His Offspring loved him, and his Wife adored;
Of him herself, of all to them most dear,
Dark is the prospect, desolate, and drear;
No more the Wife her Husband flies to meet,
None has she now, with smiles of joy to greet;
Her Children claim her, 'tis for them she lives,
And giving comfort, feels not what she gives,
'Tis they who claim her, and they call on you,
To Put ever, as to Virtue true;
On you they call, in accents sad and wild,
To aid the Widow and the Orphan Child.

The Mount Company has laudably come forward in the same charitable cause, and will perform at the Pantheon, on Wednesday the 3d of January, the Comedy of *The Heir at Law*, with the Musical Entertainment of *The Bee Hive*.

A Plain Man.

THE QUEEN AND THE INDIA GAZETTE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Though I scarcely hoped to move the "skinned milk" of the *India Gazette* by my "Plain Question," yet I shall not despair of finding some sort of implied answer to it, (as for instance the answer hypothetical) in the course of his comments on the proceedings against the Queen; insomuch as he is bound to state his objections to *any* mode of conducting or terminating those proceedings that shall not reconcile the honour of both parties with the punishment of one of them! Since, therefore, no possible issue of this quarrel can be satisfactory to the Editor of the *India Gazette*, we must patiently expect his weekly development of the principles on which he reconciles to his own understanding the infinite number of contradictions involved in the paragraph quoted in my last Letter.

His mode of treating the Queen's case reminds me of a speech of the *Mock Doctor*, on some disputed question in the Science of Medicine. "Some writers say Yes, and some say No; but, for my part," observes the transformed wood-cutter, "I say both Yes and No."

In the mean time his Theory of Earthquakes throws some light on his aptitude for peace-making between things seemingly irreconcileable in the physical world. He tells us that on Sunday night about 9° 31' P. M. we had two shocks of an Earthquake which "followed each other," the second shock, it seems, turning its back on that which preceded it.

January 8, 1821.

A PLAIN MAN.

Official Report.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor in Council;
BOMBAY CASTLE, DECEMBER 6, 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has had the gratification of receiving a report from Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, to the address of the Adjutant General, of the first operations of the force under his command in the province of Okamand, in the reduction of the fortress of Dwarka.

The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in noticing the judicious and prompt decision of the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, and his considerate humanity in the hour of victory, as well as the skill, discipline, and gallantry, evinced by the Officers and Troops of every rank and description.

The severe wounds of the gallant Officers, the professional merits of two, of whom (Captain Soilleux, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Marriott, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, and Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor) the Lieut. Colonel, on much acquaintance with them, so justly characterises, is a subject of concern to the Governor in Council, on this otherwise not deeply purchased success.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

E. WARDEN, Chief Secy.

Bombay, Dec. 16, 1820.—The following copy of a report from Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, to the address of the Adjutant General of the army has been received by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, &c. &c. &c. Bombay.

SIR,

For the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to announce the fall of Dwarka.

On the 24th instant the troops disembarked at Kutch Ged.

Finding that Veraval had been plundered and abandoned, that the populous habitations had been carried off into the jungles; and fearing the same system might be adopted here, I immediately pushed forward a detachment consisting of 500 sepoys and the squadron of the 1st cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Turner, as a check to such a measure.

On the 25th I followed with the remainder of the Force, with the intention of reducing the tower of Rupen Bundi which commands the entrance of the creek in my way, but which I found had been abandoned during the night.

On my arrival I was met by a Yakeel who professed great submission, but refused to comply with the only terms I conceived myself empowered to grant, that is, unconditional surrender as specified in the Proclamation issued in conformity to the instructions with which I had been honored, a copy of which I forwarded to Moor Manick as my ultimatum, granting him till twelve o'clock for consideration: when I received a message proposing that I should allow him to send his brother to Bato to consult with the Rajah, in concert with whom he had gone into rebellion, or to allow of his coming in person to treat with me under the guarantee of being allowed to return, should terms not be agreed on between us. A proposition of the same nature had been made in the morning, and I perceived that procrastination was the object. I therefore returned for answer, that I did not object to receiving him on the terms he proposed, and that his brother should be permitted to go to Bato if he wished it, but that I would not suspend operations one minute.

Deeming it a matter of some importance, on account of the effect it might have on the minds of the other Rebel Chieftains, who had taken up positions in the different jungles, as well as on that of the Rajah of Bato, that a protracted system of warfare should not be adopted; I caused the Field Artillery from the east side, and the Nautilus Cruiser under the command of Lieutenant Middleton on the west, to fire into the town, more under the hope of hastening Moor Manick's decision, than with the expectation of making any serious impression on the place, the walls of which are of stone masonry with numerous towers at the angles and projecting in the faces, and much too strong to be effected otherwise than by battering guns, of which I possessed but two, which were on board the boats, and in the landing of which there would have been some delay.

This object was partially gained, in as much as it brought out several persons successively, amongst whom was the Chief of Wazans and the head Brahmin of the Pagoda, and at last Moor Manick himself, who, however, would accede to nothing short of having a provision made for him, and being allowed to remain in Okamundel.

Having thus failed in the way of negotiation, I determined on endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the Garrison and to take the place by escalade.

Having this in view, I strengthened and advanced the pickets which I had posted, and the morning gun served as the signal for the advance of three columns of attack, each consisting of 70 of the 65th and 150 Sepoys of the 24-34 and 1st & 5th Regiments N. Infantry, and each party leaving 60 Sepoys in reserve.

The storming parties moved to the points of attack, observing the greatest order, silence and regularity, which was not in the least discomposed by the sharp fire from the walls and towers on their near approach, and during an interval of some minutes, owing to the height of the walls, while adjusting the ladders.

The ladders being raised, nothing could exceed the ardour of the Troops which soon cleared the ramparts, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Arabs and Scindians, who after discharging their matchlocks fought sword in hand, but who being once dislodged were at length with the greatest impetuosity, driven along the ramparts through the Town into the Pagoda, in which and its enclosure I expected the main resistance, having even taken it into my calculation (from a personal knowledge of its means of defence) that I should be obliged to breach the wall ere it could be carried; but the gallantry of Lieutenant Faden of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, and Majors Digby and Stannus, and the ardour of the Troops, surmounted this difficulty, by raising the summit of a lofty house, through intricate passages leading to a trap door, from whence a descent was made into the area of the Pagoda.

The Garrison now endeavoured to effect its retreat into the adjoining jungles to the southward and eastward of the Town, but were met by the different pickets I had posted, and hemmed in as they were, a dreadful scene of carnage ensued. A large body of them were first met by one of the two Troops of the 1st Native Cavalry under Captain Soillieux, by whom they were charged in a most brilliant manner, being near the shore of a back water, the bed of which is deep and muddy (and which passing under the south wall of the Town winds to the southward parallel to the sea beach) they retreated through it, and were followed by the Cavalry, but made a stand on the bank, where they were again attacked tho' under great disadvantage, as it was with difficulty the horses could struggle thro' the mud; and it was here that the gallant Captain Soillieux received two wounds, one of which has deprived the service of the right hand of a brave and excellent officer.

From this position the enemy again threw themselves into the water, where it became deeper and widened into a sort of lake. Two large bodies of them got into clusters, and the rest of the expanse of water was studded with them, and they defended themselves for I should think an hour, between two bodies of Infantry which I before alluded to under Lieutenant Lovery and Parry. At length, after great numbers had been killed, I caused our parties to cease firing, and after long persuasion the few that remained of one party were induced to surrender. Endeavours were then made to save the others in the same way, but they continued to fire, and it was not until two six-pounders had been brought against them with grape, that they could be induced to give in; Almost every one of the few remaining were badly wounded, and the whole, after collecting all that could be found alive, amounted only to fifty or sixty; and have reason to feel confident that with the exception of those, and fifty which were found in the Pagoda, none of the Garrison escaped alive, out of 550 of which it is supposed to have consisted.

The women and children and peaceable inhabitants had some days before gone off into the jungles, or into Kattywar, and the Brahmins had, with my knowledge and approbation, retired to the enclosure of a Pagoda outside the town, so that retribution has fallen alone on that clan which never gave, and consequently never expected to receive quarter.

His Excellency will I am sure derive satisfaction from this report of the good conduct of the troops, all of whom admirably performed their duty, and owing to the peculiar character of the operations nearly the whole were engaged. It must however always happen that some are more brilliantly engaged than the rest, and on

this occasion His Majesty's 65th Regiment and the detachment of the 1st Cavalry were fortunate in the opportunity of displaying that high courage, tempered with coolness and discipline, which cannot be too much admired, and reflects the greatest credit on Major Digby and Captain Soillieux, commanding the detachment of these Regiments.

Nothing could however be better than the conduct of the 21 Battalion of the 34, and the 1st Battalion of the 5th Native Infantry, which although much divided showed that zeal and gallantry which my knowledge of their excellent discipline would have led me to expect.

The detachment of Artillery maintained, during the affair of yesterday, and in that of this day, during the short time they were engaged, that gallantry for which that Corps has so long been celebrated.

Nor could any thing be better than the conduct of Lieutenant Hart and the Pioneers, in carrying and adjusting the ladders under a galling fire.

To Lieutenant Colonels Gilbert of the 5th, and Turner of the 34 Bombay Regiments Native Infantry, and to Major Digby of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, for their coolness and gallantry in leading the storming parties, I am greatly indebted.

I also feel greatly indebted to Captain Soillieux who commanded the detachment of the 1st Cavalry:

To Captain Manson, who commanded the Artillery:

To Lieutenant Remon of the Engineers:

To Major Stannus my Assistant Adjutant General:

To Captain Wilson, my Assistant Quarter Master General:

To Lieutenant Wilkinson, my Assistant Commissary General, who acted as my personal staff, and to Lieutenant Marriot my personal Brigade Major, whose numerous wounds however put him *hors de combat* at the 3rd moment of the assault, and now render him incapable of becoming the bearer of my dispatches; but whom I must earnestly beg to recommend to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as an Officer of great merit, whose exceeding gallantry has on many occasions brought him to public notice.

I do myself the honor to forward a return of the killed and wounded, and also a Copy of my Order issued on the occasion.

I have the honor to be,

Sc. &c. &c.

(Signed) L. STANHOPE, Lieut. Colonel.

Camp near Dwaraka, 27th November, 1820.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. LEIGHTON, Adj't. Gen. of the Army.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA JANUARY MEETING:

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1821.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—T. M.

	st. lbs.
1. Mr. Walter's b. h. <i>Castorius</i> ,	8 3
2. Mr. Oakley's b. h. <i>Sandal</i> ,	8 7
	Time 4'

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—Twice Round.

4. Mr. Trevor's gr. b. <i>Senator</i> ,	8 7
5. Mr. Walter's Amabel,	8 7

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—R. C.

1. Mr. Trevor's b. b. <i>Tablet</i> ,	8 7½
2. Mr. Walter's gr. c. b. <i>Saracen</i> ,	7 12

A Hospital Race, and won closely. Time 3' 13".

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—R. C.

1. Mr. Walter's ch. b. <i>Monitor</i> ,	8 2
2. Mr. Trevor's ch. b. <i>Pinto</i> ,	8 7

An Extraordinarily fine race, and won by a nose. Time 3' 20"

Domestic Occurrences.**MARRIAGES.**

On the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, John Green, Esq. to Miss Clarinda D'Grasse.

On the 2d instant, Mr. Charles Poole, to Miss Eliza Rondo.

At Masulipatam, on the 1st ultimo, Captain G. Jones, to Miss Mary Anne Tully.

On the 18th ultimo, at St. George's Church, Madras, by the Reverend M. Davis, Captain Archibald Erskine Paton, of the 4th Light Cavalry, Commanding the Honourable the Governor's Body Guard, to Miss Isabella Brodie, Daughter of the late J. Brodie, Esq. formerly of the Madras Civil Service, eldest Son of J. Brodie, Esq. of Brodie, North Britain.

At Atropie, on the 21st of November, in the Chapel of St. Anthony, Manuel Alfonso D'Almeida, son of Mr. A. L. D'Almeida, to Miss Margaret G. Araceca, eldest Daughter of Captain F. G. Araecca of the Portuguese Marine.

At the Cape Town, on the 29th of September, by the Reverend M. Borcherds, Lieutenant Samuel Hemming, of the Honourable Company's Engineers, to Miss Agnes Baird, niece of Sir David Baird, late Governor of that Colony.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. George Rowland, of a Daughter.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. Vincent Antunes, of a Son and Heir.

At Bangalore, on the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

At Poona, on the 7th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Cross, 1st Battalion Royal Scots and Fort Adjutant of that Station, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Bond, Artillery, of a Son.

On the river near Cawnpore, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Dove, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Genevieve Price, of a Son.

At Vepery, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Charles Philip Gordon, of a Son and Heir.

On the 31st ultimo, the Lady of Major Fuller, 59th Regiment, of a Son.

At Masulipatam on the 9th of November, the Wife of Mr. Assistant Surveyor C. Harrody, of a Daughter.

At Nagpoor, on the 28th of November, the Lady of Captain Isaacs, Persian Interpreter, of a Daughter.

On the 31st of November, Mrs. C. H. Bean, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, Mr. Antony DeSilva, aged 24 years.

At Madras, on the 10th ultimo, John Read Ainslie, Son of the Reverend R. Smyth, Chaplain of Arcot, aged 6 years and 6 months, beloved by all who knew him.

At Madras, on the 16th ultimo, Gordon Henry, the infant Son of C. H. Clay, Esq., aged 9 months.

On the 26th ultimo, Mr. Mariano Maroos, aged 36 years.

At Hyderabad, in November last, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Mason, of the 6th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

At the Cape Town, on the 23d of September, Adjutant Richard Packer, of His Majesty's 60th Regiment, aged 69 years.

Commercial Report.

Bombay Commercial News Dec. 15.—A sale of Government Bills on Bengal to the extent of 400,000 Rupees took place today, which were sold at from Rupees 107½ to 107½ per Siles Rupees 100.—13,000 tons of Shipping have been tendered for the Expedition, at from Rupees 11½ per ton per month to Rupees 14. Two-thirds of the average will be required.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gurney's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Shipping Intelligence.**CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 6	H. M. S. Eden	British	F. E. Lock	Tromsø Jan. 16

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 5	Fourt	British	E. Rogers	Penang
6	Sandanny	British	G. C. Lindsey	Bombay
6	San Francisco Xavier	Portuguese	R. da Costa Martins	Lisbon
6	Penelope	French	D. H. Saure	Bordeaux
6	Skyhawk	British	J. Parrot	Rangoon
7	Dolphin	British	G. East	Java
7	Bengal	American	J. Skinner	Philadelphia

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 16	Bombay Merchant	British	Rowe	Cochin Dec. 1

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 12	Saltomby	Arab	Ahmedjee	Mainabar Coast Nov. 25
13	Minerva	British	G. H. Trill	Penang Oct. 29
14	Raasordpuram	Arab	Dawood	Bhowanpur Dec. 6

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 14	Psyche	British	J. M. Guy	Persian Gulph

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY, AND SIMONS BAY.

September 30, ship Hyperion, R. W. Norfor, from the Downs 1st of June, bound to Bombay.

October 8, ship Blenden Hall, A. Greig, from Bombay 13th of August for London.

October 14, ship John Palmer, G. Saunders, from Mauritius 21st of September.

October 28, ship Timandra, J. Price, from the Downs 19th of July for Calcutta.

Passengers.

Passengers per Honorable Company's Cruiser Prince of Wales from Muscat to Bombay.—Lieutenant Morley, Lieutenant Godley.

Passengers per ship Reliance from Madras to Bombay.—Mrs. Baker and Child, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Stokes, Captain Eggin, Lieutenant Mainwarren, Lieutenant Loumaden, Lieutenant Elderton, Lieutenant Lubington.

Passengers per ship Asia, from Bombay for England.—Lieutenant Blake, 17th Regiment of Dragoons, Mrs. Blake and 2 Children; Captain Stone, Mrs. Stone, Miss Eliza Stone, and another Infant; Captain Dick, His Majesty's 66th Regiment, Captain Gagge, Honorable Company's Service, Lieutenant Penrose, Lieutenant Haviland, Doctor Laing.

Nautical Notices.

From the London Commercial and Shipping List, of the 17th of July 1820.

Gravesend, July 16.—Arrived the Albion, Weller, from Calcutta.

Off Plymouth, July 15.—The Rochester, Sutton, from Calcutta.

Deal, July 16.—Sailed the Asia, Lansay, for Calcutta.

Grapesend, July 16.—Sailed the Timandra, Price, for Calcutta.

From the London Post-Office Packet List, of the 17th of July 1820.

To Bengal.—The Lotus, Devon, to sail about the 18th of July.—Globe, Blyth, to sail about the 17th of July.—Brampton, Blythe, sailed from Deal, on the 11th of July.

To Ceylon and Bengal.—The Houghly Lamb, sailed from Deal, on the 12th of July.

ASIANIC NEWS.

Raj Mahal.—Letters from this quarter, dated January 2, mention that Colonel Franklin has just returned from his Journey through these hills, from Manbyre, where his party entered, round the south-east line to Raj Mahal, having during his progress made many valuable collections in minerals, and other curiosities and productions, besides being much delighted with the scenery of this beautiful region, and the rustic manners of the Highlanders who inhabit it. They expected to reach Raj Mahal in about three days from the date of the Letters, and afterwards to return by Pimpore, and Patteghatta, to inspect the Mahratta Caravans at that place, for such this venerable Antiquarian has pronounced them to be; and on his return to Boghapore, Colonel Franklin would be furnished with an abundance of new materials for the prosecution of the studies in which he is still deeply engaged, regarding the early history of the Jaines and Budhdists, deducible from early records, from existing monuments, and from the most commonly received traditions in the districts where these sects principally flourished.

Grand Jury.—Although the Grand Jury were sworn in only on Monday, they went through all the Bills that were ready for their examination, and were on the next day discharged from further attendance, the period of adjournment being shorter, we understand, than has ever before been known here. The Proceedings of the Court will be found in the next page.

Theatricals.—We are glad to see by the announcement in our Advertisement Sheet, that Shakespeare's Fine Play of *Henry the Fourth*, is after all to be got up; and we are satisfied that the delay will have made all parties better prepared for their respective duties, while the public expectation will be in no degree lessened, nor the House be likely to lose a single audience thereby.

Bombay, December 30.—The arrival of the *Surymgore*, so late in the evening of our last publication prevented us from saying much on the subject of China, particularly as we had no Letters ourselves, since which however we have had access to various documents from China, which sufficiently convinces us that we were rather premature in quoting 16 Tales, as the then market price, and had Q. in the last Courier, possessed a particle of that endowment of the mind spilt reflection, or that still more valuable one Tormentance, he would have known, that it was only the ignorance of the Ship's arrival that prevented us from giving a detailed account not only of the markets, but of all the Chinese news we could lay hands on.

The *Good Success*, in July last, on her passage from this Port to China, touched at Macao, but all intercourses had been forbidden, without undergoing a Quarantine.

The *Cornwall*, Captain Richardson from *Dedadan* and *Mossat* came in early on Monday morning after a short run of only 6 days; the *Jenny Boat* from the same place, also arrived in the evening. We have nothing of much moment from this quarter; the other two Transports, viz. the *Aja* and *Kesaria*, were detained at *Dedadan*, for the purpose of moving the Garrison to the vicinity of the town of *Kishan*. A great want of water was experienced at their former station; the Sound too is reported to be full of shoals, and rocky patches, so much that several of our Ships have grounded on them at different times. The Troops from *Laskaria* had returned; His Majesty's Brig the *Curlew* had proceeded to *Bashir*. The Latitude and Longitude of the Flag Staff at *Dedadan*, is as follows:—

Latitude, 26° 42' N.
Longitude, 56° 03' E.

The Bills on the Supreme Government, as advertised in our last number, were disposed of at the average rate of 107.56 Rupees, per 100 Bombay Rupees.

We were informed that two Mahomedan Women had lately died in the vicinity of the *Bazaar*, under suspicion of having been poisoned.

We are assured that an excellent Harbour has been found on the coast of Arabia near *Ras-el-had*, and we await with some impatience the giving publicity to its survey.

The *Cornwall*, Graham, from *Magilla*, had arrived at *Monro*, and proceeded on her voyage to *Bashir*.

The following ships have been taken up as transports to convey Troops to the Persian Gulf—*Lady Beres*, Sir S. Lushington (E. I.) *Burroughs*, *Garrison*, *Upton Castle*, *Bombay Castle*, *Bevernian*, *Misford*, *Carrie*, *Francis Wards*, *Sophia*, *D. de la B. S. S. G.*, and *England* (E. I.).

MURDER AT MANILLA.

Manilla.—By the arrival from the Eastward, which will be found noted in our Shipping List, Letters have reached here from Manilla, dated the 25th of October, detailing the horrid transactions, of which that Island has lately been the scene. To some of these we have had access, and there is one among them which relates the occurrence in such feeling terms, and is so unexceptionable in its authority, that we have selected some of the most striking portions of it for publication, under the hope that the extraordinary remissness of the Spanish Authorities in this affair, coupled with the still uncontradicted fact of the massacre being confined to Foreign Settlers there, may be enquired into in such a manner as to ensure a specific, if not a satisfactory, explanation. The portions of the Letter dated October 26, and from an English Merchant of great responsibility, are as follows:—

"For the early part of the current month, this City and its neighbourhood was unfortunately visited by an Epidemical Distemper, which carried off great numbers of the Native population, without affecting the Spaniards or European-born subjects.

On the 7th and 8th, the complaint raging, with increased violence, and still confined to the Indian part of this community, a report went forth that the waters of the Lake in the interior of the Island, and Rivers in the immediate vicinity of this Capital had been poisoned by some French Gentlemen. Naturalists, lately arrived in this country, and, as I am informed, holding Commissions from the French Government for the purpose of collecting such materials and information as the Island could afford, and so might be useful to Natural History.

On the 9th, the idea of poison obtained general belief; and a little after mid-day, the houses of the French Gentlemen were attacked by an infuriated mob of savage Indians, for the purpose, they said, of avenging the loss of their deceased relatives and countrymen.

The success which attended their undisturbed and cruel operations against the primary or untenable objects of their barbarous designs, encouraged by an informal spirit of massacre and plunder, led them to the peaceable habitations of all Foreign Residents, without distinction of quality or nation; by sunset, it is with the deepest sentiments of horror and regret I relate, that six and twenty innocent and defenceless Strangers, in whom are included Messrs. Schaffallainky and Dantefort, Merchants, Captains, and Superintendents of Ships, &c., quietly employed in the discharge of their distinct avocations, were cruelly butchered in their dwellings, their mangled bodies dragged into the streets, on which were thrown from the windows every thing they could find of an inflammable nature, and burnt in horrible exhalation, under the guns of the Fort, and within *one hundred* paces of three thousand men under arms! On the 10th, the same unrestrained and ferocious barbarians commenced with impunity their work of death on the persons of the equally innocent and industrious Chinese, sixteen of whom they murdered, carrying off and destroying every thing within their reach, almost under the noses of the *magnates* of the Military, which, I am sorry to say, were drawn out apparently more with a view to witness, than *check* assassination, robbery, and destruction of property amounting to 300,000 dollars. A List is preparing to be sent by a future opportunity, inciting the names, appointments, and countries of the unfortunate Europeans, who, it pains me to say, fell victims without the loss of a single Indian, either in their own defence, or by that power in which they *ought* to have found protection!"

It appears that though two of the partners of Mr. Stevenson's house were murdered, no property or papers of that Gentleman were lost or destroyed; these, with all the Cash in their Treasury, having on the night of the 10th been brought to the house of the Additor General in Manilla. Mr. Stevenson himself had taken refuge in the Convent of St. Augustin, and all the other Foreigners who had escaped massacre, had been conveyed by the Government to the Citadel of Manilla.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	M.	N.
Morning,	8.00	
Evening,	9.3	
Mean A.	8 Days.	

Supreme Court.

In addition to our brief notice of the opening of the Session, on Monday, the following Report of the Charge of the Grand Jury, and the Address and Sentence on the Trial which took place for murder, is from the *Hukkars*:

"The Hon'ble Sir Francis Macnaghten charged the Grand Jury—He observed that it did not appear to him, that the cases, in general, which would be brought to their notice, this session, required any remarks from him—if they should, during the investigation of any of them, feel themselves at a loss with regard to any points of law, the Court would, of course, on their representation, remove the difficulty—There was, however, one case to which he would more particularly advert. It was that of a soldier against whom a bill of indictment was found at the last session. He was brought to the bar and convicted of the murder of his wife. It had been alleged in the indictment that he was a British subject, and that he had committed the murder at Ghazospore in the province of Behar, but it having appeared in evidence that Ghazospore was not the province of Behar, but in that of Benares, the Court had thought it necessary, in a case involving the life of a man to grant a new trial—The case would therefore now be brought forward before them, and the learned Judge observed that, the last session, he had considered the case such as would have induced him to sanction the execution of the Prisoner, but that circumstances had occurred in extenuation and he should therefore be happy to give them all due weight consistent with the principles of Justice. They (the Grand Jury) would receive the indictment as if no other proceedings had been held in the case.

Sir Francis Macnaghten also adverted to another case, which he mentioned as one of those extraordinary circumstances which are found frequently to occur in this country, namely, where one person shoots another without any provocation and without any apparent cause. In this case the sufferer had been a girl under the protection of the person now charged with her murder, and from all the evidence which had been taken, there did not appear any motive whatever which could have led him to the commission of this act. He stated also that some other cases would be brought before the Grand Jury, amongst them some of perjury committed in the Supreme Court, and of a Conspiracy to charge a man with the crime of Arson, into the details of which it was unnecessary to proceed, and he also remarked on the prevalence of Perjury, a crime which throws such obstacles in the way of the due administration of Justice and the laws, and he was sorry to say, of the heinousness of which there is so little chance of rendering the natives of this country sensible. His Lordship concluded by animadverting on the practice of the Grand Juries at the three last sessions, of adjourning after they had found bills of indictment in one or two cases and brought to the notice of the present Grand Jury the inconveniences which attended that practice, by bringing the business of the Court to a stand, and unnecessarily detaining the Gentlemen of the Peiry Jury.

THE KING v. POWELL.

The Indictment charged the Prisoner with the wilful murder of his wife Elizabeth Powell at Ghazospore in the Province of Benares; during the night of the 27th July last. To this charge the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

(The evidence is reported at length, but containing nearly the same facts as had before appeared in the case, the additional ones being adverted to in the Speeches of the Judges, it is perhaps unnecessary to be repeated here.)

Sir Francis Macnaghten then addressed the Jury in nearly the following terms—

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

This case has come, very much to my satisfaction and I believe to that of the whole court, before a Jury for a second trial, as since the prisoner was last tried, many circumstances have been mentioned to me which I consider much in his favor.—There is reason to believe that he was exasperated, by words between himself and his wife, to commit the rash act with which he now stands accused. I confess I am inclined to think, from the character I have heard given of the man, since he was last put on his trial, that of his being in his general demeanour a humane and a good man, from one of his companions who had been in the habits of intimacy with

him for upwards of fourteen years, never having known him to offer violence to any body—(and you may perhaps be inclined to infer)—that he could not without the greatest provocation, in a wilful, wicked and deliberate manner have taken away the life of a woman then living under his protection.—From what I have said you will observe that I should be happy if it were in my power to bring to your notice any circumstances, which might induce you to entertain the least doubt, with respect to the actual commission of the act by the prisoner, but the evidence is so clear that it is impossible to disbelieve that he did commit the offense, that it is to say that he did, in all the terms of the indictment, perpetrate the murder of his wife.—It is true that there is no Surgeon produced to prove that she actually died of the wound—A man who lived in the same Bungalow, however, came out on hearing the report of the musket, he saw the prisoner lowering it with his right hand, there was no one else in the room and the woman was lying bleeding in the channel of the Verandah—It is in fact impossible to doubt, both from the state in which she was found and from her having died in half, some of the witnesses ever affirming that she did not survive a quarter of an hour, that she did die in consequence of a wound which she had received by the hands of this unhappy man. Whatever circumstances have appeared in extenuation of the prisoner's conduct, it will be the duty of the Court to give them due consideration—I am sure for my part that I should be most happy to suffer him to live in that state of penitence which, from what I have heard of his conduct since his confinement in Gaol, I am convinced he would, in case you should find him not guilty of the capital crime with which he is charged—I repeat that I should be happy, if I could, to notice any circumstance which might tend to throw the least shadow of doubt on his having committed the act—but, Gentlemen, I cannot—I can only tell you that we are disposed to give due consideration to the provocation which it is evident he had received from his wife and leave him to pass the remainder of his days in a state of penitence and contrition—Now therefore, Gentlemen, there is nothing further for you to do than to return that verdict, which I am convinced, from the facts which have appeared in evidence, you will not fail to do."

The Jury retired, and shortly after returned and requested to be informed, whether the soldiers were in the habit of keeping their guns loaded.

The Chief Justice observed that there was no evidence as to this point; the Jury again retired and returned with a verdict of "Guilty" but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

On being interrogated in the usual manner what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the prisoner urged nothing, and the Chief Justice proceeded to pass sentence, in the following impressive speech:—

"Prisoner at the Bar,

You have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of the wilful murder of your wife, by shooting at her with a loaded musket; the fact of your having caused this unhappy woman's death is beyond doubt, and it is also clear that the act was not committed with any of those legal bonds which the Law has so wisely adopted, in order to extenuate the dreadful crime of homicide. There is evidence of your having been previously in her company with two other persons and shortly after one of the witnesses heard the report of a musket, and hastening to the spot found you in the act of depositing the musket near the door and your wife lying outside, weltering in her blood. The fact therefore of your having killed her is beyond a doubt; there is no fact proved which could have warranted the jury in delivering any other verdict than they have done. This fearful offence, which you have committed, must ever hang with dreadful weight upon your own mind, but there are circumstances in your case which have induced the Court to extend their mercy towards you. It appeared on a former trial, more distinctly than it does on this, that this woman, your wife, was a woman of loose principles and had actually had criminal connection with other men previous to her marriage with you, that her conduct was such as to inflame the passion of your heart to the highest pitch, and it appears that it was her intention to do so. It would have been better for you both if you had maintained a proper control over your resentment, still one must feel in some degree for you, under the circumstances which raised that resentment. A witness on the former trial, acknowledged the criminal intercourse which he had had with your wife, before her marriage, and this woman is your mistress, in the presence of her legal husband, herself confessing the act, threw her arms round the neck of this man in a manner calculated to excite your strongest resentment, and under those circumstances it appears you were wounded up

so as to induce you to take her life; as not for which you have no warrant before God or man.—Her conduct was disgraceful to her self, it was disgraceful to you, yet that was an offence for which neither you nor any other person had a right to lay a finger on her.—But you, outstepping the bounds of the law and the commandment of your God, were wound up by your evil passions and resentment to commit this atrocious act. You have already undergone the painful situation of twice appearing before this Court to have your case decided on, in the face of your country and of your God—you have twice had the judgment of a jury passed against you and have been for a considerable time, for several months, I may say, even under the agonies of death, in consequence of an error in the mere form of the indictment which had been made out against you—Under these circumstances we are disposed to save your life and to leave you to retirement and to that repentance which you have so well begun—but you have offended against the laws of your native country, and that country you must never expect to revisit again; you will be removed beyond the seas, there to lead out the remainder of your life, and there it is hoped, that you will be able by your future good conduct to atone before God and man for this unhappy act.—It now only remains for me to pronounce the awful sentence of the Law upon you, which is that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, here to be hanged by the neck till you be dead."

Half-Batta.

Dico quae puduit scribere jussit "Batta."—OVID.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
I observe by your hints to Correspondents that some poor Soldier, has been urging you to give a place in your columns to the groans occasioned by Half-Batta on a Regiment marching into Fort William from the Upper Provinces. I agree with the Complainant, in every item of his distress, but think that comparisons are at all times odious, and though a King's Officer, I by no means am convinced that the Company's Officers have not a claim to every indulgence; but I will assert nevertheless, that the saving which Half-Batta gives to the Honorable Company from one Regiment in Fort William is not perfectly consistent with that known liberality which has ever distinguished that powerful Body. It is very true that the distinguished Officer at the Head of the Government may be confidently applied to by the most humble Individual in his Army, but Soldiers are not fond of making themselves publicly known in such cases, and when a belief is universal that such circumstances have only to be clearly represented to be sure of a due consideration, it is, I must confess, to me, a great consolation to know, that whilst the Address be dutiful and proper, and the claim not likely to disturb the general interest of the Army or any part of this great Establishment, that the columns of the *Calcutta Journal* will never refuse it a prominent place.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your old Correspondent,
Fort William, Jan. 1, 1821.

MILES CANDIDUS.

Line of Telegraphy.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
Having seen your name in a List of Subscribers toward establishing a Line of Telegraphs from Calcutta down the Ganges to Kodgorra, which Government has not only sanctioned but expresses its readiness to encourage, I beg to be informed by you, as a Subscriber, or any of your Correspondents, of what steps have been taken towards giving effect to this, and the cause of twelve months delay.

I have previously applied for the information now sought, even from Subscribers, but can elicit nothing satisfactory, therefore make this application under a firm belief that an answer to my questions will be acceptable to the Subscribers.

January 6, 1821.

H. D.

Note.—We are unable to answer this Query, but no doubt it will be satisfactorily replied to, by those informed on the subject.

Green Bag.

The following Hand-Bill, printed in large types, for circulation in London, has been enclosed in a Letter to a Gentleman in Calcutta; and handed over to us, as a specimen of the Papers issued on this occasion at home, and of the strong party spirit which must be raised among all classes of the nation on the Question of the Queen's Prosecution, from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in whose hands her fate may be said to be placed, down to the lowest order of the people among whom such Papers as these are distributed. We have before remarked on one essential point of difference between the state of society here and at home, being that here there are no lower orders to be inflamed, by the utmost freedom of speech or publication, the reading community being formed of men of sufficient strength of mind and education to judge for themselves; and to them, therefore, as philosophers, such documents may be presented, as indications of the spirit of the times, and of the highly irritated state of public feeling at home, where invective, argument, and ridicule, are equally pressed into the service of a contest which few even at the distance can regard with indifference, though far removed from the most irritating influence of personal participation in the angry heats of controversy, with which it seems to have agitated every corner of the British Isles:—

Account of the most Wonderful and Laughable Trial and Execution of a Green Bag, near St. Steven's Bay, this Morning.

This morning was executed, pursuant to the sentence of thousands, a most universally execrated, infamous, foul and filthy Green Bag. The flags of the different vessels belonging to the Carolina Fleet, now lying in Steven's Bay, were hoisted, a royal salute was fired from each, and every demonstration of joy exhibited at the overthrow of the monster.

Shortly after the chiming bells from a neighbouring abbey had proclaimed the hour of matins, the preparations began for the execution, and the order of procession was as follows:—

Reputed thieves, two and two, dressed in black and yellow, bearing the disappointment flag. A company of kick-locks, lick-plates, pick-locks, and go-betweens. Beel-enters, toad-eaters, and hunt-the-cupboards. Then followed a posse of old bawds, crimpes, pimps, panders, ganders, dowdies, rascades and dandies flaunting an appropriate stave. After these came two sneaking, creeping, side-mouth looking fellows, carrying the Green Bag, which sent forth a most horrid stench. Then followed the peace officers, Brown, Denby, Wood, Burd, &c. each with a smart horsewhip in his hand, the sight of which terrified the procession so much, that they almost ran to the place of execution. The firing of cannoys began, the bells struck up, dogs barked, donkeys brayed, the people shouted, and the hated Green Bag was—no more.

Catnash, Printer, 2, Monmouth-court;

A New Argument.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
Notwithstanding you have declared your intention of not admitting any more of my letters upon the subject of Rice, I am yet inclined to think you will not deny publication to this.

The chief argument against the admission of the pernicious consequences resulting from the employment of Rice, consists in the assertion that Sepoys have been affected, who lived upon Rice and made no use of Rice. In the Extract from the Medical Board's Report, republished by you some time since from the *Government Gazette*, as a complete refutation of the Oryssan doctrine, occur these passages. The disease "has often raged extensively among Sepoys and other classes of Natives, who had not tasted Rice for months or perhaps years, before they were attacked." p. 43. "The depot books for the time give the following list of issues: 112 Wheat, Ales," &c. "The troops and followers of all classes, chiefly used Ales, which was the principal article of supply in the Barracks."

But your last Sunday's Number (and bye the bye if you often give us such Numbers as it, I will not object to the Journal) entirely destroys the inference drawn from those assertions. For in the admirable Paper on the Worship of *Satya Narayana*, extracted from the "FARISHP OF INDIA," it is stated to be "Four made of Rice."

December 31, 1820.

A. TYLER.

Bengal Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, I have been anxiously expecting the publication of the Regulations of the long-talked of Military Bank, with a view to ascertain the advantages which it holds out, over the plan I have hitherto pursued, of employing a House of Agency in Calcutta, and with a very earnest desire to avail myself of those advantages:—for failing health, and slow promotion, have forced upon me the necessity of strict economy. The Regulations have at last made their appearance, but I confess that I am unable to discover in what particular I am to be benefited by becoming a Constituent of the Treasurers in the Bengal Military Bank, and shall feel indebted to any Correspondent, who will point out to me the superior benefits to be derived from the plan.

The objects proposed are—facility of remitting, and accumulating monthly savings—and of investing them with security.—With regard to the latter, I am fully satisfied with the security of my present Agents; and every man, I suppose, who employs Agents at all, satisfies himself completely on this point in the first instance: this therefore is no recommendation to me. As to facility of remittance, as far as my own experience goes, (and I have been at most of the stations under this Establishment) remittances are procured without any difficulty, and generally on more advantageous terms, than the established rate of exchange between Bonac and Bica Rupees; and for myself, I can safely say, that so far from my Agents objecting to receive any remittance, however small; it was, in the early years of our correspondence, their constant advice to me, to remit regularly, however trifling the sum, with the view of establishing in myself habits of economy; behind this motive I used to think I could detect a latent wish for the diminution of my debt to them, but I have had reason to be grateful to them for the advice notwithstanding:

When satisfied on the above points, I would ask, in the event of my becoming a Constituent of the Treasurers of the Military Bank, whether they propose to receive and dispatch my Europe letters, to execute little Commissions for me in Calcutta, and to do the numberless little troublesome pieces of service which I receive from my present Agents, and which I must in that case forego; for I suppose that I must not send all that yields profit to the Military Bank, and all that gives nothing but trouble to my present men of business; they are very good men, but I think they would object to this arrangement. Besides, Sir, having become, what my brother officers call a good manager, I have long been in the practice of getting all my supplies from Calcutta, and paying the bills for them as they fall due, to avoid the heavy charge of interest; but the terms of credit of Calcutta Shop-keepers, are from one to three months; how is this to be managed when the Military Bank will not pay my drafts except on two fixed periods in the year?

I find, that writing about myself and my own concerns, I have insensibly become rather diffuse, and perhaps not very clearly intelligible. I will, therefore, condense the object of this letter into one Query, which if any of your Correspondents will answer they will much oblige me.

Supposing the case of an Officer already a Constituent of any of the Houses of Agency in Calcutta, with whose terms and conduct towards him he is satisfied; what are the superior advantages to be derived by this Officer, in becoming a Constituent of the great Army Agency proposed to be established?

I am, Sir, &c.

Barrackport,
January 5, 1821.

AN OLD SUB.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. C. Hard, of a Son,

On the 5th instant, Mrs. W. Warden, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chowinghee, on the 8th instant, Mr. George, the infant son of Mr. A. Mercede, aged 2 months and 21 days.

At Bogbay, on the 17th ultimo, Lieutenant Frank Jones, of the 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.

At Bombay, on the ultimo, Robert Whitcomb, Sub-Commissor in the Persian List, aged 46 years.

At Bombay, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. Charles Atkins, Assistant in the Accountant General's Office, aged 49 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 9	Seaflower	British	W. Suttor	Batavia Nov. 15
9	Mangles	British	J. Cosill	London
9	Hadlow	British	J. Craigie	Port Jackson Sept. 15
10	Indiana	Pearl		Batavia Nov. 12

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 8	Sandown	British	Aubin-Hobson	Matava Coasg.
8	John Shore	British	H. B. Pritcham	Madras
8	Fata Moharruck	Arab	Saiman	Muscat
8	Fathelbury	Arab	Abdullah	Muscat

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 16	Lady Barrington	British	G.C.P. Living	Cataraque Dec. 15
19	Cornwall	British	W. Richardson	Doristaen Dec. 4
19	James Scott	British	R. Boon	Perisan Dec. 4

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 17	Castle Forbes	British	T. L. Reid	London
18	Caroline	Arab	Hadjee Sallam	Muscat

Passengers.

Passengers per ship Indiana, from Batavia the 12th of November, via Macassar the 24th ditto, Penang the 10th of December, and Achem 15th ditto.

From Penang.—John Maclester, Esq; Lieutenant Carlton, European Regiment, Lieutenant Marshall, Lieutenant Wilson, and Mr. Gale, Cadet.

Passenger per ship Lady Barrington, from Carnatic to Bombay—Colonel Hogg.

Passenger per ship James Scott, from Doristaen to Bombay—Captain Manwaring, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, Mrs. Manwaring.

Passenger per ship Castle Forbes, from Bombay for the Cape of Good Hope and London—Lieutenant M. Wilkie, Mrs. Snodgrass and Child, Mrs. Reid and Miss Mary Reid, Master William and Charles Christie, Assistant Surgeon Rind, E. Hyde, Esq., Civil Service, Miss H. Ashburner, Mr. Cotgrave, Reverend R. Baynes, Mrs. Baynes and Child, Miss Borges, Miss Wrangham and from Banff—Mr. and Mrs. Policy and family, Civil Service.

Nautical Notice.

By the Seafarer we learn, that a Typhoon was experienced in the China Seas on the 29th of November, in which the Castlereagh lost her main mast and was in great danger of going down.

The Agis-court, Captain Foreman, from hence bound to Malta, passed St. Helena, all well, on the 10th of September last.—Hark.

I. THE PASSING REMARKS,

UNWILLINGLY BUT NECESSARILY INTRUDED ON OUR READERS' NOTICE.

The systematic opposition that has been shown to the *Calcutta Journal*, from the period of its first commencement, has its origin in something more than mere objection to the principles it avows and espouses. Of the nine score Newspapers published here little more than two years ago, Five have been given up, and of the remaining Four that are left in possession of the field, it is not much to be wondered at that Three of them should eve with peculiar jealousy the success of the One that has so materially interfered with their circulation, and perhaps, too, their popularity.

It is well known, that the *India Gazette*, deservedly the most esteemed, because the most ably conducted Paper of this Presidency, although at the period of our commencement advocating strongly the principles of the Whigs, and lamenting or deprecating on all occasions, and in the most powerful and unequivocal terms, the conduct of the present Administration, shortly after cooled in its ardor, exfoliated the doctrines of Von Geest against the Liberty of the Press, condemned the usual tenor of the *Examiner*, a paper from which it before quoted largely and with approbation,—and then pressed into the service against us every weapon that a vicious argument, strong invective, and even parody and ridicule could furnish against its growing Rival. We have lived to see this Paper, however, return again to the calm and unruffled course, from which it so impudently, because ineffectually, deviated;—and the anger of the moment having passed away, we find it steering steadily in pretty nearly its original course, and maintaining, with perhaps a little more reserve than formerly, its first principles in opposition to the general character and conduct of the men now at the head of affairs in Britain, because it honestly believes such character and conduct but ill suited to advance the happiness and prosperity of the nation. Our warfare is therefore at an end, much to the satisfaction, we believe, of both parties, at least we can speak positively as to our own feelings, and it would be ungenerous to infer otherwise of the Paper in question.

The *Government Gazette* was both more hostile and more unbending in its course. Every one must recollect the temper in which its strictures on the *Calcutta Journal* were conducted; when neither feelings of delicacy towards the Illustrious Personages at the head of society, nor even a reverence for Sacred Writ, though both professed with great seeming sincerity, could prevent the unmerciful Parodies on a Tribune to the exalted virtues of the one, and a Travestie of one of the most mysterious portions of the other; for where the great object was to bring into disrepute either the writings or the principles of its Rival, all barriers, sacred or profane, were broken through, and even the ordinary courtesies of written or verbal contention entirely trampled under foot. This Paper, however, like the former, having discovered how unavailing were all its efforts to effect the great object of its wishes, grew tired of the task, and under the pretence of a silent contempt for writings which could do no harm, and therefore were not worthy notice (which it was wonderful it did not earlier discover), abandoned the thorny field of controversy, and has long since, as far as its Conductor is concerned, observed as apparent truce, if not a permanent cessation of hostility.

Of the *Burhans*, still less need be said. The cause of its peculiar and unabated enmity to us, cannot be from its entertaining opposite principles,—for we have never yet been able to discover, in the whole tenor of its writings, that it advocates any; it keeps so continually aloof from all participations in the great questions both of European and Asiatic policy, that the doctrines of the *Courier* or the *Morning Chronicle*,—the *Times* or *Bell's Messenger*, are equally acceptable; and beyond mere narrative, the only principles it appears ever to promulgate, are those of bitter and undivided hostility to whatever may appear in the columns of what it now denominates the "INFAMOUS JOURNAL". Whether it will ever have the good sense of its Contemporaries to abandon a course so hopeless and so unprofitable, we cannot venture even to conjecture;—we think it highly probable that this is a pitch of discretion to which it will never attain;—but this much we may venture to say, that as we know the secret source and main spring of all its rancor, is no other than that of our continuing to maintain unshaken the ground from which it has so long and so unavailingly endeavored to dislodge us, so we are prepared to see it rather increase than diminish, as long as we both occupy the same field.

We have no desire to prolong such an unprofitable, and to many (but to none more than ourselves) so disagreeable a warfare. In this spirit, therefore, we have for months past acted, and shall, we trust, always continue to act on the defensive only. We have no objection to this or to any other Paper following the course it may most approve, as the support of the Public will no doubt be extended or withdrawn in proportion to its merits or defects, and to this tribunal of rewards and punishments we may all perhaps be safely left;—but there are points from which we shall not shrink, and which it would be, according to our notions, a base desertion of duty to withdraw;—we mean those in which such pains are taken by our adversaries to impeach the accuracy or the grounds of information communicated in our pages.—It is a duty we owe to others rather than ourselves, to defend this when attacked; and as we have long since confined ourselves to this, and abstained from noticing mere vague and declamatory abuse, from whatever quarter it may come, we shall continue to exercise our best discretion in never stepping beyond this line without what may appear to us the most imperative necessity.

We have said thus much on the character of the several Papers of the Presidency, to guide our readers in their estimate of what they may expect occasionally to see or hear of in two of them at least, as directed against ourselves; and as we know that a very large class of our Subscribers are satisfied with the perusal of our pages only, except when accident throws the other Papers in their way, we shall for their sakes extract all the good we find in each and all of them, so as to leave as room to regret the absence of the portions left unnoticed.

In the *Government Gazette* of yesterday, is a Letter, without signature, in which the writer accuses us of a wilful suppression of some observations that fell from Sir FRANCIS MACNAULTE on the Bench, then the Case of the Criminal Information for Libel was brought before the Court. Had the writer of this Letter exercised common candour, it must have appeared to him that we did not profess to give an account of all that was said or done on that occasion, but merely to report the fate of the Libel Case, as far as the proceedings of that day were concerned, for the satisfaction of we may safely say thousands who looked with an anxiety, that we are proud to know was so general, to the issue of the motion made. If the writer had been in Court himself, he might have perceived that from the crowded state of it all around the bench and jury box, the hum of attendants without, and the busy presentation of papers and conversation going on among the barristers and attorneys within, it was extremely difficult to catch what fell from the Judges at all, unless seated near them, which did not happen to be our case; and that for this reason we were unable to report the Charge to the Grand Jury, which was given before this Case came on, but of which we did not hear the half distinctly; though, when it was reported from some better source in the *Hawkars*, we gladly repeated it in our Paper of the following day. Even the Reporter of the *Hawkars*, however who must have had great advantages of hearing and memory, or have been furnished from others with the Speeches and Trial that occurred in Court on that day, thought fit to copy our own Report of the Libel Case, which, short as it was, contained all that we heard distinctly and distinctly, and all that we thought material to the subject. This writer in the *Government Gazette* is so evidently interested in the Question of the Press, and of our alleged abuse of it in particular, that he must no doubt have read our first Report of the Proceedings in this Case, in the *Journal* of November 20, and if his memory had been equal to his zeal, he might have remembered the paragraph which closed it, which is so applicable to the present Report, and will show so satisfactorily how and why certain observations that may have fallen from the Bench might have escaped us, that we transcribe it here. "Although we were present in the Court, during the time this motion was before it, yet not being able to preserve perfect accuracy in Proceedings of this nature by short hand notes, we think it necessary to state, that the foregoing does not contain the half of what was actually said on the occasion, though we believe there is nothing contained in it that did not actually transpire. We have given the most faithful outline of the Case that our memory could retain, and we are at least satisfied that we have not intentionally kept back any thing material to the question, nor added an expression that we do not believe to have occurred."

The whole portion stated by the Writer in the *Government Gazette* to be suppressed, is this—“He (Sir FRANCIS MACNAULTE,) adds, that he hoped it would not be supposed he disapproved of prosecutions which were likely to protest such publications as he had seen in the Newspapers for some time past; he declared that in his judgement such publications ought not to be tolerated; and

that although he doubted us to this particular mode of proceeding, he thought some proceeding absolutely necessary; for, as he had occasion to express himself the day before, it was his opinion that such publications ought to be prevented by some means or by ANY MEANS." We have no reason at all to doubt the accuracy of this Report, or to suppose that it does not contain the sentiments of the learned Judge to whom they are attributed. We candidly confess, however, that we did not hear the half of this in Court, probably from the causes above stated, and we should think also that the Reporter of the *Harkara* could not have heard the whole either, or he certainly would have intimated it at least. We did indeed hear a disapprobation of the publications in Newspapers generally, but it was in broken parts, and we reported all that we could distinctly gather in a connected form from the Bench, and reported faithfully all that was material to the issue of the Case, so that we conceive it disingenuous, to say the least, in this writer, to attribute to us the wilful suppression, from base and unscrupulous motives, of what it was impossible, without our confession, to know whether we heard at all, however indistinctly. If one were to argue the improbability of such a motive from its utter uselessness, it would be difficult to believe that we could be guided by it.—No man—and we say it without fear of contradiction,—entertains a higher opinion than we do of the character of the Learned Judge to whom these sentiments are attributed, whether in his public or private capacity; and his rank, his years, his education—his profession—all contribute to give great weight to his judgment;—but it is still—and we say it with all possible deference and respect—the opinion of an Individual. If the Learned Judge has pronounced to the world from the Bench his opinion that "such publications" as have of late appeared in the Newspapers here "ought to be prevented by some means, or by ANY MEANS," the venerable Nobleman at the Head of the Government has told us as publicly, by his professions and his practice, that HE thinks differently, and that WE MUSK should be used either to prevent even such publications as these, or to punish the authors or publishers of them when they appear, but such as THE LAW FULLY WARRANTS AND ALLOWS. Here then authorities are at variance, as far as opinion is concerned; and of the integrity and sincerity of both, no man living can doubt, any more than he could question for a moment that both have their minds deeply engaged in their high and important duties, and that in the exercise of their respective functions, the welfare and happiness of that portion of mankind over whom the influence of their opinion and conduct extends, is the object dearest of all others to their hearts. Will they then deny to others this same exercise of opinion, except when it coincides exactly with their own? or will they not rather, in firm dependence on the integrity of the Law, and of its ample sufficiency to punish all who invade its sanctity, rely on its omnipotence whenever they may call its awful powers to their aid, and temper it with Mercy, as its tortors need to be in many cases, and as they have been under the mild and paternal sway of a Ruler to whom that attribute is far more dear than Power.

We have not time, amid the multiplicity of subjects and materials that necessarily pass through our hands, to devote as much attention as we could wish to the remainder of the Letter in the *Government Gazette*. Our chief object in noticing it at all, indeed, was to rebut the charges particularly aimed against ourselves; but there is much in it that would afford a field for the exercise of many of our Correspondents' pens, and we may easily imagine that it will not pass unnoticed. Of course, as long as temperate and gentlemanly language is used—and we should admit no other into our columns—the writer of the Letter in question would not wish to stop the tongues or pens of others, who should undertake to combat his doctrines. This would be an ungenerous supposition. The Letter appears to us throughout to be founded on assumptions which require proof, so that the inferences are of no value whatever except to those who admit the premises from which they are drawn. We confess we are not of that number, and we believe that there are many who think with us. To all such, therefore, the Letter is entirely without force. We will give an instance:—Immediately after attributing base motives to the Reporter of the *Calcutta Journal*, which it was impossible the writer could know, he enters on a general discussion of the Question of Liberty, in order to ascertain whether or no we ought to enjoy it among us here, to the full extent that our countrymen do at home; and his first assumption from which he goes on to draw his inferences, is this. "I am well aware that those who talk most about Liberty are the most intolerant with respect to others. But I well understand them. They believe Liberty to be a good thing, and they wish therefore to keep it all to themselves." Now it unluckily happens that these assumptions are gratuitous, and that the facts they take for granted require proof.

The writer may think As is "well aware" and believe that he "well understands" what Liberty is, but unfortunately he has given his own definition of it, instead of ours. He may indeed think it so good a thing as to wish to keep it all to himself, but we do not, and as the chief objection to our labour is, that we talk most about Liberty than our neighbours, because we feel more interest in its fate, we challenge them all to show that therefore we are most intolerant towards others. We have constantly advocated the right of ANY MAN, of every sect, class, age, or country, to give his opinions to the world, subject only to the laws of the country he inhabits, which are in all cases more than sufficient to punish him with loss of esteem if they are pernicious,—with loss of fortune if they are illegal,—and with loss of life if they are seditious or treasonable,—and it is, on this ground alone, that we ask for the same exercise of this right, that the law and the common consent of mankind grant to OTHERS. Those who talk most about Liberty are therefore NOT the most intolerant with respect to others; and the abuse, the slander, and even the often repeated libels that have been passed on our motives, habits, and private character, from nearly every press in India, have never once been attempted to be suppressed by us, or any means used to oppose them but the fair and open one of public combat, and an appeal to public opinion. We DO believe Liberty to be a good thing; and therefore we wish to see it enjoyed by the whole Human race. The rapid spread of civilization affords indeed the cheering prospect that this will one day be the case; but when the writer of the letter says that the "advocates of Liberty believe it to be so good a thing that they wish to keep it all to themselves," he says what a very little reflection would have taught him was unwarrantable, for men who wish to keep good things to themselves are generally sanguine and silent in their enjoyment of them; while the glorious efforts made to give Liberty to the victims of the Slave Trade,—the martyrs that fell in the cause of Liberty in Continental Europe,—the struggles made by Bagdad herself against the Despotism of Bonaparte,—the vigorous resistance of Old Spain to her Invaders, and of New Spain to her Oppressors,—and even at this moment in England the laudable exertions of the advocates of Liberty in the cause of the Catholics, the Dissenters, and the Jews,—all prove that reason, reflection, and reference to past or passing events tend to show that those who talk most about Liberty are NOT most intolerant to others, and that they do NOT wish to keep it all to themselves. Yet this is a specimen of the intolerant style and gratuitous assumptions of the Letter in the *Government Gazette*; but the inferences it attempts to draw in favor of curtailing our Liberty are founded on so sandy a basis, that this being undermined, the whole must fall deservedly into ruin and neglect.

We have left ourselves space to say but a few words to the Writer who signs himself AN ENGLISHMAN in the *Harkara*. He begins by saying that "the *Calcutta Journal* is completely filled with the wild ravings of that tried and unshaken Deist, Mr. Examiner Hunt, and of his friend and partner Mr. Hazlitt"—and adds that as many people think that whatever is published by the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal* must be correct, especially those that cannot have recourse to other publications, it is very desirable that the *Harkara* should publish antidotes to those rhodomantades.

To this ENGLISHMAN, we have only to say, that his assertion is just as gratuitous as those we have been examining; and that his recommendation is not much better. The Journal is NOT completely filled with the wild ravings of any man, or even any party, unless the Debates of the British Parliament, which occupy nearly half—the local News, Correspondence, and Government Orders of India, which fill up a fourth,—and the various political and commercial news which fill up nearly the other quarter, be so considered. He does not know perhaps that the *Examiner* is a Weekly Paper, and that it cannot afford us even a page more than one day in seven—but as he is himself an advocate for bearing both sides of the question, and likes to see the bane and antidote together, we wonder much at his intolerance in complaining of Mr. Examiner Hunt being heard as well as other men; perhaps, however, he is one of those described in the *Government Gazette*, who think Liberty a good thing but like to keep it all to themselves. We are not of his class, however, and to prove it, we will give the portion of his Letter which he has handed to the *Harkara* as the sort of antidote he would recommend to be published, to put down Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hazlitt, and the Journalist together—for he insists that they are all identified. If they are not completely annihilated by such a powerful opponent, we know not what can move them;—but let the reader judge for himself—for this is our intolerant mode of acting towards

men of all parties. The ENGLISHMAN'S CLIMAX OF CONVINCING eloquence is as follows :—

"The rage of moral iniquity and atheist defiance bursts in volumed darkness from the lower system; and hovers in gathered malignity round its base. The scuds to whom the largest destroying power over human virtue and happiness has been committed, have started into being under the very feet of society, and risen on dusky wing to the zenith of vulgar and notorious fame. The multitude has eyed with joy their ascent and watched the kindred malignity of their own native demons with a constancy and interest which the destroyer of a nobler origin would have excited in vain."

The recommendation, which follows this specimen of a proper ANTIDOTE to rhodomeloids, is quite as intelligible. It says, in effect as follows : "There is a large class of readers, who either cannot or will not read any other Paper than the *Calcutta Journal*, because they consider every thing published in it as untrue; Now as those, from never seeing any other Paper than the *Journal*, are particularly liable to be led astray, I recommend you, for the sake of countering the poison, to publish from time to time antidotes in the *Hukkarn*, which (never mind whether they see it or not) will no doubt produce the desired effect."

The Editor of the *Hukkarn*, however, is neither borne down by the burse of eloquence we have quoted, nor convinced by the astonishing powers of reasoning we have adduced; for he says candidly that he does not agree with his Correspondent as to the doctrines alluded to being pernicious, nor does he consider it at all necessary to seek out for antidotes to them. We hear the reader impatiently asking "Why?"—Let him listen then, and be convinced.

"Although many in this quarter (says the *Hukkarn*) may be too fond to reason much or to sift thoroughly the political writings that they read, the public mind must be considered as too judicious to be poisoned by any such doctrines; for it must be apparent that their propagators, among whom our Correspondent ranks the Journalist and OTHERS, are only FURIOUS RADICALS, because they conceive it most to their interest to be so, and that they would cheerfully become the very tools of corruption and despotism which they pretend more respectable men to be, if THEY WERE BOUGHT AT WHAT THEY FANCY THEIR PROPER PRICE!"

This is a perfectly new discovery, and to the honor of having made it, we may safely leave the disappointed Author, in whose heart and mind alone such a feeling of such a thought could have had birth.

These sentences were scarcely dry from our pen, when the *Madras Courier* of the 27th of December reached us. Our readers are well aware of the cause also of the Madras hostility to us being pretty nearly the same as that here, namely, that we were considered Intruders and Interlopers on their monopoly of public favor. The *Courier* is however of all the other Papers in India, the one that has drawn most largely from our pages without acknowledgement (and in this very Number of the 27th of December, more than the half of its whole contents are taken from the *Calcutta Journal*, as any one may verify by comparing it with our own Paper about the date of St. Andrew's Meeting here—December 4); because it is the leading Whig Paper at Madras, and professes to advocate the cause of Liberty and Liberality as well as ourselves. How far its practice keeps pace with the profession of the latter virtue, the following Notices, extracted from the Paper of the 27th, will shew :—

"The creature of the *Journal* is at his dirty work again, but it really is a blessing to be continually pointing out his absurdities, particularly in a quarter where the circulation of his Paper is confined to some three or four subscribers who can be little interested in the personal disputation of this arrogant Editor. Besides, the poor man seems to be at present sorely pressed by Criminal Informations, the complaints of angry Correspondents, and the almost daily expositions of a powerful rival Editor within the immediate precincts of his own Office, and we at a distance therefore are content for mercy's sake to take no further notice of another angry attack upon us in a recent edition of the unfortunate *Journalist*."

With the extreme sensibility of this elegant writer we have of course nothing to do, though we regret that he should be made so ill or so angry by any thing we have said. The some three or four Subscribers of whom he speaks, under the Madras Presidency, happen to be more than Fifty ;—the Criminal Informations (some three or four too perhaps he thinks) are reduced to one,—the complaints of angry Correspondents he must have dreamt of,—and the daily expositions of a Rival Editor, within the very precincts of

the Office, however powerful they may appear at Madras, are like his own coarse invectives perfectly powerless here ;—so that the "Unfortunate Journalist"—which is the new epithet applied, is quite as happy as they suppose him otherwise ; and trusts long to enjoy the substance of content and ease, while they are vainly pursuing their shadow.

Military Bank.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

SIR,

Yesterday evening I was in company with some friends, when the newly-established Military Bank became the subject of conversation. After we had discussed its advantages for some time, I was so much struck with the different bearings in which every one's individual situation and objects made him view it, that I began to pay attention to their talk ; for I confess, Sir, that (having no money yet to put in) it had not occurred to me at first that I was at all interested in the plan.

Colonel STANDARD had been remarking how many instances he had seen in his time of men, who had, for want of forethought, involved themselves in difficulties when they were Subalterns, for some silly piece of show, or from mere idle extravagance without enjoyment, and had afterwards been unable all their lives to make up their lee-way. He related how many of his companions, when they had divided as prize money at Bidjighur, enough to have accumulated in a few years into a little independence, squandered it or gambled it away in a few months. "Yes, yes, Colonel," said a young Ensign who perceived that some of these hints had been meant for him, "there was some sense in saving in those days, when we had double full Battas, and now and then the Bidjighur prize money or a Rohilla donation ; but now, why if I can have a fowl and a glass of Madeira out of my pay it is as much as I am able." "Even now, my dear FRANK" said the Colonel, "it is sometimes possible for an Ensign to save money. Do not you live within your pay?" "Yes, Sir," replied the youth, "I have done so since you put me in a proper way, nine months ago, but I could not save five rupees a month." "Pardon me, FRANK," answered the Colonel, "you might at least save the expense of this new hooka which I see within this week you have set up. I have not smoked since I returned from England in 1813, and to you it can scarcely have become a strong habit in four days. When I was not much older than you are now, I remember Colonel JOHN MURRAY telling, and proving by figures to a thoughtless young fellow, that the expense of his hooka, if he would lay it down and lay by the money regularly every month until he was entitled to his pension, would be enough to secure him along with it a genteel and independent income for the rest of his life. I think I have his calculation somewhere, and I will send it to you if you find it."

This appeared to set the Ensign a thinking ; he blushed and remained silent for some time, and I have not seen the hand-some hooka bottom since.

The conversation now reverted to the Bank. "I see one arrangement in it that will exactly suit me," said Major P., "I mean to take my furlough next year, and I shall put all that I save after the 3rd of April into this Concern, to accumulate for my passage. I see we can draw it out on the 15th of January, which is just before I shall want it." "And you, my good friend," said the Colonel, turning to Captain H. "you were saying to me lately that you should send your little girl home with me. Now is your time to begin gaining on her account. You know I shall go in two years, let me see you lay by 50 rupees a month until Feb. 1823."

For my part, I am not entitled to my furlough and I have no little boys or girls to provide for—but this talk about passages made me think of an unlucky pain in my side which the Surgeon shakes his head at—and tells me if it gets no better this year I must go to the Cape. This is a sufficient motive for my looking about me, and I mean to begin saving this very month until I have laid by my passage money.

In the hope that this conversation, if it were printed, might have the effect of setting other young men a thinking besides Frank and myself, I have sent it to you for publication, and remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A POOR ECONOMIST.

Adultery in a Queen.

ADULTERY IN A QUEEN NOT HIGH TREASON.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

An opinion has grown up among Lawyers, and is now universally held, that if the criminal acts imputed to the Queen, had been committed in England, she would have been guilty of High Treason. Whether that opinion is just or erroneous, well founded or wholly unfounded, your readers will determine after reading the following Extract from Edan's *Principles of Penal Law*:

Jan. 9, 1831.

A. D.

§ 2. The second species of treason in this statute is, "when a man doth violate the King's consort, or his eldest daughter unmarried; or the wife of his eldest son and heir." Violation (1) here implies carnal knowledge by whatever means obtained, and is made a treasonable act for very solid, satisfactory, and evident reasons. There are certainly inaccuracies (2) in the wording of the clause; but perhaps they are immaterial. The wife of the second son is not within the statute, though her issue is inheritable in preference to the eldest daughter; neither doth it seem treason to violate the eldest daughter, that hath been married, such violation not being within the letter of the statute, though within the reason. The common law extended the same sanction to all the daughters.

In the construction of the last-mentioned clause, it hath been the unanimous inference of all the writers on the English law, (3) that "if both the parties be consenting, they are equally guilty of treason;" consequently, that a Queen consort committing adultery committeth treason; and the cases of Queen Anne Boleyn, and of Catherine Howard, are referred to, as the grounds of this opinion.

I submit with great diffidence, that a different conclusion ought to have resulted from each of those cases. Anne Boleyn's judges would very chearfully have given the appellation of burglary, piracy, or horse-stealing, to the crime, of which she was accused; but, in fact, she was executed under the strained construction of an inadvertent expression (4). She was proved to have said to her servant, "that the King never had her heart," which was charged to be slanderous to the issue begotten between the King and her. She was convicted therefore on a statute made two years before, declaring it treason to throw slander on the King, Queen, or their issue. "So that, saith Bishop Burnet, the law that was made for her, and the issue of her marriage, was now made use of to destroy her." (5) An act of parliament was soon afterwards made to declare her mar-

riage to have been nullius, "for that his Highness had chosen to wife the virtuous and excellent Lady Jane; who, for her countenanc years, excellent beauty, and personage of fleshes and blonda, would be apt, God willing, to conceive issue by his Highness." As to Catherine Howard, she was condemned under an express statute of attainder, (6) upon petition of both houses of parliament to the king, "that he would not vex himself, but give his royal assent to what they should do." Her grand-mother the Duchess of Norfolk, with twelve persons more, was at the same time attainted of misprision for having concealed her vicious life, which they were supposed to have known previous to her marriage. The same act, required (7) all, who hereafter should know, or vehemently presume, any condition of lightness of body in her which should be Queen, to disclose it to the King, or Council; at the same time "prohibiting every one to blow it abroad, or whisper it to others."

The ingenuity of this parliament went further; for they not only made it treason in the Queen to have committed an act of lewdness, prior to the marriage, without previously revealing it; but they extended the same guilt to all consorts of that incontinency; and also (8) made it treason in the Queen to make advances of familiarity after marriage, by writing, words, tokens, or otherwise, though not followed by any effect.

It is somewhere well observed in regard to Henry the Eighth, that he never spared man in his wrath, nor woman in his lust. To the impulse of such motives we must attribute, that endless variety of exequinary laws which were framed during his reign, in opposition to all the inducements of natural affection, the ties of confidence, and the sentiments of shame and decency.

The passive pliability of parliaments in that age was wonderful. Henry was hardly cold in his grave, when the Protector, Somerset, in order to engage the short-lived approbation of the people, obtained the repealing stat. 1 Ed. VI. c. 12, which recites in the preamble, "that it had been necessary in the time of the late King to make many laws, which might appear to men of exterior realms, and to many of his Majesty's subjects, very strait, sore, extreme, and terrible; though they had not been without great consideration, and policy, moved and established. But, as in tempest, or winter, one course and garment is convenient, in calmer weather a more liberal case, or lighter garment, so &c."

In like manner the 1. Mary, c. i. recites, "that many laws had been made, by which over learned and expert people, minded basely, are oftentimes trapped and snared; therefore &c."

Thus all those forced, and strange effects of Henry's invention were abrogated by the first acts of his children; and the doctrine of treasons was once more reduced to the standard of the 2d Edw. III.

(6) Stat. 22 H. VIII. c. 21. Herbert, p. 533.

(7) But not under the pains of high treason, as misconceived by Mr. Hume, vol. iii. p. 249; or under any other penalty: the clause was merely a permissive protection to the informer, against the words of the statute; under which Anne Boleyn had suffered.

(8) All these provisions are in the same statute; the enactors cannot be presumed to have retained any remains of shame; yet it is observable, that it was not entered on the roll.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Col. M. White, Surgt. of the Mysore Princes, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Captain R. Leslie, European Regiment, from Europe.—Lieut. H. P. Hughes, Artillery Regiment, from Mhow.—Bergs. James White, 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment, from Benares.—Mr. George Leigh Trafford, Cadet of Cavalry, from England.—Mr. Edward Fitzgerald Day, Army Cadet, from ditto.—Mr. William George Cooper, Infantry, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. Alexander John Fraser, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. Hugh Tramp, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. Patrick Grant, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. William Green Jas. Robt., ditto, from ditto.—Mr. Colling Troup, ditto, from ditto.

Departure.—Colonel J. Price, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to Sylhet.—Major J. A. Bieg, Horse Art. to Hussainabad.—Captain E. Craig, 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, to ditto.—Captain R. Leslie, European Regiment, to Ghazipur.—Lieutenant Sir R. Colquhoun, Barrack Kaman Provincial Battalion, to Howrah Bagh.—Lieutenant N. Campbell, 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to England on the Calcutta.—Lieutenant Edward Rosedale, Peeling Estate, Krishnahan, to England on the Phoenix.

Government Order.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, of the 1st January 1821.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 1, 1821.

The Governor General in Council having received the melancholy Intelligence of the Death on the 29th ultime, of Her Highness the Walli Begum, Grand Mother of His Highness the Nizam of Bengal. His Lordship in Council directs that minute Gun to the number of Sixty-four, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the Magazine of Fort William, as a mark of respect for the Memory of Her late Highness.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

GEO. SWINTON, Adj't. Secy. to the Govt.
of the Native States, and to the Native and European Forces, &c.,
as Captain General of the Native Infantry, &c., to remain on duty
and mounted, and to exercise his functions, &c., as Captain General
of the Native Infantry, &c., to remain on duty.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; DECEMBER 20, 1820.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain J. Smith, from the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2nd Class, vice Apolin, removed to the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant P. C. Robb, 2nd Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3rd Class, vice Smith promoted to the 2nd Class.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 6, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Frederick Hutchinson, to be Captain of a Company, from the 30th of December, 1820, vice Wilson, transferred to the Loyal Establishment.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns of Infantry, are promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant, to complete the Establishment, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:

Thomas Sewell, and George Haining.
The undermentioned Officers, having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificates, from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to Europe or Flanders, on account of their health; Major D. McPherson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain Thomas Young, of the 27th.

The permission granted by the Government of Bombay, to Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kind of this Establishment, to proceed thence to Europe or Flanders, on account of his health, is confirmed by His Lordship in Council.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Young, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe or Flanders, on account of his private affairs.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Calcutta, January 6, 1821.

To obviate doubts which have arisen regarding the relative rank and situation of Officers doing duty with a Regiment, to which they are not permanently posted, it is notified for general information, that they are to be considered as the Juniors of their rank in that Regiment. Whatever their Army Rank may be, but they are, in this their Regimental place, eligible to hold the temporary charge of a Troop or Company, in the same manner as if they belonged to the Corps they are attached to, and (if young officers) under the rules prescribed in General Orders of the 26th of March, 1819.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel Lamley, under date the 13th ultime, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

European Infantry.—Colonel Bedell, from 10th January, to 10th April, Medical Certificate, to visit Gormapura.

Artillery.—1st Lieutenant Ratten, from 15th December 1820, to 1st February, to remain at Alibabad on Medical Certificate.

Ordnance Department.—Conductor Ovinger, from 15th December 1820, to 15th June, Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Garrison Staff.—Lieutenant Colonel Lamley, Commandant of Assoregarh, from 1st January to 1st July, Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Pioneer Corps.—Lieutenant Pringle, from 25th December 1820, to 15th February, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Lieutenant Soady, from 21st December 1820, to 1st March, Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6, 1821.
At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Gawnpur on Friday the 1st day of December 1820, Juran Tawary, Saney 5th Battalion Company, Captain Ongie's Infantry Levy, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

"For marching conduct, on the Evening of the 18th November 1820, while detached on Command with the Collector of Bardikund, in having dislodged and wounded with a sword Mohur Sing, Havildar of the same Company and Corps."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defense, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him, the said Juran Tawary, to be shot to death."

Approved: But the capital punishment is, at the recommendation of the Court, and from particulars in the Evidence, commuted into two years labor on the Roads.

(Signed) **HASTINGS,**
JAS. NICOL, Adj't. Genl. of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6, 1821.
The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Artillery.—1st Lieutenant Price, from 20th December 1820, to 26th March, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

1st Battalion 23d Regiment.—Eustig Boyd, from 10th December 1820, to 16th March, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6, 1821.
The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 6th Sept; last, to Lieutenant Dwyer, 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled, and that Officer is permitted to be absent from his Corps for three months from the 23d ultime.

Lieutenant Lathe, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, having passed the preliminary examination prescribed by the 2d Article of the Regulations of Government under date the 7th February 1814, is allowed 12 Months leave of absence from his Corps from this date, for the purpose of presenting his studies in the College at Calcutta.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Staff.—Lieutenant Hoggan, Offg. Sub Assistant Commr. Genl, from 10th January, to 15th May, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant G. Vanzetti, from 1st January to 20th May, to rejoin his Corps.

Hungpore Local Battalion.—Lieutenant Pigot, from 15th January, to 15th April, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 22d Regiment.—Captain Maxwell, from 1st February to 1st March, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Artillery.—2d Lieutenant C. Grant, from 1st January, to 1st March, ditto date.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 6TH JANUARY, 1821.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant E. Tel, is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant J. A. Schalch from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to equalize the Battalions of those Regiments in the Subaltern Rank.

With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, Lieutenant Weston, Adjutant and Quarter Master of European Invalids at Chunar, and Sub Director of Telegraphs, is permitted to accompany Major J. L. Stuart, in charge of the Telegraph Department, on his tour of Examination of the projected direct line of Telegraph Posts, and is accordingly to be returned, absent on duty.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 6TH JANUARY, 1821.

At an European General Court Martial, of which Major G. Sargent, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, was President, re-assembled at Shoor on Monday the 27th day of November 1820, Gunner Lowe, of the 2d Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, viz.

"For insubordination and disobedience of my orders on the evening of the 16th instant."

Camp Mundesar, 3 (Signed) ALLAN CAMERON,
16th Sept. 1830. Lieut. Horse Brigade.

Additional Charge:—"With having said in presence of the Court that he did not consider Lieutenant Cameron's conduct like that of a Gentleman on the evening of the 16th instant."

Mundesar, (Signed) J. G. McKEAN,
16th Sept. 1830. Lieut. President, European Dist. Court Martial.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having fully considered the whole of the Evidence before it, as well as what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion as follows, viz.—

With respect to the first Charge, that the Prisoner is Guilty thereof.

With respect to the Additional Charge that the Prisoner is Guilty thereof.

The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of both the Charges preferred against him, which bring to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, do Sentence him, to receive Six Hundred Lashes (600) on his bare back in the usual manner, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may direct."

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

The Punishment to be inflicted at such time and in such proportion as the Officer Commanding the Station may think fit.

ADMIRAL H. M. S. NICOL, Adj't. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 1, 1831.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bangalore on Monday the 28th day of October, 1830, Captain and Brevet Major James Stewart, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:

"For having illegally and cruelly caused Military punishment to be inflicted on Private James Connel, Adam Blake, and William Williams, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, Private James Connel having been punished on or about the 22nd day of July, or 3d day of August, 1817, and Privates Adam Blake and William Williams being so punished on or about the 16th day, or 22d day of February, 1818, at Port Dalmatia (in Van Diemen's Land,) and during the period, by, Brevet Major James Stewart, who was Commandant of that Settlement."

"Such conduct being highly unofficerlike, and to the prejudice of Good Order and Military Discipline."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Opinion and Sentence.—"The Court have dismissed that part of the Charge which accuses Captain and Brevet Major James Stewart, His Majesty's 46th Regiment, of illegally and cruelly causing Military punishment to be inflicted on Privates Adam Blake, and William Williams, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, on or about the 27th day of July, or 2d day of August, 1817, at Port Dalmatia, in Van Diemen's Land, and during the period by, Brevet Major James Stewart, who was Commandant of that Settlement; the period limited by the 18th Clause of the Mutiny Act for the cognisance of Offences, having expired previous to the date of the Warrant by which this Court is assembled; viz. the 28th day of 1830, and no manifest impediment to the trial of Brevet Major Stewart for this offence having been proved to the satisfaction of the Court."

"With regard to the remainder of the charge the Court are of opinion that he, the Prisoner Brevet Major James Stewart, Captain His Majesty's 46th Regiment, is guilty of having illegally, but not cruelly, caused Military punishment to be inflicted on Privates Adam Blake, and William Williams, they being so punished on or about the 16th day, or 22d day of February, 1818, at Port Dalmatia, in Van Diemen's Land, and during the period by, Brevet Major James Stewart, who was Commandant of that Settlement, which being contrary to the custom of War in like cases, the Court do sentence him, Captain and Brevet Major James Stewart, His Majesty's 46th Regiment, to be severely reprimanded in such manner as the Officer confirming the sentence may be pleased to direct."

Which sentence was confirmed by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, and upon which occasion His Excellency directed it expedient to make the following remarks.

"Comprehending it to be the meaning of the court, that the infliction of the punishment proceeded from Major Stewart's misapprehension of the Law, and not from disregard of it: the Commander in Chief confirms the above sentence, hereby reprobating the conduct of Major Stewart, and admonishing that Officer to inform himself more accurately on those points of his duty which he has so much mistaken."

Brevet Major Stewart to be forthwith released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's service in India,

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 3, 1831.

The undermentioned officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

18th Dragoon.—Captain Brewster, from the 18th instant, for three months, in extension, to enable him to join his corps;

34th Foot.—Captain Ellwood and Lieutenant Swasy, from the date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe on their private affairs.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, January 9, 1831.

The Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to permit Lieutenant Archibald Macleod, of His Majesty's 34th Foot, to act as Adjutant in the Commander in Chief's office, vice Colonel Croft of the 11th Dragoon R.

Major Collebatch of the Royal Artillery, Ridibund camp, has permission to return to Europe on his private affairs.

The Major will report his embarkation at the proper time to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, and his arrival in England to His Excellency the Commander in Chief through the Adjutant General at the Horse Guards.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McNAUL, Col. & Co.

Climate of Jubbulpore.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I send you a Thermometrical Statement of the temperature of the Climate of Jubbulpore in the Nerbudda Valley, commencing with December 1819 and ending on the 30th of June 1830, the Thermometer placed in the open air in the shade to the 1st of April, and from the 1st of April in a small Bungalow.

During the months of December and January, the average before sun rise was 68 and 68 degrees, at noon 68 p. prevailing winds, south and south east.

The first week in February it was very cold, the Thermometer before sun rise stood at 56 to 58, at noon 78, at 3 p. m. 84; prevailing winds, north and north west.

In this week, a sharp frost fell that did much injury to the vegetables generally maize and chenop, in particular, were much scorched. This weather continued to the 9th of the month; from this date to the 20th, the average was from 69 to 72; prevailing winds, south.

From the 20th of February to the 1st of March, the verbal heat increased, accompanied with a few fleecy clouds, 68 to 70; prevailing winds, south west.

On the 1st of March, the cold weather returned; the Thermometer in two instances between the 1st and 9th of the month, before sun rise, stood at 50.

At 2 p. m. the average was 69; on the 9th, a shower of rain.

9th and 10th, cloudy threatening rain, none fell; grain of all kinds dear owing to the injury the flax crop sustained in the beginning of February, from the 10th to the 15th at sun rise 64; at noon 64—10th and 11th at sunrise 68, at noon 68, at 3 p. m. 80; prevailing winds, east and east north east.

12th and 13th, hazy indicating rain, but none fell, average before sun rise 68, at noon 68, at 3 p. m. 80; prevailing winds, south.

15th and 16th, sun invisible, a thick cloudy atmosphere, mass in want of rain, fully expected from appearances, but disappointed. 15th to 18th average, before sun rise 68, at 3 p. m. from 68 to 78, on the 16th, at 3 p. m. 71-6, at 9 p. m. 68; prevailing winds, south east.

From the 26th to 31st of March, the Thermometer averaged before sun rise 68 to 70, at 9 p. m. 110; prevailing winds, south west.

1st of April, placed the Thermometer indoors; in the hall of a small bungalow, at sun rise 68, at noon 68; prevailing winds, south. Put up a cut-out dairy, of little use, as the wind was but slightly heated from the freshness of the air, some rain had evidently fallen in the neighbourhood, but not enough to be of general use.

2d of April in the open air 78, at noon 78; at 3 p. m. 88; prevailing winds, south east. The mango crop of fruit &c really failed this year, grain much taller in stalk, wheat and chenop 20 days for the riper.

3d of April, a pleasant cool air at the 1st morn, at doors 68, at 3 p. m. 82; prevailing winds, south west.

Light fleecy clouds but no rain, 4th and 5th of April, cool and pleasant, the sky thickly overcast with clouds, at sun rise 78, at 3 p. m. 81.

6th of April, at sun rise 78, at 3 p. m. 80, at p. m. 80, at 3 p. m. 82; light clouds, 84; prevailing winds, south east.

7th, at sun rise 68, at 3 p. m. 80; prevailing winds, south and south west.

Fleecy light clouds, no hot winds, 8th and 9th, light clouds flying about, wind variable, at sun rise 68, at 3 p. m. 85; prevailing winds, south and south west.

April 10th, light clouds at sun rise, 68, no tail at 1 p. m. 80, got up a very light cloud obscuring the sun, at 3 p. m. 88; prevailing winds, south west and west.

11th, sun rise 60°, at 9 a.m. 54°, at noon 58°, wind not so hot as to make a difference of noon indispensably; it only makes only the difference of 2 degrees; prevailing winds, west.

April 28 to 30th, the weather was very uniform as to heat, at sun rise average 58°, and after ten o'clock with a tinge for the remainder of the day, 58°; prevailing winds, south and south west.

April 30th, 60°, sun rise 58°, at 10 a.m. 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, west.

Light clouds on the 19th and 20th, with sun, the hot winds hitherto have been trifling and never blown before 10 o'clock in the forenoon; the evenings and evenings are cool and refreshing, and the thermometer and lighter continually cold for the season of the year, so much so that a slight covering is agreeable.

April 29 to 30th, little or no variation since the 18th of the month, 21 and 22, at sun rise 58°, or noon 58°, on the 20th, sun rise, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, east, south west, and west.

There is no change, until the 30th, when it becomes cloudy, and in the night a sprinkling of rain, nights pleasant, at 3 o'clock of the morning cold, so much so that I frequently draw besides a sheet a light quilt over me.

1st and 2nd of May, clouds thickened, and rain was expected, it continued as until the 6th, when the clouds receded, but no rain fell, at sun rise 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, south.

May 3rd and 4th, a clear brightness, at sun rise 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, south west and west.

On the 4th, a strong east wind, extremely heated, more so than I ever felt from the east, on the 18th, it was cloudy, and the wind not so hot as on the 3rd; from hence of the 18th it blew the whole night quite a fresh gale of wind, at sun rise 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°.

May 10, at 9 p.m. 58°.

11th and 12th of May, in the morning a strong south-east wind, at 8 a.m. 58°, cloudy, wind variable, blowing from south east to south and south west, at sun rise 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, south east, south and south west.

During the night of the 12th a few drops of rain.

May 13, a cloudy morning, a sprinkling of rain, at 6 a.m.; at 9 of the morning 58°, thick clouds, at 11 a.m. 58°, wind east, at 3 p.m. in the open air 58°, at 3 p.m. a heavy shower of rain in the open air, 58°, in the house stationary 58°; prevailing winds, east and south east.

At 6 p.m. hard rain, threatening a heavy fall, a strong east wind with rain the forepart of the night.

May 14, Monday morning, wind north, sun broke through the clouds, at 10 a.m. wind west, at sun rise 58°, no hot wind, air cool and pleasant, at 3 p.m. 58°, at 1 p.m. 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, north and north west.

May 15, average as on the 14th.

May 16, sun rise 58°, at 9 a.m. 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°, cloudy, from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. a heavy rain, 58°; prevailing winds, south and south west.

May 17 and 18, at sun rise 58°, at 9 p.m. 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°.

A rain set on the 18th, a little rain fall.

May 19, at sun rise, during the night, a heavy dew fall, 58°, at 8 a.m. 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, north and north west.

May 20, variable winds in the morning, light clouds, wind at sun rise 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing wind, west.

May 21, winds varying round the compass in the morning, at 58° noon a fresh breeze from south west, 58°, at intervals hot currents of air, rarefied air distant, heavy clouds at 9 p.m. 58°; no rain, nights cooling, refreshing breeze, prevailing winds, south.

May 22, a fresh west breeze, no variation by Thermometer, 23rd and 24th, at sun rise 58°, at 9 a.m. 58°, at noon 58°; prevailing winds, west.

A fresh east generally sets about 9 p.m. when a sensible alteration is felt, and renders the nights and mornings cool and refreshing, blowing from the south.

May 25, a fresh breeze from the north west and north, at 11 o'clock the wind grew fresh, when the Thermometer fell to 58°, blowing sometimes a strong breeze, followed by a calm, at 8 a.m. 58°, at 11 a.m. 58°, noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, north and north west.

From 25th to 30th, average at sun rise 58°, winds variable, for the most part west, at sun rise 58°, at 9 a.m. 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°.

May 31, wind east, with heat indicating rain, and cloudy at noon, wind west, at sun rise 58°, at noon 58°; prevailing winds, east.

At 8 p.m., a very heavy fall of rain for an hour and half, and night wind blowing with great force from opposite points of the compass, at the same time attended with loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, in the open air, at 8 p.m. 58°.

From 1st to 30th of June, sun rise 58°, noon 58°, on the 3d of June, 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, west.

On June, a great heat in the air, but damp to the feelings, cloudy, in dousing rain, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, east and west at noon;—grain has fallen two acres in the rappe.

Until 10 at night, there is scarcely any variation from the heat of the day, in doors with tables, at 8 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, east.

5th June, at noon, without a tinge in degree, at 8 p.m. 58°, sun rise 58°, and the Thermometer fell to 58°; prevailing winds, south east;—heavy in the afternoon, after comes a calm, and very sunny.

6th, a fresh regular west wind set in, which blow constant to the 10th, at sun rise, average 58°, noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, west.

13th, sultry, with great heat; at 9 p.m. 58°, and light clouds rising on the horizon, prevailing winds, south west.

14th, as yesterday at 8 p.m. a strong breeze from the east, with a sprinkling of rain, 58°; prevailing winds, east.

15th, wind west, at 8 a.m. 58°, yet the air was not hot, a cloudy day, indicating rain, noon 58°; prevailing winds, west.

16th, cloudy, noon 58°; prevailing winds, south west.

17th, and 18th, light clouds on the 18th, a little rain, sun rise 58°, mornings cool and pleasant, noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, west.

19th, light clouds with sun shine, Thermometer 58°, light showers in the night, noon 58°; prevailing winds, south west.

21st, 22d, and 23d, no rain but very cloudy, and no variation in the Thermometer.

24th, rained lightly at 4 p.m. broke up at 6, began to rain at 9 p.m. very hard and continued the greater part of the night, at sun rise 58°, at noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, west.

25th and 26th, Thermometer 58° at 1 p.m. showers by night, days cloudy, sun rise 58°, noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°; prevailing winds, south and south west.

27th, a misty rain the whole day, rained hard, at 5 p.m. and continued during the night, slept under a sheet and a light cotton quilt, at 8 p.m. 58°.

28th, a dark misty morning with a few drops of rain, threatening a heavy fall, commencing at 10 a.m. sun rise 58°, at 9 a.m. 58°, noon 58°; prevailing winds, south and south west.

29th and 30th, a steady west wind, cloudy, but very little rain, at sun rise, Thermometer 58°, at 9 a.m. 58°, noon 58°, at 3 p.m. 58°.

I have sent you here, Sir, a statement kept by myself, so that I can reach for its correctness; and I think it will answer every purpose of making known the climate of this part of India, which yields to no part of our possessions for pleasure, fine air, and salubrity; from about ten o'clock of the night, a light breeze generally begins to blow from the south or south west, and make the nights during the hot season very pleasant, and even cold; by three o'clock of the morning, a light quilt besides sheet was always near by me, when the people of Calcutta were panting for a fresh breeze in their attic stories, rolling about in their spacious beds to the sound of the monotonous hum of the mosquito, we only want an arm of the Ganges to bring us some of the good things of the metropolis to complete our desires. Your obedient Servt,

Jubilal, Dec 26, 1850.

AN OBSERVER OF NATURE.

Pindaray Campaigns.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal:

Sir,

We have just had a hasty glance of the Extracts given in your Journal, under the signature of CARNATICUS; and taken from the Work entitled "A Summary of the Mahratta and Pindaray Campaigns during 1812-1818 and 1819."

It must be apparent to every one who was present with it, that the Author has served with the late Dekhan Army—and it will, we think, be equally so, that in his Summary he neither avenges the sound Military judgement of a MARSHALL, nor the learning of a CLERK! though nominally, we believe, possessing pretensions to both these distinguished appellations.

A just and discriminating Public will be cautious in affording a belief to the numerous aspersions cast upon our Indian Army, by one, whose disappointed ambition, paucity of judgement, and limited Military experience, render him incapable of passing a sound or unbiased judgement. We appeal to all Anglo-Indian Military Writers, from Orme to Wilks and Bucclanor, for a general refutation of these aspersions. That there are imperfections, and many defects in our Native Military Establishments in India, we will not deny; but where are Institutions perfect?

The Author's experience in Military matters, as already stated, we believe to be very limited; having been for the first time, employed during the late Mahratta War, and belonging to a different branch of the Service he has never been seen in the ranks of our Native Soldiers. An absence, perhaps, from the Continent of India, of six out of twelve years residence in Asia, would scarcely ripen our Author's Military judgement, even while in the enjoyment of a peaceful and lucrative situation in the Eastern Archipelago!—If we are rightly informed, the Author at one time laboured under that disservice to Regimental duty, which he has so justly and severely censured in his Summary.

Disappointed probably, in his views of being employed on the Staff of the late Army of the Dekhan; he has commenced Author in a spirit of bitterness, by reviling the character of his Comrades in Arms, by traducing our Military Establishments, and by setting himself up as our great Indian Radical Reformer.

Camp of Assaye, December 20, 1850.

We are, Sir, Your's, &c.
X-Y-Z.

Postscript.

After our Paper had gone to Press, we received our London Papers, the Times and Morning Chronicle, each to the 21st of July, inclusive. The House of Commons had adjourned on Tuesday the 12th of July, until Monday the 24th. The House of Lords continued its regular sittings. The business of Parliament presents apparently nothing of great novelty, being mostly second and third readings of Bills already in progress. The news of the Revolution in Naples on the 6th of July had reached home; and among other paragraphs which caught our eye in a hasty glance, we observe that a respectable family at Milan, of whom the Queen hired a house for six months, have volunteered to go to England to speak in Her Majesty's behalf;—the lady of this family is 70 years of age. We shall examine the Papers carefully, and give the best abstract we can form of their contents to-morrow; when we shall have it in our power also to present our readers with an Extract of a Letter received in Calcutta, from a Gentleman connected with the Public Service, who lately called at Manila—which came to us too late to admit of its being printed in our Paper of to-day.

Domestic Occurrences.**DEATHS.**

On the 9th instant, the Infant Son of Mr. Gunter, aged 7 weeks. At Coila, on the 3d instant, Maharaja Dhee Raja Pertab Chund Bahadur, only son of Maharaja Taks Churn, Rajah of Bardwan, in the prime of life and while every reasonable hope was entertained of his perfect recovery by the Surgeon of the station, had he remained at his residence. He was dragged to the abominable Gonga, and fell a sacrifice to the ignorance and superstition of the people, hoping thereby to have his sins washed away at his last moments, as the Skudji and Bhuvishree shasters had declared, that by dying there a person will obtain absorption in Brumii, without regard to good works, and equally with a worm or grasshopper, dying there, obtain bliss in Brumii.

Shipping Intelligence.**CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.**

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders From Whence Left
Jan. 11 Lotus British J. H. Davison London July 20

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders Destination
Jan. 9 Lady Garsington British T. E. Ward London

Passengers per ship Lotus, from London to Calcutta.—Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. Richard Somerville, Cadet.

Baptical Notice.

We are happy to state that accounts have been received by His Majesty's ship *Eden*, which remove the apprehensions entertained respecting the safety of the ship *Flora*, Captain Gillet, lately blown out of Madras Roads, during the very severe weather experienced on the Coast. The *Flora*, it appears, entered the Harbour of Trincomalee a few days before the *Eden* left it, having escaped with the loss of one of her masts, and having her cargo damaged.

Hark.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	{	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes.	}	SRLL
2	1	Premium.	3	0

JANUARY,

Printed at the Union Press, in Girardin's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Grain, Rice, Patta,	per hundred	Rs. Rs.
Patchery, 1st,	2. 0. 0	2. 12
Diu,	2. 0. 0	2. 10
Moongy 1st,	2. 0. 0	2. 4
Indigo, Purple, (in bond)	120. 0. 0	120. 0
Purple and violet,	100. 0. 0	120. 0
Violet,	100. 0. 0	100. 0
Violet and copper,	100. 0. 0	100. 0
Copper, fine,	100. 0. 0	100. 0
Copper, lama,	110. 0. 0	120. 0

Cotton.—There has been rather an increased demand for Cotton during the week. For country consumption, and also for export to the extent of about 2000 bales—20 rupees has been paid for good Cachouas, and for some particularly, even 20.12 has been obtained in half-screwed bales. The importation into Mysore, since our last, is 6,303 bales, making the total, so far, 21 instant 41,625 bales, equal to what it was up to the 1st of March, last year; that of the previous crop, to the 24 of January 1820, was only 6,041 bales. The price at Mysore has advanced about 1 rupee, and the demand for country consumption has been great, but very little remained in that market; part also had been forwarded to "Moorshedabad, where the price appears to be stationary. According to the rates paid at the former market, Bonda Cotton could scarcely be landed in Calcutta, under 26 rupees per hundred. The export to Great Britain in 1819, was 23,672 bales, that of 1820, is 8,785 bales.

Indigo.—Continues to meet with ready sale, and the quotations are fully maintained; the importation of the present crop, to the 24 instant, is factory pounds 50,000, that of last year to the same period, was 22,000.

Opium.—Nothing, we believe, has yet been done in new Opium; some old Benares has been sold since our last, at 2.50.

Piece Goods.—These continue in fair request by the Americans and Portuguese—prices remain as before.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—The demand for these has rather fallen off, but there is no alteration in prices.

Freight to London.—This may be stated at £ Spec. Ton.

Exports from Calcutta, from the 1st to the 31st of December 1820.

Cotton, to London,	bales of 300 lbs	1,000
Sugar, to London,	baser pounds	4,457
Liverpool,	factory pounds	8,013
Saltpetre, to London,	factory pounds	12,339
Rice, to London,	factory pounds	6,244
Liverpool,	factory pounds	1,012
Dry Ginger, to London,	baser pounds	400
Pieced Goods, to London,	baser pounds	1,300
Silk, to London,	baser pounds	9404
Indigo, to London,	factory pounds	81
		10,729

Importation of Bullock, from the 1st to the 31st of Dec. 1820, with the previous Import of the year.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
From 1st to 31st of December,	1,436,529	102,568	1,539,097
Previously this year,	20,425,218	5,442,717	25,868,035
Total,	21,861,747	5,545,285	27,407,432

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 30 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on private Bills,	4 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	3 per cent.
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	3 per cent.
Interest on Loans or Deposits,	3 per cent.

Baltic Crimea.

Treasure.—Letters from this quarter, by His Majesty's Ship *Sir George Lock*, dated December 16, 1850, state that the climate there was at that period cool and agreeable; that the small, the Society of the place was very gay; and that arrangements were already made for having steamers there, so soon as the rains abated, which was quite shortly in no comparatively an adverse climate.

Hongkong.—Extracts from the *Times* at this station, dated January 4, 1851, state that Colonel Conroy's Detachment is at present in the Bodo Rajah's country, proceeding to relieve the Troops in Orissa.—Lieutenant Upton is in command of the left wing of the 21st Battalion of the Native Infantry, while Head Quarters will be at Cuttack. The Detachment had suffered considerably from sickness, and Typhus were very numerous in that quarter, but happily few lives had been lost.

Mysore.—Our Letters from this quarter travel to us so slowly, that the last we have received, (which reached us yesterday) communicates to us as *News*, the Governor General having passed Borhampore; the Eleventh Party having been in Calcutta nearly a week.—The following paragraphs however may still be deemed intelligent:

"On the 21st of December, at about 20 minutes after 9 P.M. two smart shocks of an Earthquake were felt at this Station; the vibration of the doors and windows was like that of their being violently agitated by a person wishing to open them;—the shocks followed rapidly, and must have been nearly a minute in duration; they appeared to come from the southward and eastward.

On the 5th of January 1851, His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Colonel Edwards, arrived at Borhampore and took possession of the Barracks there; His Majesty's 50th Regiment encamping near Meidapore, where they still remain, but are expected to march to-morrow morning.

Bombay Appointments.—The following Appointments have been made for the year 1851:—

William Milburn, Esq. to be Mayor of Bombay.—John Adolphus Pope Esq. to be Sheriff of Bombay.

Madras, December 26.—The ships daily expected from Bengal have not yet come in, but it is more than probable that some of them will make their appearance before the end of the week—a letter from Captain Hornblow mentions that the H. C. Ship *Moira* would clear the Pilot during the last spring, so that she cannot be many hours off from our Port.

We are requested to state that this Ship, the "Hope," was positively to leave Calcutta on the 22d instant, she may therefore be expected in the Madras Roads between the 20th and 25th of this month. The "Hope" carries homeward-bound at Cuddalore to receive on board Mrs. M. D. Cockburn and family; and at Negapatam for Mrs. Cotton and family. The almost untroubled quick passage of the "Hope" outward-bound (96 days only) induces us to believe that this fine Ship will reach England in all April, or the first week in May.

The other numerous homeward-bound Vessels which are to speak here, may be looked for early next month.

Owing to the stormy state of the weather during a great part of the last week, the "Belvoir" could not proceed to sea at the time appointed, but she is expected to be dispatched immediately for Bengal.

His Majesty's Ship *Mindie*, in company with H. M. Ship *Seringapatam*, was spoken with on the 27th August by the *Aviso* near the Equator in Lat. 0° 41' S. Long 21° 27' W. eight days from St. Helena.

The Anniversary of the glorious battle of Mahidpore was celebrated on Thursday last at the *Amur Baug*, by a most splendid Military Dinner, which was given to the heroes of that memorable day by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Palambang.—By the Indians, we learn that the Dutch have entirely altered their plans, with regard to the Palambangers, confessing that the defences raised and manned by the Malays are such as no power that they could bring against them would be able to overcome. They have accordingly abandoned entirely the idea of employing a strong land force to subdue the country, and have adopted measures from which they anticipate complete success. These consist in the most strict blockade of the coast that can be effected, so as to prevent the introduction of any supplies whatever from seaward to the relief of their enemies, and as the greater portion of the

subsistence of the Palambangers has been obtained from other Warriors through their rivers, it is expected that the greater part of the population will be literally starved to death, as the Dutch have completed their blockade of the Coast and cut off the means of access by way of the rivers. In addition to this calamity, which is stated to hang over the poor Malays at Palambang, we are informed that they are at present harassed by bandits, in consequence of the desperate ravages of the Cholera in their country.—*Star.*

Massacre at Manila.

The following is the Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman attached to the Public Service, who had recently occasion to touch at Manila, addressed to our Paper of yesterday, and whose authority for the facts thereto stated may be relied on: We make no comments on its contents; but our readers will now see whether it was our "malignant propensities" alone which fabricated the "commonly received opinion," as to this affair; or whether even those in official communication with the Manila Government, and therefore best qualified to form correct opinions thereon, were not as subject to the suspicions entertained, as those in the "grand workshop of folly and falsehood," where alone they were boldly stated by the Editor of the *Harkare* to have originated.

"The Manila Massacre will doubtless create with you a lively feeling of indignation. I found myself on my arrival here not very envitably situated. The only English Merchant from whom I could hope to obtain any correct information, I had to search for in a Convent, where he took refuge on the 9th of October, and where he still sought protection;—his mind dwelling with horror upon the past, and terrified with apprehension for the future, he could scarce give me any distinct account of the present existing state of affairs. I immediately offered to take him, as well as any other British subjects, with their property, on board; but this he declined, as his circumstances and the responsibility incurred by his connection with Merchants in India demanded his presence there, until a more tranquil state of society should enable him to collect his scattered debts. This consequently must be a very indefinite period; for in what manner the affair will finally terminate is highly problematical. Many respectable persons there regard it as a prelude to a St. Domingo Scene, as the disposition of the Military is very dubious, being all Natives of Luzon, with a very small proportion of European Officers; and whatever the Governor may make of the faith he has in their loyalty, yet his imbecile manner of acting is ascribed in a great measure to his distrust in their attachment to the present Government.

Thinking myself authorized, in a national point of view, to gain from the Government as strong and satisfactory an assurance as possible, that the Constituted Authorities had not in any way promoted or connived at these atrocities, an UNIVERSAL SUSPICION OF WHICH SEEMED TO PREDOMINATE, AND APPEARANCES TO WARRANT TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, I solicited and had an interview with the Governor, who, expatiating in the most doleful and lamentable style of expression on the events that had occurred, could not be confined to any definite or specific point, SO THAT OUR CONFERENCE REMAINED UNSATISFACTORIAL, and led to my addressing a Letter to him, dictated under the influence of feelings of the most irritating and RESTAURATIVE nature—irritating to hear of the anxiety and indifference with which the Executive Power beheld the slaughter of our upholding countrymen, and distressing to learn the history of those who had narrowly and indeed miraculously escaped assassination, but suffered in their persons and property. My Letter, however, produced no explanation AS LITTLE SATISFACTORIAL AS MY INTERVIEW!

A Commander of a Bengal Ship, named Baldston, who was in company with Messrs. Nichols and Wilson, when they were attacked, was saved by the humanity of a Paris Merchant, who, at the imminent risk of his own life, afforded him protection in his house. The cargo of his Ship, to the value of 300,000 dollars, he had disposed of to a party of six Chinese, a few days before the Massacre; three of whom were murdered, and his cargo incense remained on hand, all commercial transactions having ceased.

Should an insurrection of a general nature take place, the Shipping in the Bay and Harbour would become objects of an immediate attack, for it appears they exhibited every disposition on the late occasion to take possession of them, and as they are well provided with Boats, this would be no very difficult matter."

Postscript.

After our Paper had gone to Press, we received our London Papers, the Times and Morning Chronicle, each to the 21st of July inclusive. The House of Commons had adjourned on Tuesday the 18th of July, until Monday the 24th. The House of Lords continued its regular sittings. The business of Parliament presents apparently nothing of great novelty, being mostly second and third readings of Bills already in progress. The news of the Revolution in Naples on the 6th of July had reached home; and among other paragraphs which caught our eye in a hasty glance, we observe that a respectable family at Milan, of whom the Queen hired a house for six weeks, have volunteered to go to England to speak in Her Majesty's behalf;—the lady of this family is 70 years of age. We shall examine the Papers carefully, and give the best abstract we can form of their contents to-morrow; when we shall have it in our power also to present our readers with an Extract of a Letter received in Calcutta, from a Gentleman connected with the Public Service, who lately called at Manilla—which came to us too late to admit of its being printed in our Paper of to-day.

Domestic Occurrences.**DEATHS.**

On the 9th instant, the Infant Son of Mr. Gunter, aged 7 weeks.

At Cuttack, on the 3d instant, Maharsja Dhee Raja Pertab Chund Bahadoor, only son of Maharsja Take Churn, Rajah of Bardwan, in the prime of life and while every reasonable hope was entertained of his perfect recovery by the Surgeon of the station, had he remained at his residence. He was dragged to the abominable Gunga, and fell a sacrifice to the ignorance and superstition of the people, hoping thereby to have his sins washed away at his last moments, as the Skudjii and Bhuvishgoc shasters have declared, that by dying there a person will obtain absorption in Brumii, without regard to good works, and equally with a worm or grasshopper, dying there, obtain bliss in Brumii.

Shipping Intelligence.**CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.**

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders From Whence Left Jan. 11 Louis British J. B. Davison London July 20

GALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders Destination Jan. 9 Lady Cartington British T. E. Ward London

Passengers per ship *Louis*, from London to Calcutta.—Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. Richard Somerville, Cadet.

Baptical Notice.

We are happy to state that accounts have been received by His Majesty's ship *Eden*, which remove the apprehensions entertained respecting the safety of the ship *Flore*, Captain Gillet, lately blown out of Madras Roads, during the very severe weather experienced on the Coast. The *Flore*, it appears, entered the Harbour of Trincomalee a few days before the *Eden* left it, having escaped with the loss of one of her masts, and having her cargo damaged.

Hark.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	JANUARY.		SELL
	Six per Cent.	Loan Proprietary Notes.	
£	1	Premium.	5 0

Printed at the Union Press, in Garton's Buildings, near the Bookhall and the Exchange.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Grain, Rice, Palms,	per maund	10	2 12
Patchery, 1st,	10	2 10	
Diu,	2d,	3	2 4
Moungy	1st,	14	1 15
Indigo, Purple, (in bond)	170	0	170 0
Purple and violet...	160	0	160 0
Violet,	165	0	165 0
Violet and copper,	145	0	145 0
Copper, fine,	140	0	140 0
Copper, lean,	110	0	110 0

Cotton.—There has been rather an active demand for Cotton during the week for country consumption, and sales have been effected to the extent of about 2000 bales—20 rupees has been paid for good Cutchore, and for some particularly clean 20 1/2 has been obtained, in half-crewelled bales. The importation into Singapore, since our last, is 6,262 bales, making the total, to the 2d instant 4,029 bales, equal to what it was up to the 7th of March, last year; that of the previous crop, to the 2d of January 1820, was only 6,041 bales. The price at Singapore has advanced about 1 rupee, and the demand for country consumption had been such, that very little remained in that market; part also had been passed on to Moorshedabad, where the price appears to be stationary. According to the rates paid at the former market, Banda Cotton could scarcely be landed in Calcutta, under 24 rupees per maund. The export to Great Britain in 1819, was 23,672 bales, that of 1820 is 6,786 bales.

Indigo.—Continues to meet with ready sale, and our quotations are fully maintained; the importation of the present crop, to the 3d instant, is factory maunds 50,000, that of last year to the same period, was 62,660.

Opium.—Nothing, we believe, has yet been done in new Opium; some old Bencara has been sold since our last, at 2,500.

Piece Goods.—These continue in fair request by the Americans and Portuguese—prices remain as before.

Salt-petre and Sugar.—The demand for these has rather fallen off, but there is no alteration in prices.

Freight to London.—This may be stated at £ 5 per Ton.

Exports from Calcutta, from the 1st to the 31st of December 1820.

Cotton, to London,	... . . . .	bales of 300 lbs	1,000
Sugar, to London,	... . . . .	bazar maunds	5,407
Liverpool,	... . . . .	... . . . .	8,613
Salt-petre, to London,	... . . . .	... . . . .	12,326
Liverpool,	... . . . .	... . . . .	8,244
Rice, to London,	... . . . .	... . . . .	1,013
Liverpool,	... . . . .	... . . . .	400
Dry Ginger, to London,	... . . . .	bazar maunds	1,300
Piece Goods, to London,	... . . . .	... . . . .	3,404
Silk, to London,	... . . . .	bazar maunds	61
Indigo, to London,	... . . . .	factory maunds	10,738

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of Dec. 1820, with the previous Import of the year.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
From 1st to 31st of December,	1,436,500	102,866	1,539,366
Previously this year,	20,426,218	5,443,717	25,869,935
Total,	21,862,718	5,546,583	27,407,433

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on private Bills,	4 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	3 per cent.
Discount on Governmental Salary Bills,	3 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	3 per cent.

Static Drifts.

Trincomalee.—Letters from this quarter, by His Majesty's Ship *Hinde*, Captain Look, dated December 16, 1820, state that the climate there was at that period cool and agreeable; that the small, the Society of the place was very gay; and that arrangements were already made for having Rains there, as soon as the rains subsided, which was quite a novelty in so comparatively an obscure station.

Rangoon.—Letters from the Camp at this station, dated January 1, 1821, state that Colonel Comyn's Detachment is at present in the Bodo Rajah's country, proceeding to relieve the Troops in Orissa.—Lieutenant U-qashar is in command of the left wing of the 2d Battalion of the 8th Native Infantry, whose Head Quarters will be at Cauack. The Detachment had suffered considerably from sickness, and Tygers were very numerous in that quarter, but happily few lives had been lost.

Mysore.—Our Letters from this quarter travel to us so slowly, that the last we have received, (which reached us yesterday) communicates to us as *Newz*, the Governor General having passed Berhampore; the Patriotic Party having been in Calcutta nearly a week.—The following paragraphs however may still be deemed intelligence:

"On the 31st of December, at about 20 minutes after 9 P.M. two smart shocks of an Earthquake were felt at this Station; the vibration of the doors and windows was like that of their being violently agitated by a person wishing to open them;—the shocks followed rapidly, and must have been nearly a minute in duration; they appeared to come from the southward and eastward.

On the 7th of January 1821, His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Colonel Edwards, arrived at Berhampore and took possession of the Barracks there; His Majesty's 59th Regiment encamping near Moitsabpore, where they still remain, but are expected to march to-morrow morning.

Bombay Appointments.—The following Appointments have been made for the year 1821:—

William Milburn, Esq. to be Mayor of Bombay.—John Adolphus Pope Esq. to be Sheriff of Bombay.

Madras, December 26.—The ships daily expected from Bengal have not yet come in, but it is more than probable that some of them will make their appearance before the end of the week—a Letter from Captain Hornblow mentions that the H. C. Ship *Mirra* would clear the Pilot during the last spring, so that she cannot be many hours sail from our Port.

We are requested to state that this Ship, the "Hope," was positively to leave Calcutta on the 23d instant, she may therefore be expected in the Madras Roads between the 29th and 31st of this month. The "Hope" touches homeward-bound at Cuddalore to receive on board Mrs. M. D. Cockburn and family; and at Negapatam for Mrs. Cotton and family. The almost unrivalled quick passage of the "Hope" outward bound (88 days only) induces us to believe that this fine Ship will reach England in all April, or the first week in May.

The other numerous homeward-bound Vessels which are to touch here, may be looked for early next month.

Owing to the stormy state of the weather during a great part of the last week, the "Bulwer" could not proceed to sea at the time appointed, but she is expected to be despatched immediately for Bengal.

His Majesty's Ship *Minden*, in company with H. M. Ship *Seringapatam*, was spoken with on the 27th August by the *Athion* near the Equator in Lat. 0° 41' S. Long 21° 27' W. eight days from St. Helena.

The Anniversary of the glorious battle of Mahidipore was celebrated on Thursday last at the *Amur Bung*, by a most splendid Military Dinner, which was given to the heroes of that memorable day by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Palembangers.—By the *Indiane*, we learn that the Dutch have entirely altered their plan, with regard to the Palembangers, concerning that the defences raised and manned by the Malays are such as no power that they could bring against them would be able to overcome. They have accordingly abandoned entirely the idea of employing a strong land force to subdue the country, and have adopted measures from which they anticipate complete success. These consist in the most strict blockade of the coast that can be effected, so as to prevent the introduction of any supplies whatever from seaward to the relief of their enemies, and as the greater portion of the

substance of the Palembangers has been obtained from other quarters through their rivers, it is expected that the greater part of the population will be literally starved to death, as the Dutch have completed their blockade of the Coast and cut off the means of access by any of the rivers. In addition to this calamity, which is stated to hang over the poor Malays at Palembang, we are informed that they are at present thinned by thousands, in consequence of the desperate savages of the Cholas in their country.—*Indiane*.

Massacre at Manila.

The following is the Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman attached to the Public Service, who had recently occasion to touch at Manila, advertized in our Paper of yesterday, and whose authority for the facts theron stated may be relied on. We make no comment on its contents; but your readers will now see whether it was our "malicious propensities" alone which fabricated the "commonly received opinion," as to this affair; or whether even those in official communication with the Manila Government, and therefore best qualified to form correct opinions thereon, were not as subject to the suspicions entertained, as those in the "grand workshop of folly and falsehood," where alone they were boldly stated by the Editor of the *Harkara* to have originated.

"The Manila Massacre will doubtless create with you a lively feeling of indignation. I found myself on my arrival here not very envably situated. The only English Merchant from whom I could hope to obtain any correct information, I had to search for in a Convent, where he took refuge on the 8th of October, and where he still sought protection;—his mind dwelling with horror upon the past, and tormented with apprehension for the future, he could scarce give me any distinct account of the present existing state of affairs. I immediately offered to take him, as well as any other British subjects, with their property, on board; but this he declined, as his circumstances and the responsibility incurred by his connection with Merchants in India demanded his presence there, until a more tranquil state of society should enable him to collect his scattered debts. This consequently must be a very indefinite period; for in what manner the affair will finally terminate is highly problematical. Many respectable persons there regard it as a prelude to a St. Domingo Scene, as the disposition of the Military is very dubious, being all Natives of Leonia, with a very small proportion of European Officers; and whatever the Governor may make of the faith he has in their loyalty, yet his imbecile manner of acting is ascribed in a great measure to his distrust in their attachment to the present Government.

Thinking myself authorized, in a national point of view, to gain from the Government as strong and satisfactory an assurance as possible, that the Constituted Authorities had not in any way promoted or connived at these atrocities, an UNIVERSAL SUSPICION OF WHICH SERVED TO PREVAIL, AND APPEARANCES TO WARRANT TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, I solicited and had an interview with the Governor, who, expatiating in the most doleful and lamentable style of expression on the events that had occurred, could not be confined to any definite or specific point, SO THAT OUR CONFERENCE TERMINATED UNSATISFACTORILY, and led to my addressing a Letter to him, dictated under the influence of feelings of the most irritating and DISTRUSTFUL nature—irritating to hear of the apathy and indifference with which the Executive Power beheld the slaughter of our offending countrymen, and distressing to learn the history of those who had narrowly and indeed miraculously escaped assassination, but suffered in their persons and property. My Letter, however, produced AN EXPLANATION AS LITTLE SATISFACTORY AS MY INTERVIEW!

A Commander of a Bengal Ship, named *Baldissina*, who was in company with Messrs. Nicholls and Wilson, when they were attacked, was saved by the humanity of a Portuguese Merchant, who, at the imminent risk of his own life, afforded him protection in his house. The cargo of his Ship, to the value of 300,000 dollars, he had disposed of to a party of six Chinese, a few days before the Massacre; three of whom were murdered, and his cargo consequence remained on hand, all commercial transactions having ceased.

Should an insurrection of a general nature take place, the Shipping in the Bay and Harbour would become objects of an immediate attack, for it appears they exhibited every disposition on the late occasion to take possession of them, and, as they are well provided with Boats, this would be no very difficult matter."

Letter of the Governor of Manila.

It appears that a few days after these dreadful outrages had occurred, the Governor of Manila, with a view to allay as much as possible the apprehensions of the remaining Foreigners who had escaped the murderous vengeance of the population there, addressed to them an Official Letter in Spanish, of which the following is a faithful Translation, the attested Spanish Copy having been handed to us by a Gentleman who vouches for its authenticity, bearing the name of the Governor as given below:—We confess we see in it the same unsatisfactory and vague evasion of the great question of the true origin of this unfortunate affair, as the Letter before given from the Gentleman attached to the Public Service complains of, full as it is of professions of sorrow and regret. Time will determine whether the want of energetic and decisive measures on the part of the Manila Government at the commencement of the Massacres had its origin in fear or in any less pardonable cause. We perform only our duty in giving to the Public all we can learn of the transaction on both sides;—and their judgement will be formed accordingly. The Governor's Letter is as follows:

To the Captains and Supercargoes residing at the Fort Santiago.

SIR,
Whatever news you may have received, directly or indirectly, respecting an increase of fermentation among the Indians. It is not to be credited. Public tranquillity, though scandalously interrupted on the 9th and 10th, has been restored, and you may reside in any house in this city, as it will not be advisable for you to expose yourselves out of it, although troops continue quartered for the purpose of punishing any one that shall endeavour to disturb again the public peace. Two gun-boats are stationed in Carrasco to protect the foreign vessels, and to fire at any person who shall attempt to injure them; as well as to give them every assistance of which they may stand in need. With respect to the prosecution, imprisonment, and exemplary punishment of the criminals, we are taking the most active measures; and in this respect the national honour tarnished by the late horrid deeds of the Indians, shall be fully vindicated. It is beyond my power to express my feelings on this unhappy occasion; and I beg only to assure you that Government will endeavour to remedy the past evils as far as may be practicable; that in future you will experience from the Government every facility for carrying on your commerce, and that every protection shall be extended to your persons and property. I should have regretted extremely that you had quitted this country, leaving your property abandoned, and suffering considerable losses, which it is my wish to avoid by all the means in my power. I therefore request you will take your lodgings in any quarter of this city, deal with your agents, and with their aid, as well as by any other means that you may think necessary, proceed to the collection of your cargoes and documents, and every thing belonging to you, substituting Spaniards or Foreigners in the place of the unhappy victims that fell in the unfortunate catastrophe of the 9th, and having transacted your business at leisure, you may take your departure as if nothing unfortunate had occurred.

Trusting in the loyalty and honour of this Government, your fears may be dispelled, in the firm conviction that the interest I take in your welfare is very great.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MARIANO FERNANDEZ
DE FOLGUERAS.
Governor of Manila.

Manilla, Oct. 13, 1820.

Affair of the Arabs.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,
Rumour, with her thousand tongues, has been busy in the absence of Official details, from the Gulf, and in justice to the fallen, who have died the death of the gallant brave, as well as to soothe the agitated feelings of their friends, I transmit you an account obtained from some of the survivors, and which I have reason to believe may be relied on.

I have the honor to be,

A FRIEND.

Our Troops in section on the march, met the Enemy with their swords drawn; Lieut. Lawrie, commanding the Light Company, seeing the Arabs coming down to the attack, ordered his men to

fire, which they did; somebody however said the Arabs were coming to treat only, and the bugle was sounded to cease firing; the Enemy took advantage of this, rushed upon them ere a line was formed, and cut them up on all sides. Lieut. Lawrie seeing that his men would all be cut up, got off his Horse (a very fine one of the Imam's) and called to them "I will cut up with you my children"; he cut down four of them and then was shot and cut to pieces; Lieut. Price fought in the same way, but refused to quit; saying he would not survive the affair. Lieut. Short was overpowered by numbers, and speared from behind his back. Lieut. One of the Artillery, was cut up defending his guns. Dr. Whigham, in the act of bringing ammunition, the other two Officers, Lieuts. Persing and Walsh, shared the same fate at the hand of their men.

Present Administration.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As your Paper is continually filled with abuse of the Present Administration, I hope you will have no objection to publish the accompanying in their favor.

"In general, therefore, we think that besides the superior intelligence which the Ministers derive from the mere privilege of office, they must be entitled on other grounds to more respectful attention than their adversaries upon so various a subject. (1)"

But Ministers, we are told, have a deep interest in spreading causeless alarm; since, being engaged in a systematic scheme for the establishment of despotism, they are led to count every opportunity of breaking down the free spirit of the people, by traducing it as the source of eternal disorders, and the motive to increased coercion. But, upon what occasion, we would ask, has this foul conspiracy against freedom been developed? in what portion of the history of the existing Government do we find the traces of that longing after arbitrary power, which the leaders of Opposition are so much in the habit of gratuitously imputing to it, and which has been echoed by their partisans in such a tumult of vulgar vituperation that the very mention of the charge has become utterly abuse, out? (2)

The introduction of despotism into England by the mere corrupt agency and depraved ambition of an Administration! the realizing of this catastrophe as the result of a deliberate system invented and executed by a handful of individuals in the midst of a dissenting, an intelligent, and a high spirited population! Nothing could equal the extravagance of such a scheme; the visionary projectors of all the Utopias that have ever been imagined to soothe the restlessness of fancy, and embody the volatile matter of speculation, were mere drivellers in romance compared with the authors of such a project as this—What if in this enlightened age and country, in the present maturity of national intellect, when, if we desiderate the prodigies of genius which glorified its lineage, we still boast that sobriety of understanding which belongs to the present and what is more that general diffusion of practical knowledge which is the firmest bulwark against oppression?—in this country, where the sharpest collisions of opinion, the most strenuous exercises for eight have long settled the boundaries of power, and made genuine freedom the native element as it were of the better and stronger portion of the people;—in such a country, where the flame of liberty has so long burned temperately and steadily, where so many eyes are fixed upon its minutest oscillation, and so many hands are ready to replenish its wasted resources;—in such a country, to think of destroying the Constitution by connivance, and establishing Tyranny by system, is a project we should think above the claiming of mere mortal guilt, unless reinforced by insanity! (3)

And what is the reason supposed to be chosen by the sagacity of Ministers for this intrepid undertaking? Why is it when a liberal movement, emulous of the blessings and the glory of this devoted Constitution, pervades the whole civilized world, and when the first forward step made by Despotism in this Island would be encountered by the indignant frown of Christendom. (4)

We cannot really in these circumstances share the alarms of the pretended Guardians of the Constitution; and if we have any fears for its integrity it is not because we imagine for a moment that Ministers have a systematic purpose of violating it, but because we are afraid that the insurrectionary spirit which now pre-

* The Notes may be read connectedly after the whole Letter, instead of after each separate paragraph. Ed.

yours may, unless speedily extricated, force them upon measures which *celestiy* alone could embolden them to contemplate, and in which we have no doubt they would be driven with *un-signed reluctance*. (5)

It is not from their malignant subtlety, but from the guilty delusion of Radical Reform, that we dread the necessity of measures which, without forwarding Government in its imaginary career of despotism, may still leave an *edious blot* on the page of our national history. There is no appearance, at present, that the Constitution is about to be undermined by a chimerical conspiracy of power; but there is danger that it may become **IMPERATIVE** on the Legislature to ~~make~~ some of its most-valued privileges as a partial and temporary sacrifice on the altar of public safety. (6)

Should you publish this, I shall address you again with some more extracts.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

AN ENGLISHMAN

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

The following were originally written, as Notes on the numbered paragraphs of the Letter, but having extended to greater length than we had anticipated when we began them, they are placed in continuation here, though the number of the paragraphs may still suffice to show the particular portions of the Letter to which they more expressly refer:—

(1) We think it more than questionable that the mere privilege of office can give those who hold it intelligence, if by that term is meant to be implied, capacity, of understanding and fitness for government. If it means a mere knowledge of what is transpiring in the several departments of office, as hidden from the rest of the world, then the Clerks of the Treasury have often more intelligence than the First Lord, and those of the Custom House and Excise Departments, are earlier and better informed than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But this is surely not the "superior intelligence" meant, and yet we know of no other that "mere privilege of office can confer. What the "other grounds" are, which entitle them to more respectful attention than their Adversaries", requires explanation; for the mere mention of their existence will not carry conviction with it.

(2) Without going into a history of the present Administration, which would furnish a thousand answers to these bold and thoughtless queries, we will simply enumerate the forcing the Bourbons on the French against the sense of the whole nation, and the stipulations of the Holy Alliance, in which they entered, abroad; the opposing every motion for enquiry into the Menthésoris Massacre, and the Reform in Parliament of 1832; and, above all things, by the enactment of the "Six Hideous Bills" which closed the last Session of Parliament and which form a blot on our constitutional history, that it will require ages to wipe away; while the augmentation of the Army in the 8th year of a profound peace, the renewal of the Alien Bill, which one of the most eloquent and upright members of the British Parliament declared he would call "tyrannical and execrable" as long as the liberty of speech was left to him, are measures that equally show their "longing after that arbitrary power," of which the Writer of the Letter asks where we can find any traces?

(3) Amidst this world of wordy declamation, all that we can understand is the surprise of the Writer that it should be supposed possible for despotism to be even sought to be introduced into England by what he calls "a handful of individuals, in the midst of a dissenting, an intelligent, and a high-spirited population." He seems entirely to have forgotten that this "handful of individuals," have by the "mere privilege of office" the complete control of more than half the Senate, of all the place-holders throughout the kingdom, of the whole Navy and Army of the country, of the great body of Government Contractors in every city and seaport throughout the kingdom—of the loan makers and money-lenders every where—of the borough-holders over all the country, of the infinite ramifications of revenue collectors in every shape, and by all these combined, of the means of raising any sum that may be needed for any purpose however base, even to the amount of £50,000 a year to be given to an exiled Queen as the price of perpetual infamy, and this too, from the pockets of an oppressed, an insulted, and a suffering people. The power of this mere "handful of individuals" therefore is not to be measured by their numbers, and it is not quite so visionary as this Writer may suppose to conceive them capable of the capacity or the will to favor despotism. But what have numbers to do with such a case? Is he so ignorant as not to know that the very name of Despotism originates in the

centering of all power in the hands of one individual alone? According to his notions, if it were extravagant to suppose it possible that the Ministry of England could be ambitious of despotic rule, because they were a mere handful of individuals, how much more extravagant to suppose it capable of being brought about by one only, and yet the greatest despotisms of the earth have been so brought about and maintained.

Again of what avail is it, that these Ministers are placed amidst a dissenting, an intelligent, and a high-spirited population, when they and their minions can make laws at will, for the destroying all the influence of those qualities? Does one among this population dissent from their measures, and tell them honestly and plainly, that they can maintain them only by force? he is immured within the walls of Newgate without even a hearing, as was the case with the dissenting Mr. Hosthouse. Does one among this intelligent population devote a whole life, a splendid fortune, brilliant talents, unimpeachable integrity, and an unspotted reputation, descended from a long line of ancestors, to the service of his country, equally unmoved by the smiles of his Sovereign, the alienations of place and power, the denunciations of the learned, and the scoffs and derision of the ignorant,—does such a man, when he sees peaceable and offending citizens meeting for a legal and constitutional purpose, trampled on and sabred, and even innocent and helpless women and children, borne down by the hoofs of an infuriated cavalry, address his countrymen in the fearless language of a patriot, and exercising his intelligence, tell them that the deed was unlawful, and show them from the page of history that it demands and must obtain redress?—he is denounced by the official organ of these Ministers as a Libeller of the Government; he is brought up to Trial as an Offender against the Laws, and while the wounds of those whose cause he advocates are yet bleeding freely, he is condemned to suffer fine and imprisonment, for repeating in other but equally impressive words a sentence which go even a less worthy occasion, so far as the liberties of England were concerned, obtained, and justly obtained too, the admiration of the world. "England expects every man to do his duty."—And yet what more is implied in the libelous but not less truly English sentiment of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT? "Whether the penalty of our meeting will be Death by military execution, I know not; but this I know, that a man can die but once, and never better than in vindicating the laws and liberties of his country."

This "handful of individuals," then, as the Ministry are called, have little to dread from "a dissenting, an intelligent, and a high-spirited population"—and when their dissent is punished by imprisonment; their intelligence, if made use of too boldly a second time, by exile for life;—and their high-spiritedness, if directed in a way that we honor our ancestors for having done, by an expiation of their deeds on the scaffold:

(4) No doubt—of Prussia!—Genoa!—Spain!—Austria! Italy!—and other free and happy States, where Despotism has ever been as hateful, that the very thought of its dwelling so near them as even in England, would destroy their peace for ever!—Oh! free and glorious Christendom! how envious thy unsullied happiness! how awful thy "indignant frown!"

(5) Sad and melancholy alternative!—What!—"the dissenting—the intelligent—the high-spirited population"—which—but a few lines above were stated so to surround the Ministry as to render it impossible that they, "a mere handful of individuals" could even think for a moment of any thing bordering on despotism—can there be no insurrectionary as to force their Rulers upon "measures which *celestiy* alone could embolden them to contemplate?"—Alas! alas!—that such pure and upright men should be "driven" to this with "un-signed reluctance!"—But it is only necessary to read again the 4th paragraph of the Letter on which we are commenting, to find that this is impossible, and that the idea of the present Ministers being the authors of any thing that is despotic is too extravagant to be entertained by the most visionary dupe of crudity that ever disgraced "this enlightened age," or formed an exception to the "present maturity of national intellect."

(6) We know not the date of this Extract, nor from what particular Work it is taken; but we should suppose it to be from some recent publication, as it is evidently since the "guilty delirium of Radical Reform" has prevailed. And yet the Writer who sends it to us must have made it since a still more guilty delirium prompted and carried through the Six Hideous Bills of the last Session of Parliament, of which he could not be ignorant, and which have indeed left "an *edious blot* on the page of our national history"—that neither the prayers of my Lord Biddulph, the sophistry of Mr. Canning, nor all the virtues and talents of the Cabinet combined, will, we fear, ever be able to wipe away,

We have so often before expressed our opinion on the measures of the present Administration of England, that had we not been drawn again into the field we might have suffered the part to remain untouched on, and confined ourselves to observations on passing events. But when the gauntlet is thrown down to us, and we are thus publicly challenged to the combat, we are neither ashamed nor afraid to take it up. For the satisfaction, therefore, of our Correspondent, and of others who may think with him, we have given insertion to the above Communication; but as such vague declaimations neither prove any thing, nor admit of refutation, we cannot positively promise a place to future more "Extracts" from the same portfolio. If this be a blast from the trumpet of Blackwood's *Warrior*, we are ready to exclaim, *Amis! amis!* We envy not the taste and judgment of those whose sense can follow the impulses sought to be conveyed by such a performer. Whenever Ministers shall attempt "with unsigned reluctance," to perpetrate any of "those measures which calamity alone could embolden them to contemplate";—whenever they shall meditate to fix "an odious blot on the page of our national history"; whenever they shall think it "imperative" on them, whether as a "committee of public safety," or as priests officiating at the altar of public safety, "to sacrifice some of the most valued privileges" assured to the subject by the constitution;—then will the utmost energies of the *Warrior* and his merry men be required and be unavailing. Then will the madness of such *soi-disant Englishmen* as our Correspondent (if he really goes all lengths with the *Warrior*) be easily defeated by the thousands of *true Englishmen* whom "we trust we have within the realm."

Bengal Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The proposed MILITARY BANK, the Regulations of which are at last published, has engaged my attention as well as that of your Correspondent, AN OLD SUB, and I beg leave to communicate to him, through your Paper, such information as the result of my enquiries enables me to give on the subject of his questions.

In the first place, to his *condensed Query* "what superior advantage an Officer, who is already a constituent of any House of Agency in Calcutta with whose terms and conduct towards him he is satisfied, is to derive from remitting his money to the Military Bank," I answer none, excepting this, that his money will always be invested within the month after it is received, in Government Securities, Bank Shares, and the like (by the Regulations), and thus it may be thought more secure than in a Private House of Agency. I am in the same situation as the OLD SUB. I am perfectly satisfied with the security of my present Agents, and would readily trust them with ten times as much as I ever had in their hands; but men at Saugur and Nucerabad have not the same means of obtaining this moral conviction of security that we have on the spot, and they fore such an establishment as the Military Bank will be of great use as a Deposit for men's savings until they have opportunities of making inquiry, and satisfying themselves what Agents they will employ. Your Correspondent uses an inaccurate term when he speaks of becoming a Constituent of the TREASURERS of the Bengal Military Bank. The respectable House who have undertaken this gratuitous duty only receive the money as it arrives until it can be invested. It is obvious, from the Regulations on this point, that even (to suppose a case) if the Houses who are Treasurers to the Bank were to become embarrassed, no individual could lose more than his last month's remittance, which might be still uninvested; if his little property were remitted direct to a House of Agency, he might lose the whole by their affairs going wrong. The Bank is therefore preferable to any particular House by so much as any individual may consider the security of Government better than any which the former can give. For the Regulations which have been published being acted upon, individuals have the security of the characters of those composing the Direction, some of whom are at the head of the principal Houses of Business in Calcutta—besides the Official Directors, who are put in by Government for this express purpose.

I have never indeed heard any complaint of Agents objecting to receive small sums; nor have I ever heard them complain of being troubled with many small remittances. A man admits that he can remit the 20 Rupees he has left out of his pay to his

Agents, and that his debt of 500 Rupees would then be only 480—but he is ashamed to remit so small a sum; he must write a letter also with it, and if he writes to his faithful friends he must answer their last favour, which he would rather not enter upon at present; then there is the postage upon a letter and on the receipt, and the hoarder upon 20 Rupees; he is easily convinced by these cumulative reasons, that it will be better to keep it until he can make up 100 Rupees. So he pays off his remittances—and commonly spends the money before the next pay day comes. By the plan which Government have now been pleased to sanction, if he can over-see his resolutions he will write to his Paymaster to deduct and remit 50 Rupees a month, the thing will be done for him; he will never miss the money from his not coming into his hands; and in six months he will have 150 Rupees, which he may draw in favour of his Agents if he pleases, and write to them about "the remaining 350" with conscious feelings of satisfaction and innocent independence. In this respect the plan will operate like the earthen vessel which is given to boys to assist them in saving. There is a narrow slit which admits the half-penny of the young Economist, but after it has once been committed to that bank there is no regress, and the copper coins are accumulated until the boy becomes, by this expedient aid to his good resolutions, the happy possessor of a splendid shilling.

The OLD SUB is mistaken about the constant facility of remittance from the out posts. I have been at Stations where, besides the Battalion, there was a Regiment of Cavalry and two Brigades of Artillery, and where only one Shroff pretended to give hoarders on Calcutta. As one that he gave to an Officer was protested, nobody troubled him for a second. There are indeed some Stations (Murtia and Pattiaghur for example) where hoarders or bills may be had at 2 per cent, the whole year round, and during the cool season much cheaper. It must be observed, however, that this facility is local, and that the bills are at 61 days date after the money is paid for them. The OLD SUB is too good a manager not to perceive the material difference that this makes in the annual rate. It will, however, certainly be more advantageous at some stations (for a part of the year at least) to remit money by bills than through the Paymaster, and this had not escaped the Committee who were appointed to draw up the detailed plan of the Military Bank. For I am well informed that they applied to Government for the indulgence of Officers being allowed to remit their savings from the Western Provinces on the same terms as they are permitted to subscribe to a loan, by paying in Lakhkas or Furrukhabad Rupees, as Calcutta Sicas. In this application, however, they unhappily did not succeed.

With respect to the mode of an Officer's paying for his supplies, those who are good managers get them no periodically; and if ordered in the beginning of the rains, the Officers may draw upon the Bank (by the Rules) payable the 15th of July. If he should even order them in August (to put an extreme case) he could pay for them after the usual period of 3 months (in October) by an accepted bill payable in 3 months more; those who have been much up the country, know that such terms of payment will not be looked upon as much inferior to ready money. The Calcutta Shopkeepers would be well pleased if their customers were always to settle with them on these conditions.

Another thing must be remembered, that the Depositors are not "the Constituents of the Treasurers to the Bank," but they are, as it were, a Joint Stock Company who are hereafter to elect their own Directors, when the machine has once been set a going by those who have had the kindness to undertake it in the first place. The Charter also contains a provision for an annual Meeting of all the Constituents at the Presidency being held in January, and I would advise the OLD SUB to qualify, and to attend at this Meeting, when he may satisfy himself how the business is managed. He may then, or before, through the means of any individual Director he is acquainted with, suggest any improvements which he thinks might be made in the plan. The names of these Gentlemen are a pledge for such remarks meeting with all due attention; and we may trust from experience that Government will readily approve of any arrangement that would more effectually promote the liberal and considerate views which obviously induced them to patronise the Institution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Circular Road, }
January 11, 1821.

A CAPTAIN

SALTY POEMS.

Salty Hours, containing Metrical Sketches of India, and other Poems. By George Anderson Veitch, of the Bengal Military Service, and Author of "Songs of The Lute."

As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place.—Solomon.

Ye who the parting-scene have ceas'd to mourn,
Ere your lov'd Boy has reach'd the exile-shore,
Pleas'd with the prospect of his glad return,
When circling years revolve, with wealth in store,
Attend—
that Son shall lift your latch no more;
Or late record perhaps to give you pain;
For all that gave a parent joy before,
Is left behind on India's baleful plain.—

Ah me! with native worth, dear bought is foreign gain.
But come, and ere with rising wrath you blame
As evil prophetess, the harmless muse,
Be her companion to the land of flame,
Where now a votry and her favor woes:
And, while the theme his humble lay pursues,
Some youth may pause ere bither he hath come;
Perchance the tale may damp his golden views;
Haply some sire may keep his son at home,
Nor hear him curse the day when he to Ind did roam.
Come then, and "neath the shelter of my rhyme,
Unscath'd, behold the Tropic's direful blaze;
Come view the mis'ries of the saile-clime,
But only know them in the poet's lays.
O how shall I attempt the song so caine,
Here listless stretch'd on languor's bed of sloth,
Far from the Critic's frown or Flatterer's praise;
And now I ween indiff'rent to them both,
How may I hope to sing, who, now to read am loath!

Oft have the Lyre and Harp been wak'd to tell
Of tender partings, and of sad adieus;
Ev'n he, who never felt his bosom swell
With rhyme before, has often invok'd the Muse:—
But we have got to paint no six months cruise,
No transient farewell to our native plain,
All these were blissful pangs I would not lose,
But our sad tale is India's far domain,
Where a long saile chills ev'n Mem'ry's pleasing pain.

Then let us swiftly sweep through Biscay's bay,
Where aye the rising squall the course assails;
Next spread each canvas to the blue-skied day,
And fly before the Tropic's balmy gales;
Nor when the fav'ring breeze regretted fails,
The Muse shall linger on the molten tide;
Nor off the Cape, where wildest winter rails,
Shall she descend the Mountain-wave to ride,
Nor stoop her weary wing till India is descried.
But now the vessel feels the shoreward tides
(No longer fill'd,) the drooping sails depend;
Slow and Majestic to the land she glides,
O nobly done! her Voyage at an end.
Gay are the looks which all delighted band
Towards the verdant shores with wild-woods crown'd,
Less and less wide the Ganges' banks extend,
To those so long on Seas withouten bound,
The scenes on either side seem all enchanted ground!

But Ah! 'tis only sweet on deck to stand,
And this inviting Landscape to survey.
In vain the eager youth would seek the strand,
And through green-woods once more delighted stray:—

In those gay bow'rs the Tiger lurks for prey,
And Serpents hide beneath the scented bloom;
O'er head the Sun darts his arresting ray,
Death in a thousand shapes prepares his doom,
And nature only smiles to lure him to the tomb.

Yet Oh! what breast's so dead as not to glow,
When after five long months of sea and sky,
The bright green bank and river-kissing bough,
The Vessel seems to brush in gliding by?
Meanwhile the stranger sends his eager eye
Along the sweep of every op'ning fen,
In hopes the Lord of India's wilds to spy:
But now another scene withdraws his ken,
The Jungles all are past, and lo! the haunts of Men.

The broad leaf'd Plantain's quiv'ring shade beneath,
The Hindoo cottage half discover'd peeps,
O'er whose low thatch, in far extending wreath,
The thirst-assuaging plant luxuriant creeps.
In deepest silence all the Landscape sleeps,
Waveless the tow'ring palm and tepid stream;
Myster'ous stillness Tropic noon-day keeps,
Till oft the pensive wand'r'er would deem
The scene a shadow all, and all his life a dream.

But see the masts of Britain's Navy rear
Their gallant phis high o'er the palmy groves;
The kindling sight recalls a land more dear,
A proud memorial of the land he loves;
And loves the more, the more remote he roves:
Meanwhile the groups of crowded vessels through,
Slow to her Anchorage the Asia moves,—
The stranger gazing on each neig'ring crew,
Sees all their native bloom-chang'd for a sallow hue.

The Exile steps into the light Canoe,
And bids to Ships and Seas a long farewell;
Meanwhile his savage-looking naked crew,
Stretch to their oars and raise the river yell;—
Until a wand'ring-breeze their sail did swell,
Then pleas'd, their paddles rude aside they lay;
And soon that City proud where Britons dwell
Bursts on the view amidst the blaze of day.
Sad to the eye it seem'd, though splendid in array.

And now he paces quick the burning streets,
In tenfold flame, from the reflected ray—
And still as yet no Englishman he meets,
Save Tavern-corporant, watching for his prey,
Who kindly offer'd to point out the way
Where evry thing was "reasnable and good;"
And oft that wond'rous bird his steps did stay,
Where perch'd on pediment in Statue-mood,
Mest emblem of the land, the Crane of India stood.†

Calcutta's grandeur in the Exile's eyes,
No envious wish, or admiration wrought;
Poor seem'd all lux'ry fancy could devise
To gild the horror of this land remote—
But how his breast exulted at the thought,
(Now more endear'd by seeing India's shore)
He'd smile the master of a rural cot,
Without a parting sigh he sail'd once more
On Ganges' beauteous stream, to join his distant corps.

* This refers to the scenery on the eastern bank, a little below Diamond Harbour. The entrance of the River about Dager is dismal enough.

† It is impossible for any one who has not had the happiness to see our "A Juran" to form any idea of its beauty, or the rural associations connected with the figure of 14.

The muddy Ganges roll'd through banks of sand, 14
 O'er which, three months he trac'd his weary way,
 Might well have tir'd, but that his spirits bland,
 Despi'd the reign of India's dreary day.
 Unmark'd, unheeded, still it roll'd way;
 His mind was ever in his native land,
 And little reck'd he for the Tropic's ray,
 Far other scenes his fancy could command,
 As jocund o'er his Lyre he ever threw his hand.

Far to the north his wand'ring steps did rest, 15
 And five unvaried years had stole along,
 Still native ardour glow'd within his breast,
 Nor ceas'd the Muse to fan the love of song;
 But when he saw in the surrounding throng,
 The dire effects of Languor's deadly sway,
 Of "Hope deferr'd," he felt the pressage strong,
 Then pin'd his soul with *Maladie du pays*,
 And first at Sorrow's shrine he woke the pensive lay.

O the sad sameness of an Indian day ! 16
 The dull cantonment, and the cheerless hall,
 Where murmurs aye the Hoochah's tuneless lay,
 And lurking Lizards steal along the wall.
 Abroad—tis death and desolation all ;
 Within—a doubtful twilight sad and drear;
 And, save the Lounger with a forenoon-call,
 No object ever comes the place to cheer :
 So pass'd the Exile's days, unchang'd from year to year.
 Half dress'd, with feet high mounted on the board, 17
 In apathy profound the Wight is seen,
 Marking the motion of the Punkah's cord,
 And sending out a long-drawn whiff between.
 Chang'd that unanimated form I ween,
 Since youthful feelings and delight beat high,
 Roving elate his native mountain-scene.
 Gay as the fresh'ning breeze that whistl'd by,
 Health glowing in his cheek, joy sparkling in his eye.

In milder climes at the approach of morn,
 All nature joys to hail the rising day :
 But Phœbus here appears, and all forlorn,
 The Landscape wears the aspect of dismay—
 Man, Bird, and Beast, to cover steal away :
 Nor is he welcom'd by one matin strain,
 For here he triumphs with a Tyrant's sway :
 And while his Car rolls o'er his scorch'd domain,
 A sullen silence all.—Wood, River, Field mantain,
 But ere he looks with dreaded Orb abroad,
 And pours o'er Ind his desolating rays,
 O'er the same sandy, undelightful road,
 On can't'ring hack the peevish wretch essay'd,
 To escape the bile that on his Liver preys :
 Cursing the task, he gains the wonted tree—
 Then turning round, he joylessly surveys
 The group of Bung'lows, where the long day, he
 Though' reft of homefelt joys, yet doom'd to home must be.
 His Indian-home no pleasing thought excites, 20
 Urg'd thither not by Love's all gentle fires ;—
 The Jaded rider from his steed alights ;
 Here sooner than the horse the horseman tires,
 Unto his den the lonely Wight retires,
 A deep heav'd sigh declares his wretched doom ;
 No social voice his morning-weal enquires,
 No homefelt salutation breaks the gloom,
 That morning, noon, and eve, pervades his dusky room.
 If there's a time when Exile's griefs and woes
 Sem half divested of reality,
 'Tis when the shades of eve o'er India close,
 And Night comes on with blue refreshing sky—

Then all that meets the heavy'd directed eye,
 Was erst familiar with our early gaze ;
 The same yon silver moon glides sweet on high,
 The same yon planets in their orbits blaze,
 As first when Science taught their names in youthful days.

Yes, we have hours which Scotia cannot vie, 22
 (Hours lost by Anglo-Indians o'er their wine.)

For ev'n here unfolds a purer sky,
 And all her stars in brighter glory shine.

O may the sweets of such an hour be mine !
 Beneath the vistas of Taj-mahul* laid,
 For surely such a lov'y scene as thine,
 For such an hour as this alone was made :

Well might the poet deem it fairly-land display'd.

High o'er the Mango's dark green shade below, 23
 The pure white dome peers up the dark blue sky,
 Chaste to the view as Cynthia's modest glow
 And as her crescent graceful to the eye.

In deepest silence India's world doth lie—
 Save when at times the Jummies addies play,
 Grateful by fits the night breeze wanders by
 On balm'ry wing, and wafting on its way

The Garden's breathing sweets, lost in the blaze of day.

O lov'ly dome ! that ere the noon tide rays 24
 On thee should flame, fram'd for this sweeter hour,
 Thy fairy structure midst the Solar blaze,
 Smiles still, but lost is all its witching power
 Which charms when view'd through Luna's mystic shower.
 A pensive beauty rests o'er each arcade ;
 But no funeral gloom isseen to low'r.
 O honor meet to lov'y woman paid :
 And ah, meet shrine I ween, where lowliness is laid !

Is it a dream ? Is this the blazing clime 25
 O'er which the car of wrath so late was driv'n ?
 And do we taste within so short a time,
 A day of horror, and an eve of Heav'n ?
 Sad are thy days O Ind ! but such an Ev'n
 Poetic worship well deserving claims.
 What raptur'd visions to the soul are giv'n
 Forgetful of to-morrow wrapp'd in slumbers,
 Which-ever turns to shame the ev'n'g's daring themes.

But ere the morn, O what delicious dreams. 26
 With tenfold misery must bid it glow ;
 For soon my native mountains, glens, and streams,
 And each lov'd one, my gladden'd soul shall know ;
 And lost the memory of the Exile's woe :—
 For ne'er has slumber set my spirit free
 Since first from home I hapless rov'd, than lo,
 At once transported over land and sea.
 O my lov'd Caledon, I've ever been with Thee !

Far, far from home, and friendship's social smiles, 27
 And that best passion that the bosom warms ;
 So far, that Fancy from the thought recoils,
 And even Hope confesses her alarms.
 How sweet to sink into soft slumber's arms,
 And give the soul its wonted course to sweep :
 In foreign climes home-dreams have doble charm :
 O blest, O kind delusion, pleasing sleep !
 With thee I amile again, and only waks to weep.

Say, since the Exile reach'd this baleful strand, 28
 What did his fellow travellers await ?
 Those whose cold bosoms in their native land
 But seldom rose about the frigid state,

* The often criticiz'd Mausoleum, or the Tomb of the Emperor Shah Jahan, at Agra.

Were reconcil'd to what they call'd "their fire?"
Nor did their native land a sigh ere claim
Content with India and their Indian mate,
They ne'er aspir'd to any higher aim
Than to eat, drink, and smoke, and woo their sable flame.
But those, within whose bosoms brightly glow'd
The thirst of wisdom, or of glory's fire,
On whom boon Nature largely had bestow'd,
The wish that doth to Fame's steep fane aspire,
With rage perceiv'd their energy expire,
And long they strove to think their loss untrue,
Rous'd all their powers to fight the demon dire
High apathy—but ah! how very few
Escap'd but half subdued—and one became Hindoo!
A few I saw within that land of fire.
Whose native ardour long it could not tame,
For ever and anon they grasp'd the lyre,
And call'd for aid upon the Muse's name.—
Nor call'd in vain: fill'd with the sacred flame,
Ind with her dull champagnes was seen no more
Within their keen romantic Albin came.
Her mountains rise, her headlong torrents roar,
And ocean heaves his waves loud on her cavern'd shore.
Scarce could the scene itself more joy afford,
For Fancy gave whate'er they lov'd the best.
She bade the season with their minds accord
And as they wish'd—She still the landscape dress'd:
If fond regret their sorrowing souls distress'd.
Leafless the groves, the autumn breezes sigh'd;
Or were their souls with Hope's bright promise blest,
The vision smil'd in Summer's glori'ous pride.
And Joy diffus'd its charms o'er all the prospect wide.
O blest Enthusiasts! but in vain the boast,
Time, ling'ring time shall quench Poetic fire;
Nor leave the mem'ry of the blessing lost,
Save in the Reed untun'd, and broken Lyre;
No longer Albin shall thy song inspire,
Loath e'en in prose to curse the Exile-clime—
With nothing left to mourn, or to desire.
Save when like me you take your Harp again.
To pour your own dirge-wail in languor's drowsy strain.
But thou lov'd Minstrel* of my native land. 33
Sound is thy sleep on Java's blazing shore;
First of the Sons of song who grac'd our stand.
And shall we hear thy thrilling Lyre no more!—
'Tis said in ancient times, that still before
Its Master's death his Harp untouched would swell,
But ne'er aerial lyre in days of yore.
Did breathe so sweet, so sad a passing knell.
As that in anguish pour'd from thy prophetic shell.†
Still, still it vibrates on my ravish'd ear,
With kindred anguish still it wrings my heart;
Sometimes demanding Pity's gentle tear,
And now a wayward joy the sounds impart:
For such, O minstrelsy, thy glorious art
To soar exulting 'midst the deepest woe,
And oft when bleeding from Affliction's dart,
With brighter flames the Minstrel's breast will glow,
While in immortal strains he bids his sorrow flow.
'Tis now the blazing noon-day—look around— 35
Is that a scene a poet to inspire?
The death-like silence would but mock the sound
of notes, though rising from a Muse of fire;
Then rest in silence too my humble lyre;
When all Phœnix' sons would only fail;
Gazing appall'd upon the prospect dire,

* Dr. Dryden.

† See his most beautiful Ode to an Indian gold coin.

And calm unbroke save in the piercing wail,
Where high on languid wing the hov'ring Falcons sail.
Yet when the show'ry season bathes the clime, 36
And dewy Nature lifts the dusky veil,
In northern skies supreme of the sublime,
The monarch mountains of the world we hail,
Now for the eagle's wing of swiftest sail,
Wild Caledonia is again in view!
O for the mountain breeze, the cooling dale!
Such scenes beheld sad Hindoostan from you,
Seem like Elysium fields to hopeless Stygian crew:
Nature at length as of existence tir'd, 37
Wakes from her slumber on the champaign drear,
And as sublime as ere by bard admir'd,
Comes thron'd upon Tornado's dark career;
See Midnight in the west her banners rear,
The blood-red Sun looks troubled from the skies,
The distant Thunder strikes the list'ning ear,
Joy fires again the once Enthusiast's eyes,
As o'er Heaven's wide expanse Chaotic grandeurs rise.
Still onward rolls the volum'd shroud of night, 38
More awful in the blazing face of day;
Far in its yawning bosoms dim twilight,
Ten thousand vast terrific eddies play:
Such has my fancy pictur'd in dismay,
The hour that brings the world's concluding doom:
Instant annihilation marks its sway,
This moment smiles in light yon marble tomb—
And this, 'tis wrapp'd from view in Night's devouring gloom.
Yet one glance more; ere yet the tempest close, 39
And from the Earth obscures the light of Heav'n;
Here all is peace and light, while yonder boughs
Are by the rage of wildest whirlwinds riv'n:
High over head the baffled birds are driv'n,
In vain essaying for the upper skies;
Away, while yet to fly the light is giv'n—
Now on his prey th' infuriate Spirit flies,
Hark, how the groaning earth to Heav'n's wild rage replies.
Genius of Scotia! ne'er was mountain son, 40
To thee in filial bands more fondly bound,—
O now forgive th' Apostate, who, undone,
Can hear thy name, nor brighten at the sound!
And ye within whose bosoms yet is found
The sacred longing for your native shore,
O linger not within this wizard ground:
Away, or else with me too late deplore,
Your smiles, Hope, Love, and Fancy, lost for evermore.
'Tis not that habits and the clime combin'd, 41
Consoire the death of mental energy.—
'Tis that the best affections of the mind
Are here no longer summon'd into play:
What marvel then they fall into decay?
Nature's arrested in her fair career:
They, who with Philanthropic eye, survey
The ills of life, might pause a moment here.—
Think what some might have been,—nor grudge a passing tear.
Say, did your Maker ere intend to suit 42
Your Northern bloom with burning Hindoostan?
No:—then expect to reap the bitter fruit:
If thus presuming you rever'e His plan:
Go:—bid adieu to all that's dear to man,
(To those at least, who seek pure pleasure here.)
All that can cheer or dignify Life's span.

* This was written before the Nepal war; since that the Author has
wondered at the beauty of that very interesting country.The appearance of the storm here attempted to be described, can
only be understood by those who have witnessed it.

Augment our joy, or wipe away the tear,
Make life a blessing now, and lead to happier spheres.

And Oh, the absence of that gentle star,
Sun of our souls—where'er our footsteps stray :—
In home or banishment—in peace or war;
Dull is all joy without thy guiding ray,
And 'neath thy light, all sorrow flies away :
But to the Exile long thy beam had set,
His bosom thrill'd no longer to thy sway,
And who, unscath'd of mortals ever yet
The worship of thy shrine, pure Love did ere forget?

When man descends into the vale of years,
And with his frame, his faculties decay,
Dame Nature's kind intention wise appears,
And warn'd, we bend submissive to her sway :
But 'midst the blaze of Life's meridian day,
To feel the mind which more than all we prize,
Untimely fall dire Langour's helpless prey.
Leaving the carnal half 'neath Indian skies,
With scarce the feeling left, the carcase to despise.

But lo, Imperial Delhi's mighty scene,
"In regal splendor wan," the eye surveys :—
Red Phœbus rising in his ruthless sheen.
On Mosque, Minâr, and Palace, pour his rays ;
The towering monuments of other days,
When Timur's Throne in dazzling splendor stood ;—
Its Sun more dreadful than the Tropic-blaze :
A Sun that rose in blood, its course pursued.
Deep stain'd with kindred slain, then sank with blood imbued.

Or if some milder planets rarely shone,
To shame the annals of their fell compeers,
Whose breasts forbade them to secure their throne,
By brothers murder'd, short were their careers,—
Undone by Virtue—scarce I trace their biers
'Midst mausoleum domes that tow'r august,
Yet oh, how nobler are the pilgrim's tears,
Shed gen'rous Dara o'er thy unmark'd dust,*
Than all the flatt'ry blaz'd on monumental bust.

And thou sweet Princess,† pride of India's plains,
With throbbing heart I bend me at thy shrine,
Twas thine to share an aged father's chains,
And bid his Agra dungeon brightly shine,
With rays of filial piety divine :—
Whilst here prince Aurungzebe, his ruthless son,
(The bloodiest monster of a bloody line)
In guilty splendor fill'd the Indian throne,
Won by a Brother's blood, and Sire's imprison'd gross.

What are they now? Yon palace walls contain
The poor remains of that despotic race,
Whose nod gave sway to that immense domain,
Which Ocean, Indus, and Nepal embrace ;
Now all inglorious pass their sultry days,
No longer arming for the chase or fight,
Sports unlike those which now Gaul's Tyrant‡ plays,
Call forth their aim,—to fly the paper kite.
Or guide high over head, the dove's obedient flight.§

* A tomb of clay, in one of the vaults of Humaiun's superb mansions, was pointed out to me as the grave of this Prince: too good for the age in which he lived.

† Jahzara.

‡ Written during Bonaparte's successes.

§ When a British Officer cond. led wi h the late King of Delhi on the loss of his eyes, he replied: " And I cannot see to fly my Kite as formerly." At flying the Kite and managing Pigeons through the air, the Delians have lost none of their fame. When Prince Jehargi was some time ago banished from Delhi, he carried a cart load of paper kites upon his head.

But let me quit these haunts of modern men,
And roam where Time upon the ground has spread
What was a city, now, the wild-beast's den ?—
And ne'er has fancy fitter scene portray'd
For one whose mind is eke in ruins laid ;
Or it pleasure still to linger here,
And muse till Evening comes with deeper shade,
Mingling its magic with the splendor dree,
Then bursts once more to life the rapture-giving tear.

Hush'd is the murmur of the city-throng,
That once from morn till eve did here pervade ;
The busy day, cloâd by the maiden's song,—
The clang of war—the din of tolling trade—
Scarce can the mind its doubting sense persuade
That such did once these silent pavements cheer :
See I 'neath yon arch where throng'd the cavalcade
The Jackall stops and void of wonted fear,
Looks on my lonely form as an intruder here.

Far as the eye can reach the ravag'd scene,
A sadd'ning proof of transient Art appears ;
With here and there a patch of living green
Where from the wreck a field the Ryot* clears—
Thus after many long revolving years
Nature reclaims her own from Vanity !
See on yon conquer'd Tower she proudly rears
Her rooted tree, high waving in the sky
Her verdant banner fair, that smiles with victory.

Yet all in vain to teach unhappy man,
Though still more transient, (pilgrim of a day,)
To improve each moment of life's little span :—
And not be dup'd by Fashion's senseless sway :
Man and his works, have ever pass'd away,
With all the Moral of six thousand years,
Nor seem we wiser in this lore than they
Who first beheld with dread their own compeers—
Pale Death's first victims, stretch'd upon their gloomy biers.

Sweet is the Song of wild delusive thone,
Whose echo thrills us from the distant west ;
There we've Eternal Slumber free from dream,
And balmy couch of everlasting rest :—
I beseech me, Lord of Truth, to thy behest :
The way Thou wildest, teach me still to keep,
Lest I should find this couch by Fancy dress'd,
A bed of thorns that never yielded sleep.
Spread by the fiend Despair—where 'tis too late to weep.

Blest with pure faith, and suited to their home,
Beneath their palms the Hindoos may be blest ;
But thou, (poor pilgrim,) who may'st hither roam
Art but the bird that wanders from its nest,
And here for thee, there is no place of rest ;
Well may'st thou envy, e'en the lowliest swain
That ere thy sire's paternal meadows dress'd,
Who ne'er was tempted by the lust of gain.
To leave the heart-felt joys that crown his native plain.

Fulfilling Heaven's Mandate, Mission'd band,
For you shall smile in peace these awful skies ;
Your steps are beautiful along the land,
To teach the Hindoo bliaisthat we despise,
The joy that in domestic virtue lies :—
And this, with Truth's pure light alone can come,
Yes, future generations shall arise
And call you blest'd, who were content to roam
That they might learn the charm that dwells in happy Home.

* Indian Farmer.

† See Chi de Harold. The Author of these humble Sketches is an enthusiastic admirer of Lord Byron's transcendental genius; but protests against his chronic scepticism.

TO HELEN.

These rustic lays record my woes,
Whilst doom'd an exile long to rove;
Until thy artless charms at ee
To bless me with requiting love.
Henceforth delighted I shall roam,
The tented plain, and shoreless sea—
Where'er I am that spot is Home,
Since it is shar'd and bless'd with Thee.

SONGS.

The following Songs have been composed since the publication of "Songs of the Exile," but should a second Edition of that work have been called for at home, some of them may be found perhaps, in it.

MAY IN SCOTLAND.

Air—"The Rose Tree."

To She—and no retreating,
Against this I ever strove—
Confus'd, our eyes are meeting
That once beam'd reflected Love.
O once I gard in gladness,
For then all their beams were mine;—
But now I gaze in madness,
Can they for another shine?
The love which death has parted,
Grief so deep can never prove,
As meeting broken-hearted,
Charms we no more may love.
But though another's bride now,
Those eyes cannot seem untrue—
In vain they strive to hide now
The young love that once they knew.

RETURNING TO INDIA.

Air—"The Banks of the Dee."

The vision is past—and our vessel is flying
To regions all cheerless beyond the wide sea;
And my Lyre with the breezes of thy mountains still sighing,
Is all Caledonia now left me of Thee.
The languor of Ind o'er thy chords softly stealing,
The dream of delusion was heard in thy strain,
Till home in bright beams all its rapture revealing,
Recall'd it to truth and my country again.
My vows are now heard in the rush of Tyne's river,
The Mountain replies with its echoes to Tyne,
That the wild notes they taught—and redeem'd, shall for ever,
O dear Caledonia, be sung at thy shrine.
And O let thy voice, by our Music imparted,
Still cheer the sad exile where'er he may roam,
And in the wild anguish of love broken-hearted,
Still whisper the deep thrilling accents of Home.

THE SUMMER ISLE.

Air—"This is no my ain Isle."

This is no my ain Isle
Fairy though its bowers be—
It wants the rural cheering smile,
Home-scenes haes for me.
It wants the heather waving fair,
It wants the Lark's glad notes in air,
And oh, Life's dearest charm's no there,
Glorious Liberty!

This is no my ain Isle.

Fairy though its bowers be—
It wants the rural cheering smile,
Home-scenes haes for me.

And next to freedom's glow divine,
The sweetest bliss o' life's no thine,
For Beauty's flowers in Convents pine,
Hid from Lover's eye.

This is no my ain Isle
Fairy though its bowers be—

It wants the rural cheering smile,
Home-scenes haes for me.

What though thy Wine-cup praise may claim,
If patriot pledge ne'er bears the name,
If never Lover's triumphant name

Fire the lips that pree.

The two following Songs were written at the request of my friend Lieut. Bagnold, to whom they are affectionately inscribed.

Air—"The Flowers of the Forest."

I've felt the glowing, Love's sun bestowing,
Gilding life's morning all cloudless and fair,
But ere the gloom, (false-hearted woman,) X
I've seen it obscured by the clouds of despair.
I've known the blessing, a fond friend possessing,
Secure that his love was not form'd for a day;
But 'neath the blaze of Splendor—O heartless pretender,
It melted like mist in the noon-tide away.
I've seen our Mountains, I've heard our Fountains,
Sublime to the eye, and delight to the ear—
But far, far I've ranged, and seen them exchanged
For plains that are tasteless, and silent, and drear.
O Hope, the deceiver, no more I believe her,
But look on her-visions as faithless and vain;
No more her charms deceive me—away, away and leave me—
The wild "joy of grief" o'er my lot to complain.

Note.—It is recorded of Rousseau, that when he felt himself dying he desired that the casement might be opened, that he might see the face of nature once more. From this incident, the Author of the following song endeavoured to suit the beautiful air with appropriate words. He is far from approving of the sceptical opinions of the interesting enthusiast in the following verses (who merely supposes (perhaps very erroneously) what were his sentiments in his dying hour).

THE DEATH OF ROUSSEAU.

Air—"Rousseau's Dream."

Bear me forth—and let mine eye
Gaze once more on Nature's face—
Bear me forth—and let me die
As I liv'd, in her embrace.

Love and Friendship, Fame, are vain;
Now without a sign adieu—

Nature to her livelier reign
With freed spirit I pursue.

Gift of Heaven—O my Lyre!

We shall never, never part—

Soon we'll be where Heav'n's own fire

Pours perfection o'er our art.

There that love on mortal grounds,

Feit alone in Poet's strain;

In its own bright sphere is found,

Free from Earth's polluting stain.

* See May in 1808, in "Songs of the Exile."

Bear me forth—and let mine eye
Gaze once more on Nature's face—
Bear me forth—and let me die
As I liv'd, in her embrace.

Air—“Auld Lang Syne.”

*Although the Exile's wand'ring lot
For ever should be mine—
My soul shall hover o'er the spot
Of auld lang syne.

Chorus—O haunt to mem'ry ever dear,
For you afar I pine,
And ever bursts the ready tear
For auld lang syne.

What though in Tropic-climes I see
Eternal summer shine—
Pale Autumn's sigh's more dear to me
For auld lang syne.

Chorus—O haunt to mem'ry ever dear, &c.
But me unnotic'd India's blaze
Illumes the pageant-shrine,
My fancy sees the yellow brass
Of auld lang syne.

Chorus—O haunt to mem'ry ever dear,
O might I see, ere Life shall close,
My ev'ning sun decline
Along the vale where first it rose
In auld lang syne.

Chorus—Then thou my Lyre, though exile-days,
No longer should repine,
But pour again the joyous lays
Of auld lang syne.

Air—“The Birds of Inverary.”

The exile-plain, the languid day—
My native mountains far away—
To torrents melt the minstrel's eyes,
But list, the strains of Scotia rise!
‘Tis done—the pang of exile's o'er—
Sad India's plains are seen no more—
My spirit free—in trance divine
Now wanders on the banks of Tyne.

Air—“Lochaber no more.”

When gloamin sheds sadness o'er India's far plain,
And gives the full power to home-visions again,
Oh then is the hour on the palm-cover'd shore,
To feel in deep anguish—Lochaber no more.
The Sun we see sink o'er the land of the west,
O fair would we follow his course and be blest;
He leaves us, to smile on our dear native shore,
Whilst wildly we weep for Lochaber no more.

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS.†

ON THE DEATH OF COWPER.*

Bring Nymphs of Ouse the off'ring of your wave—
The fairest lilies on its breast that blow
In fond devotion strew on Cowper's grave,
Who taught your stream in fame's bright beams to flow.
Ah, who shall dare to take his hallow'd Lyre
From yonder beech where now it rests unstrung?—
Or can the Muse a sweeter lay inspire
Than its own Minstrel has already rung?

* First published in the Braga. + marks
† These pieces of the following collection which have appeared in
the periodical papers of this country, are marked thus.

No—let the breeze that sweeps its plaintive strings
To his lov'd groves the melody repeat—
The Zephyr breathes—and through the forest rings
A solemn symphony—divinely sweet.

Ye echoing colonnades, that oft have heard
His voice adoring at deep-noon,—deplore
In murmur'd dirges for the holy bard,
The tuneful Druid of your shades—no more.
Oft at his minstrel-shrine the Muses fair—
Domestic Virtues fairer still shall mourn,
And thou meek Piety, for ever there
Thall weep above thy sweetest Poet's urn.

ON VISITING THE GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT KIRK, IN NEPAL.

'Midst scenes as his own Grampians wild.
Here lies the Virtuous and the Brave—
On hills sublime his Cairn is pil'd
Where torrents dash—and pine-trees wave.
~~X~~
With Pilgrim-steps by sorrow led
O'er Mountains wild, remote, and drear,
I come the bursting tear to shed,
And kneel beside thy early bier.
I little thought of this thy doom,
When in farewell I pres'd thy hand,
Our trysting place thy mountain tomb!
Amidst this far romantic land.
Where sweetly winds the pant'ral Tay,
Thy native worth was early known,
Which still through Ind's subduing day,
With undiminish'd lustre shone.
And now thy years of exile a'er,
Thy breast beat high at Scotia's name;
Prepar'd to seek her happy shore,
A Son she might be proud to claim.
But Heav'n which still directs the best,
The long fond cherish'd wish denied—
Submissive to its high behest,
Serene the Christian Soldier died.

WRITTEN IN A BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Sweet is Religion 'neath the echoing dome,
The song of praise in solemn anthems pealing;
Sweet in the calm abode of happy home,
When to their God the Kindred-band is kneeling.
But I have only felt its sacred power
From Temples, Friends and Country wand'ring far;
In solitude and Exile's pensive hour,
Or mingling strangely with the din of war.
But not the vot'ries of the echoing fane,
Nor circle kneeling in the calm abode
Can speak its raptures like the exile-train,
Left to the sole communion of their God.

TO AGNES.

Sister belov'd—the first into my arms
That fell, when Heav'n restor'd me to the Tyme—
And meet it was, for at fair Nature's charms,
Thy bosom beats in unison with mine.
Blest is the bard who finds a kindred heart
To whom in language understood, he tells
Of sympathies which earth and sky impart,
Or voice mysterious in the breeze that swells.
And oh, our love was hallow'd in that hour
When Heav'n made me thy honor'd, happy guide
Unto its throne, to ask the saving pow'r
Of Him, who for his erring creature did die!

His grace alone makes safe our pleasures here
Nor leaves us hopeless when Earth's joys are o'er,
But leads at last to more delighting sphere,
Where we shall meet again to part no more.
In higher rapture on God's works we'll gaze,
And in His presence the Creator praise—
In vain wide ocean now betwixt us rolls
Enough, that we have met and mingled souls.

TO THE MOON.

Pale orb, belov'd by Mis'ry's pensive train—
To whom the wretched never turn in vain;
Thou lov'st the incense of unpitied tears
And bursting sighs, unheard by mortal ear.
Yes, friends may fail, and Love meet no return;
But thou wilt ever with the Mourner mourn:
To Thee alone the sons of sorrow go
With grief too sacred for the world to know;
To Thee alone can wounded souls confess
The inmost anguish of their deep distress.

TO JAMES TULL, ESQ.

Best of old men! if God to me has giv'n
The lengthen'd term of three-score years to see,
To crown the blessing, may indulgent heav'n
Then make me also to resemble Thee.
With all the dignity that years bestow.
With sterling worth, good humour, taste, and truth,
Bright o'er thy evening shines the morning glow
Of all those feelings that rejoic'd thy youth.
And blame not fate that thou didst never roam
Through distant climes to barter worth for gold.
The unpolluted path of humble home
Surpasses all the wealth that e'er was told.
Yon sea-beat rock * is henceforth dear to me—
There, the last grasp was giv'n from thy hand—
Methought lov'd Scotia's Virtues sent on thee,
The heartfelt farewell of my native land.

ON A CANARY BIRD.

That died suddenly after nearly concluding the voyage to India.

Alas! our little warbler's dead—
Its spark of Minstrel-fire is fled—
For ever hush'd the thrilling lay
That cheer'd us on our weary way!
Ah me, 'tis surely more than death
When dies the Minstrel's tuneful breath—
'Tis not these glazing eyes declare
That life no more shall brighten there:
But where's the power that bore along
So late the magic gift of song?
Can that high ton'd and heav'n-taught quaver
Be in a moment hush'd for ever?
In life—whence was its pealing tone,
In death—whence is its spirit gone?
How sweetly with the rising sun
Thy matin hymn'd the new born day—
And must I ere the day be done
Pour with my tears thy requiem lay?
O had I known thy last farewell
Was breath'd in that delighting swell,
Mine ear had drank with grief the strain
It never was to hear again.

* Gales point—where I last embarked on leaving Scotland, 1820.

And shall I not lament for thee
Companion o'er the dark blue sea—
Like us an Exile from green bower—
And sharer of our prison-hours—
For thee with whom I claim a part
In Minstrelsy's extatic art—
For thee—with whom we've circl'd o'er
The wide, wide world—for thee no more.
O far from nature's living green
Thy song recall'd the rural scene—
Sweet as the Lark o'er Scotia's Lea
Thy notes resounded o'er the Sea.
Haply thy now glad spirit roves
Delighted through thy native groves—
And from its cage and Ocean free
Wakes songs to woodland Liberty;
If so I love such scenes too well
To wish thee back in prison-cell;
But we shall miss thy blithsome lay
On Ocean's long and dreary way—
And on sad India's blazing plains
Unblest by warbler's rural strains:
O till my native hills I see,
Sweet Minstrel, I shall mourn for Thee.

HEBREW MELODY.

DAVID'S LAMENT.

Weep, Daughters of Israel in deepest of woe,
For the Mighty are fallen—your Glory is low—
Oh God! at the base of the Infidel-shrines
Dishonor'd in dust, Thine anointed reclines.
Ah tell not in Gath the sad cause of our woe,
Nor the fall of our Monarch let Ascalon know—
And oh, let the Mourner be silently sad
Lest the Philistines' daughters should hear, and be glad.
May the dew of the morning yon mount never lave,
Nor its fields with the laugh of the harvest or wave—
For his shield the bright sun of our battle-array
Was vilely there broken—and trodden in clay.
When the brave son of Saul bent in battle his bow—
The blood of the mighty in torrents did flow—
And the sword of his Sire never blaz'd o'er the plain,
And unsak'd, to its scabbard went bloodless again.
O loving, and lov'd, on the earth they abided,
In life they were lovly—in death undivided—
With the speed of the Eagle, the strength of the Lion
They were seen in the battle—their foes ever flying.
O friend of my soul! how my heart bleeds for thee,
Thou more than a Brother for ever to me—
How fond was our friendship! far ev'n above
The glow (though ecstatic) of Woman's pure love.
Weep, Daughters of Israel in deepest of woe,
For the mighty are fallen—your Glory is low—
Our nation no longer exults in her star—
And broken and scatter'd the weapons of war!

TO HELEN.

There is a smile—'tis seen but once
On Earth below—'tis all of Heav'n—
When to a raptur'd Mother's glance
Her first born babe in life is giv'n—
And o'er the Father's face it plays,
When he that meeting-bless surveys.

Finally, Dec. 1, 1820.

Spanish Ballads.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1820.)

MR. EDITOR.—Since you are pleased with the specimens I formerly sent you of my translations from the Spanish Ballads, I am happy to send you two more, although I am afraid you will not regard them as equally interesting with the others. The first is a very literal version of the ballad, which has been, for many centuries, sung by the maidens on the banks of the Guadalupe, when they go forth to gather *Bower*, or the morning of the day of St. John the Baptist. In my former communication I had occasion to allude to the fact, that this holiday, in the old time, was equally reverenced by the Christian and Moorish inhabitants of Andalusia, and such of your readers as are acquainted with the ballad of the Admiral Gua-ino, (which Cervantes, in one of his most beautiful passages, has introduced Don Quijote as hearing sung by a peasant going to his work at day break) will recollect the mention that is made of it there. In short, the morning of St. John Baptist's day seems to have been, and still to be regarded in many parts of Europe, in something like the same light with our own All-hallows Eve, the Scottish *spieglasses* and superstitions connected with which have been so ingeniously treated by Burns in his *Halloween*.

**SONG FOR THE MORNING OF THE DAY OF ST. JOHN
THE BAPTIST.**

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, 'tis the day of good St. John,
It is the Baptiste's morning that breaks the hills upon.
And let us all go forth together, while the blessed day is new,
To dress with flowers the snow white washes, ere the sun has dried
the dew.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, the hedgerows, all are green,
And the little birds are singing the opening leaves between.
And let us all go forth together, to gather trefoil by the stream.
Ere the fane of Guadalupe glows beneath the strengthening beam.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, and slumber not away
The blessed blessed morning of John the Baptist's day;
There's trefoil on the meadow, and lilies on the lee,
And hawthorn blossoms on the bush, which you must pluck with me.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, the air is calm and cool,
And the violets blue far down yon view, reflected in the pool;
The hawthorn and the roses, and the jasmines all together,
We'll bind in garlands on the brow of the strong and lovely wether,

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, we'll gather myrtle boughs,
And we all shall leave from the dewy of the fern, if our lady will
keep their bows.

If the weather be still, as we dance on the hill, and the dew hangs
sweet on the flowers,
Then well kiss off the dew, for our lovers are true, and the Pap-
patic blessing is ours.⁶⁴

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, 'tis the day of good St. John,
It is the Baptist's morning that breaks the hills upon;
And let us all go forth together, while the blessed day is new,
To dress with flowers the snow white wether, ere the sun has
dript the dew.

The next ballad I now send you has been selected out of a great number I have lying by me, because it contains another version of that same tragic story, which has already been made familiar to all English readers, by the ballad—

"Gentle river, gentle river,
Now thy streams are stained with gore."

It follows in the *Bohempero general*, immediately after "Rio verde, río verde," the original of that exquisite versification but the commentators observe that, from the style both of its verification and its structure, it is probably of a much more ancient date. As it gives the details much more fully, we may, perhaps, be permitted to believe, that it gives them more exactly. This much is certain, that the pass of Sierra Nevada is generally-mentioned by the author of the *Historia de las guerras civiles de Granada*, as the scene of the catastrophe—but if it cannot, according to his account, or to the balance which follows, be called the battle — at which the gallant Alonso de Aguirre lost his life.

"They enclose the weaver up a bit of boughs," says Deppings, "and he remains quiet while the girl sings, till his web is done; but if he puts his head through the fresh wattle-door, then the lover is free to enter."

THE DEATH OF DON ALONZO OF AGUILAR.

Fernando, King of Arragon, before Grenada dies,
With dukes and barons many a one, and champions of emprise,
With all the captains of Castille that serve his lady's crown,
He chases Zagal from his gates, and plucks the crescent down;
The crossis raised upon the towess, for our Redeemer's sake;
The King assembles all his powers his triumph to partake,
Yet at the roial banquet there's trouble in his eye.—
Now speak thy wish, it shall be done, great King, the lordlings cry;
Then speake Fernando. Hear, grandees! which of ye all will go
And give my banner in the bisege of Alpuzar to blow?
Those heights along, the Moors are strong, now who, by dawn of
day,

Will plant the cross their cliffs among, and drive the dogs away?
Then champion on champion high; and count on count doth look;
And faultering is the tongue of lord, and pale the cheek of duke;
Till starts up brace Alonso, the knight of Aguilar,
The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost pull in war.
And thus he speaks: I pray, my lord, that none bot I may get
For I made promise to the queen, your consort, long ago,
That ere the war should have an end, I, for my royal charms,
And for my duty to her grace, would shew somefeat of arms,
Much joyed the king these words to hear—she bids Alonso speed—
And long before their revels o'er the knight is on his steed;
Alonso's on his milk white steed with horsemen in his train,—
A thousand horse, a chosen band, are down the hills to gain.
They ride long the darkling ways, they gallop all the night;
They reach Navada ere the cock hath bussing'd the light;
But ere they're climb'd that steep ravine the east is glowing red,
And the Moors their lances bright have seen, and Christian banners spread.

Beyond the sands, between the rocks, where the old cork-trees grow;
The path is rough, and mounted men must singly march and slow,
There, o'er the path, the keenhen range their ambuscado's line,
High up they wait for Aguilar, as the day begins to shine.

There nought avails the eagle eye, the guardian of Castile,
The eye of wisdom, nor the heart that fene might never feel,
The arm of strength that wielded well the strong man in the fury,
Nor the sheer wall wherefrom the edge of falchion glanced away.

Not knightly valour there avails, nor skid of horse and spray,
For rock on rock comes rambling down from cliff and cavern gear;
Down—down like driving ball they come, and horse and horse-
men die.

Like cawes whose despair is dumb when the fierce lightnings fly.
Alonzo, with a hundred more, escapes into the field,
There like a lion stands at bay, in vain he sought to yield,
A thousand foes around are seen, but none draw near to fight;
As far with spear and javelin they pierce the maddest knight.
An hundred and an hundred darts are hissing round his head;
Had Aguilar a thousand hearts their blood had all been shed;
Faint and more faint he staggers upon the slippery sod,
Then falls among a lake of gore, and gives his soul to God.
With that the Moors plucked up their hearts to gape upon his face,
And easily mangled whence he lay the scourge of Africk's face;—
To woody Orijen then the gallant corpse they drew,
And there upon the village green they laid him out to view.
Upon the village green he lay, as the moon was shining clear,
And all the village damsels to look at him drew near;
They stood around him all a-gaze beside the big oak tree,
And much his beauty did they praise, tho' mangled sore he be.

and knew his beauty and fair grace, the youngen wife was she.
Now, so it fell, a Christian dame, that knew Alonso well,
Not far from Oaxaca did as a captive dwell,
And hearing all the marvels, across the woods came she,
To look upon his Christian corpse, and wash it decently.
She looked upon him, and she knew the face of Aguirre,
Although his beauty was disagreed with many a ghastly scar,
She knew him, and she cursed the dugs that pierced him from afar,
And mauled him when he was sick—the Moon of Alpujarra.
The Moorish maidens, while she spake, round her sister kept,
But her master dragged the dame away—then loud and long
they wept,
They washed the blood, with many a tear, from dirt of dart
and arrow,
And buried him near the waters clear of the brook of Alpujarra.

Calcutta News.**BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.**

General Order, by the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay Gazette, December 19, 1830.

The Honourable the Governor in Council having been pleased to add to the scale of the Expedition about to embark for the Coast of Arabia, it will be composed as follows:

Major General Smith, C. W. to command.—Lieutenant Colonel Leigh, 10th, Adjutant General, second in command.—Major Stannard, Assistant Adjutant General.—Captain Wilson, Assistant Quartermaster General.—Commanding Officer of Artillery, Major McIntosh.—Engineers, Captain Dickenson and Doctor Jarvis.—Assistant Commissary, Captain Keith.—Sob Lieutenant, etc.—Commissary of Stores, Lieutenant Judd.—One Troop Horse, Artillery, Fifty Gunners, detail of Foot Artillery.—Two or three, to act under Engineers.—Nine Companies, H. M. 65th Regiment.—Bombay European Regiment.—1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry ready in the Gulf.—Six Companies 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Twenty Companies of 2d 1st, 1st 1st, 1st 1st and 2d 1st Regiment Native Infantry, each composed to 100 rank and file.

Bombay, December 23.—We understand that the Bishop will leave Calcutta early in January on a visitation to this Presidency; his Lordship may therefore be expected to arrive here early in February.

The Honourable Company's Extra-Six Regt. will sail on new-year's-day for London. The packet will be closed the evening before.

In the absence of all recent intelligence from Europe, we have continued our extracts from the European papers in our possession. Amongst them will be found the account of the opening of the Spanish Cortes in Madrid, with the speeches of the president of the Cortes and of the King.* We have also selected the account of the conference which took place between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh on behalf of the King, and Mores, Brougham and Devon, on behalf of the Queen, as laid before parliament.

Respecting the late disastrous affair in Arabia, we are not in possession of any account, which, in the present stage of the business, we can venture to publish; a full and formal inquiry will doubtless be made into the causes of the unfortunate failure, and until the result of that enquiry be known, it is no more than candid and just to suspend all criticism of blame which may appear to be imputable to any one. Of the conduct of the Officers who have met their death on the field of honor, and of the men engaged, we have not heard any thing but what reflects the greatest credit on them. It is some satisfaction to know that the energy of Government will soon dispatch a Force towards that quarter, fully efficient and adequate, not only to revenge the loss we have sustained, and to do away any impression unfavorable to our arms, which the late check may have caused, but also to uphold, and ultimately to confirm those arrangements which have been made for the suppression of piracy in the Persian-Gulf, the efficacy of which cannot be doubted, if judiciously conducted.

The season is now passing away without the occurrence of land and sea depredations to which India had for years been a prey. The Pindary and Joassnee hordes have disappeared. Under the guidance of the same system which has suppressed those pests of the human race, we are confident that no measure will be pursued that shall leave a chance for either of them being revived.

* We have compared the Bombay Editor's Translation of the account of the First Meeting of the Soames Co. from the *Frankfort Journal*, with our own, made from the *Bourdeaux Papers* of the 19th of July, and published by us on the 20th of November last. In substance they will be found to be the same, as those who may take the trouble to compare them will verify; and they may easily do this, as no doubt the other *Calcutta Papers*, who declined re-published it two months ago, because it first appeared in the obnoxious *Journal*, will readily give it as it is from the *Bombay Courier*, unless they should, rather than thus allow their partiality or their negligence, reflect it a plagiato in their columns altogether, though it is the most interesting and important Report of a Great National Assembly, of which modern History can boast.—J.D.

Liberty of the Press.

It becomes not difficult to discern a difference in opinion upon Law, but a trial of spirit between parties; our Courts of Law are no longer the Temple of Justice, but the amphitheatre for gladiators. No—God forbid! Justice ought to take her Law from the Bench only; but it is our business that they should hear nothing from the Bench but what is agreeable to the principles of the Constitution. The Jury are to hear the Judge, the Judge is to hear the Law, where it speaks plain; where it does not, he is to hear the Legislature.—*Spanker.*

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

SIR,

I congratulate your readers on the prospect of the occasional enjoyment of a pastime hitherto unknown in this country, and indeed irreconcileable for want of a subject of the true breed. I mean Bull-fighting. A noble animal of that stiff-necked, impetuous, and impudent generation, has volunteered once a week to encounter all the dogs that can be unchained against him. Doubtless the sport cannot last long. In a few weeks, perchance in a little week, we shall see "his silver skin lashed with his golden blood," his bellowing reduced to a dying moan, and his sprawling hoofs stretched horizontally on the sand; we shall then see "how he runs up, how he falls down in the sand." In plain English, an unknown and nameless writer has undertaken to expound the advantages of arbitrary power, and to argue us into slavery at the rate of fifty-two letters per annum.

This text is taken from a source where one may find any thing, except good law, or sound constitutional principles,—from *SWIFT*. According to *Swift*, it is weakness in a Government not to require its subjects, to conceal opinions prejudicial to the public, "for a man may be allowed to keep poison in his closet, but not to vend them about for cordials." The inference is that a Censor ought to be appointed to judge without appeal of all opinions that any person might wish to submit to the public; and that Messrs. Tullich and Co. should be required to taste every eatable and drinkable that should come into the market, so that all adulterations might be detected by their effects on the Gentlemen of that devoted House, and the public be saved harmes. But notwithstanding the terror lately diffused over England by the publication of Mr. Acton's book, I do not anticipate that *SIR ORACLE* will succeed in procuring the establishment of a preventive check on the quality or quantity of aliment which our bodies or minds may hunger after. Besides the unilateral evils inseparable from such "weak inventions," they greatly aggravate even those which they are intended to obviate. They irritate the taste, and generate the agents who secretly supply its limit gratifications. Calumnies and conspiracies thrive most where Governments exercise the strictest control over the proceedings of the Press.

SIR ORACLE's letter opens with a furious charge against you for wilfully and basely suppressing a part of Sir Francis Macnaghten's speech. Did you hear the words omitted in your Report? If you did, the world will decide whether the Learned Judge is more indebted to you for suppressing, or to *SIR ORACLE* for publishing the extra-judicial rigour imputed to him by the latter. Sir Francis, according to his own in his Reporter, doubted as to the competence of the Court to try Libellets on Informations, but he was of opinion that "such publications ought to be prevented by some means, OR BY ANY MEANS." His few technical difficulties in the way of introducing a prosecution on Informations, but he saw no objection to inflicting punishment without *Trial*. The forms of the Star-chamber were tedious, and too favourable to the prisoner; let him be got rid of by ANY means, however summary or violent! Thus, if we may believe *SIR ORACLE*, are his Lordship's opinion, delivered from the Bench; and not to blazon extra-judicial opinions which go to supersede the whole apparatus of Justice, and to substitute arbitrariness will instead, be held to be unheard of baseness! If such concealment was criminal in you, Sir, what thanks shall I not deserve at the hands of *SIR ORACLE* for giving them all the publicity that the circulation of your Paper will ensure?

On the merits of the proposed substitute for prosecutions by Information, I require no instruction. Once I perfectly understand; but there are two obscurities which I hope to see elucidated next Thursday. First, what is meant by the words "for, as he (the Judge) had occasion to express himself the day before, it was his opinion" &c. As the Session opened on Monday, the Judge is here supposed to refer to some expressions that had been used by him out of Court, we know not to whom, nor on what

occasion, whether at the breakfast-table, or over a bottle. Secondly, after the Report of the Judge's Speech is apparently concluded, SIR ORACLE runs into a long politico-metaphysical invective, and then adds the following words; "I do not indeed wonder that the Judge of whom I have spoken *expressed himself in such terms*, and all things considered, I as little wonder at their *suppressions* by the Reporter." When was it that the Judge spoke the eleven paragraphs of SIR ORACLE's letter, from number 6 to number 16 inclusive? If you have reported too little, surely your censor has reported too much; or perhaps in the ardour of his advocacy he was, for a moment, unable to distinguish his personal identity from that of the learned Judge.

"Natural liberty," says SIR ORACLE, "I take to consist in doing whatever a man pleases. Rational (which is legal) liberty consists in that with an addition, namely, provide it does not operate to the prejudice of another." But if Government ought to possess, as he contends, the "natural liberty" of "doing what it pleases in respect to the Press, what becomes of the "rational liberty" of subjects? If SIR ORACLE had the making of laws, the liberty that would be left to the latter might be "legal," but it could never justly be termed "rational."

To teach the Natives that there is "nothing but folly and corruption, falsehood and fraud, oppression and tyranny, in our Government at home," would not certainly be to "enlighten them to a good purpose;" it would be to enlighten them with error and nonsense. But what Native who could read and understand the most violent philippics against Ministers for their supposed infraction of some principle of the Constitution, would conclude that such insolent rulers were governed by *fools* or oppressed by *tyrants*? In proportion as these things make any impression on the very few Natives who read them they must perceive the exact extent of the offences that are so much exaggerated; they must be able to judge how far the subjects of complaint deserve to be treated as *acts of fraud or tyranny*; they must be capable, in some degree, of weighing and appreciating the items on the other side of the account, the admirable frame of our constitution; the talents, spirit, and independence of our public men; the generous excitability, and honest but temperate earnestness of the people; the excellence of our laws, and the incorruptible administration of justice. Accordingly it is undeniable that the Natives who do read Newspapers are the only individuals among their countrymen who possess some little idea, some faint conception of thenumerous glories of England.

SIR ORACLE admits that "as yet he believes the Natives of India are satisfied with injustice which is dealt out to them under British authority; and are thankful for such protection now which they implicate very." But can they expect a continuance of such blessings if convinced that our Government at home is composed of the *basest of all mankind?*" But if the Natives cannot possibly entertain such a conviction, whatever efforts may be made to convey it; if those who take any interest in questions of European politics, must necessarily be fortified against all the poison of the Radical Press, why should we not expect them to continue to be satisfied with the *juste dispensation* to them in this country? Is it not more natural that they should judge of what they have not seen in England, by what they see and feel in India, than the reverse? Can they believe that Rulers whom they know to be just and indulgent, are yet harsh, treacherous, and oppressive, because they come from a country respecting which they know nothing but that it produces such men, and that these Representatives of England constantly treasure up the expectation of being one day restored to it as one of their greatest comforts and most cheering supports? To rebel, not from impatience of suffering, but from the influence of declamation on the visual or auditory nerves respecting what passes in one's own country, would be a thing without example in the history of the world; how much more wonderful if the declamation were wholly employed on what passed in another country ten thousand miles distant, and as widely separated by moral differences as by physical distance! Yet to the apprehension of SIR ORACLE, this declamatory, rhetorical, and speculative rebellion of the intellectual Hindoo, whom, like the Athenians of old, he supposes to have no other occupation than to go about enquiring after some new thing from the *Morning Chronicle* or the *Examiner*, is not only the most wonderful but absolutely inevitable! "It is not to be expected from human nature" that they should do otherwise!

"I have seen, says, SIR ORACLE, a publication here in which assassination was openly justified. I have seen another in which it was more insidiously recommended by an attempt at ridicule."

To what publications does he allude? I remember your refusing to publish a letter from one CASCA, who, it seems, was foolish and wicked enough to applaud the miserable Thistlewood and his gang; but I do not remember to have seen any publications which justified or recommended assassination. But even if anyone had adopted and amplified the sentiments contained in Swift's *Lugubrious Club*, or had said:

"May every Villain feel

"The keen deep searching of a Pollio's sting!"

Is that a reason why the "exposures" of such publications, or even the authors, should be "banished from among us" without Judge or Jury? It succeeds very well in poetry to rash into the midst of things, but to begin with the *finishe* of the Law is not a little preposterous, and affords as apt an illustration of the "annihilation of first principles" as my poor imagination can furnish. I hold the doctrine of the lawfulness of Tyrannicide to be false and dangerous, but my abhorrence of its practical assertors is proportioned to the circumstances of each case; and whether a man speaks daggers, or uses them, I say *caveat lex*; SIR ORACLE says *silent leges*. Which system is more favourable to the reign of peace, order, and rational liberty?

Calcutta, Jan. 13, 1820.

HORATIO

P. S.—If the anonymous Reporter has misrepresented Sir Francis Macnaghten's Speech, as alone is responsible, and I dare say the Judge will look down upon it with profound indifference. Before our Weekly Lecturer addresses himself to the task of writing his next lecture, I entreat him to read and study the letters of A NEAR OBSERVER, in your Journal of the 29th and 30th of August last, in order that he may perceive the nature and extent of the undertaking that lies before him.

Complaint of Inconsistency.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Your Notes on the Present Administration, and the observations on the Imbecile Government of Manila, in your Paper of to-day, are much opposed to each other:—in as much as the former is condemned for taking effectual measures to quell Disturbances, perhaps a Revolution or a Civil War—and the latter, for extreme forbearance, weakness, or worse motives, in allowing a Massacre.

The dreadful Massacre at Manila, appears to me to arise from religious, fanaticism, and mercantile jealousies, of long standing; and, I conceive, quite unintentional on the part of the Priests, or Merchants. Yet, from whatever cause it may have arisen, is it the duty of Government to protect those under their immediate care; and whether this want of protection of the Government of Manila arises from extreme forbearance, fear, or worse causes, it is equally culpable.

The "superior intelligence" which all wise Governments must necessarily have regarding the disposition and intention of their subjects, argues against the Manila Government.

The British Ministry, when they apprehend a serious disturbance, adopt effectual measures to quell the disturbance in its infancy; judging which they may err in judgement. This, however, is pardonable; because it is erring on the *safe side*. But there can be no pardon for the Manila Government, which through neglect of duty has been obliged to witness the Massacre quietly. Neither would it be pardonable in the Present Administration to apprehend a Revolution without preparing to oppose it with all their might.

Your obedient Servant,

January 13, 1821.

A LOYALIST.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

The error into which our Correspondent, "A LOYALIST," has fallen, has arisen, perhaps, from haste, as his Letter reached the Office soon after noon on Saturday, and there could have been but just time to have read the Paper of that morning, and committed his thoughts to writing, before they reached us. The error is perhaps therefore pardonable. He commences by saying that we condemn the Present Administration of England for taking effectual

measures to quell disturbances, and that we equally condemn the Manila Government for allowing a Massacre. If we had indeed done so, it would be an inconsistency worthy of being pointed out and reprobated.

A repetition of the grounds on which we deprecate the measures of the Present Administration of England, will shew, however, that their taking effectual measures to quell disturbances, is not reckoned among them; for this is indeed an imperative duty on all Governments. The grounds enumerated in reply to the Queries of "AN ENGLISHMAN" were these:—

1st—"The forcing the Bonaparte on the French, contrary to the sense of that nation." This, instead of being an effectual measure to quell disturbances, was the actual cause of an ocean of blood being spilt,—and of creating disturbance and devastation over half the civilized world.

2d—"The stipulations of the Holy Alliance into which they entered." This instead of putting down revolutions has been a fertile mine to how them up.—Spain, on whom this Alliance forced back Ferdinand in all his glory, has now wrought out her own salvation. Italy, over whom this Holy Alliance threw both religious and political chains, is likely to burst them all in sunder, as the first shock at Naples sufficiently indicates,—and Prussia, to whom these Holy Promise Breakers so solemnly bound themselves to give a Constitution will now see no reason to follow the example of Spain and Italy and take it. The part which the British Ministers therefore took in the stipulations of the Holy Alliance, instead of being an effectual measure to put down disturbances, was perhaps the most effectual step that could be taken to raise them up. If he desires to see what even the people of the Continent think on our share in this Holy Alliance, let him read the Speech of Mr. Hobhouse on the Alien Bill in our Paper of to-day. "It is the last straw" as the Arabs say, "which breaks the camel's backs;" and this last straw having been laid on the already burthened people of Europe has rendered longer endurance impossible.—The next ground on which we deprecate the measures of the Present Administration was

3rd—"The opposing every enquiry into the Manchester Massacres." This was surely not an effectual measure to quell disturbances, for here the evidence of thodands has been given to prove that the Government were the first that raised it—all was peace and order till they interrupted it, and it was the sabres of yeomanry and the hoofs of horses in their cause, that shed the blood which was spilt on that melancholy day; while their refusal to bring the perpetrators of the atrocity to justice, or even to listen to enquiry into the matter, while they issued letters of thanks in "breathless haste," to those who headed the assault, is the only part of the whole of their behavior, that at all bears a parallel to the conduct of the Government of Manila. In both, the withholding from information and enquiry may be without much injustice, suspected to arise from the same cause. The Ministers of England have avowed their approbation of the conduct of the slaughterers on that bloody day; the Government of Manila have not gone so far.

Lastly came the Six Bills of the last Session, the Alien Bill of this, and the refusal to listen to a Reform of Parliament, which were all enumerated as grounds of just complaint. But surely the LOYALIST will not deny that these have been the cause of raising up more disturbances than they are ever calculated to put down. If he should doubt this he cannot be well read in the history of the day, and that of course will not be impeded to us as a fault.

When the Government of England take effectual measures to quell disturbances, they deservedly carry with them the aid of the Army, the Civil Power, and above all the active co-operation of every well disposed citizen, and they then deserve the thanks of their country. It, however, they would use their "superior intelligence" which is given to them as a "privilege of office" in taking still more effectual means to prevent such disturbances, it would be far better than quelling them when they arose. But it is because their measures appear to us to be the cause of the very tumults which they are obliged to call in for, to adduce that we regard them rather as the causes, than the quellers of disturbances; and we cannot think highly of the wisdom of any set of men, who are so deficient in knowledge of human events as not to know that "Prevention is better than Cure"; or if knowing it, are so wanting in duty to their fellow-creatures, as not make it the rule of their conduct in all the important functions they are called on to discharge.

Line of Telegraphs.

Mercantile Line of Telegraphs, from Calcutta, down the River to Adgecra and Sagar.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

For the information of your Correspondent H. D. and others who may be concerned in this great Commercial project, I have to acquaint him and them, that the Subscribers wish to take in the extreme prominent Stations belonging to Government, as a branch of the Commercial Line from Calcutta.

The proposed Apparatus for Signals is exactly on the same principle as that over the Admiralty Office in London, and round the Coast of England.

The Subscribers only pause to know the description of machinery which Government intends adopting over its Stations, namely, Silver Tree, Rangpurish, the Light-houses, and Diamond Harbour.

Should Government adopt the principle of the shutters, as used in Fort William, any attempt to co-operate with the Semaphores would be useless.

An application has been made to Government on this head, but as yet no decisive answer has been given, whether it will furnish its own Station with Semaphores, or allow the Subscribers to do so.—Until such answer shall be received, all must remain in suspense, as those Stations must either be rejected from the Line, or taken in as a base of Survey to Calcutta.

I am, Sir, Your's &c: J. C.
Calcutta, Jan. 12, 1821.

A Heavy Misfortune.

"MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSHIN."
"THOU ART WEIGHED IN THE BALANCES AND ART FOUND WANTING."—DANIEL 3. 27.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

As the *Harkara* is occasionally laid on my table, I could not fail to notice the heavy misfortune which has befallen you—you have been tried, it appears, by the principles of the luminous Editor of that invaluable Paper, and are found wanting—“miserably wanting.” Believe me, I participate in all the sorrow this most occasion you; but to enable me more fully to appreciate your loss, is not coming up to the *mysterious standard* by which you have been tried. I trust your magnanimous Rival will deign to let us into the secret of what it is. He says you are aware of what his principles are; but although I am inclined to give you full credit for as large a share of *possession* as any of your neighbours (the Argus-eyed Writer of the *Harkara* excepted,) I must have doubted the accuracy of this assertion even if you had not so repeatedly confessed your inability to discover what has hitherto been (to all whom I have questioned on the subject) like the Passage by the North Pole, a matter of mere conjecture—I must have doubted, I say, that you could have discovered the nature of those principles, which, like the aforesaid Passage by the P.A., are believed by many not to exist at all. It would seem, however, that this last opinion, to which I must confess I have been strongly inclined, must be erroneous (or, which Heaven forbid, we are driven to the dilemma of doubting the veracity of your inimical neighbour;) for the Writer of the *Harkara* seriously affirms that HE HAS PRINCIPLES, and not only that he has them, but that they have been *actively employed* in arraigning your actions. Now, Sir, as a third after knowledge, and an anxiety to understand the nature of every new discovery are most laudable propensities. I trust your amiable neighbour will indulge mine, and at the same time render a service to himself, by desiring, for the information of the unenlightened many, (thoroughly destroying all doubt of the existence of that which he affirms to be in active life,) the principles which he thus boasts of possessing, and by which he has tried you, Sir.—Common Justice demands this, that the Public may judge whether you have had a fair trial, and whether you have been allowed the peculiar privilege of an Englishman, a *Trial by your Peers*.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Calcutta, January 10, 1821. FAIRPLAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Catherine Griggs, of a Daughter.

At Barally, on the 19th ultimo, at the house of Mr. H. J. Berkley, Mrs. A. Graham, of a Son and Heir.

On the 30th ultimo, the Lady of W. Richardson, Esq. of the Firm of Richardson and Co., of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Maha Rajah Dheeraj, Teij Chund Bahadur, with the utmost affliction and sorrow, informs the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, that his only beloved Son, Maha Rajah Dheeraj, Purna Chund Bahadur, the Rajah of Burdwan, departed this life on Wednesday the 25 instant, at Cooch, aged 29 years, 2 months and 10 days, leaving two inconsolable Wives and an unfortunate Father, with numerous Relatives and Friends to bewail their irreparable loss.

On the 15th of Dec., at the house of G. Moury, Esq. Henri Alonso, Comte de Bourbel, aged 21 years, the eldest Son of the Marquis de Bourbel, of Montpincon, in Normandy, whose liberal ancestors were created Peers of Normandy in the year 936, and who was naturalized and his titles admitted in England by Act of Parliament in the year 1797.

On the 8th instant, after a short illness, and in the 48th year of his age, Thomas Scott, Esq. late an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Secret and Political Department, a Gentleman whose Death has not only caused a deep regret in the bosom of his Friends and Acquaintances, but will be cherished with a degree of fondness that can only arise from having found in him the valuable qualities of a sound head and a good heart.

At Dwaras, on the 8th of Dec., of the wounds which he received at the storm of that place on the 26th of November, Lieutenant William Henry Marriott, of H. M. 67th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, and, when he received his wounds, acting as Personal Brigade Major to Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope. None that knew Lieut. Marriott will bear of his death with unconcern. He was possessed of every quality that could make a young soldier the object of interest and of hope. Ardently attached to his profession, he had cultivated that chivalrous spirit which devotes itself to all that is fair, generous or noble. Whether in the assemblies of the gay, or in the tented field, he was ever under the guidance of a high-toned sense of honor. His amiable, obliging manners, his perfect good nature, his readiness to take a part in any thing that could contribute to social amusement, rendered him an universal favorite; while the enthusiasm with which he devoted himself to his friends, his refined taste, and the candor of an infantine frankness had peculiar charms for his more intimate associates. He had something of the literary ambition as well as the gallantry of the Troubadour. His love of the romantic led him to court danger whenever it was to be found, and plunge into it with a more inconsiderate daring than his more matured military judgment would have justified. Hence, during his short career he was the first in several storming parties and other desperate affairs, from most of which he bore away severe wounds, and from all of them an increase of reputation. On no occasion did his ruling passion, the love of distinction, forsake him; while he mounted the bloody breach, the bravest of the brave, his imagination anticipated the smiles, which a waited his gallantry in more courtly and brilliant circles from the fairest of the fair. He was the slave and the martyr of glory. We who have so lately seen him flatter in the lively dance, the most animated and delighted of the ring, can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the heart which beat so high with every kindly emotion, every warm and delicate feeling, every friendly and generous affection, should so soon be unconscious and cold. The fate of a young soldier, ardent for distinction cut off in the first budding of his hopes, however common, has however always something in it peculiarly affecting. Yet short as was his career, he had his wish. He gained the approbation of officers whose applause was, to him, fame; he was admired, respected and beloved in life, and in death embalmed in the memory of those he loved; and he might proudly boast that he died as he had lived, a soldier without fear and without reproach.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 12	Cambridge	British	J. R. J. Toussaint	China

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 11	Resolution	British	H. Hamblin	Bavaria
11	Fauj-i-wahab	British	W. M. Wyatt	Penang
12	Windham Castle	British	S. Lee	London
12	La Belle Alliance	British	W. Rolfe	London
12	John Taylor	British	G. Atkinson	Liverpool
12	Nova Aurora	Portuguese	M. J. Castro	Pernambuco
12	Islamboile	Arab	Seileman Kholil Muscat	

BOMBAY ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 20	Victoria	British	A. Regaud	Colombo

Passengers per ship Cambridge, from China to Calcutta.—Mr. W. P. R. Shedd, Mr. O. Martucci, Mr. O. De Mano, and Mr. P. De Mano.

Administrations to Estates.

John Dyer, late a Surgeon on the Honorable Company's General Establishment, deceased—James Young, Esq.

Mr. John Maclean, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. Pascal Des Meses.

Mr. Carrapet Chattoor, late of Chinsurah, deceased—Mrs. Sago Maay Carrapet Chattoor.

Commercial Reports.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY THE LOTUS.

List of Articles of East India Produce in the Company's Ware-Houses, on the 1st of July 1820.

Delivered in the month of June 1820.	Remaining in the Company's Ware House, on the 1st of July 1820.
Bengal and Surat Cotton ton Wool,.....	2,572 bags
Bengal Cotton Yarn,.....	28 bags
Coffee 1816 B. Mocha &c	5,148 bags
Sugar.....	10,649 bags
Indigo.....	4,121 cestus
Raisins.....	60 tons
Black Pepper.....	915 bags
White Pepper.....	37 bags
Cassia Lignum.....	93 cheungs
Cassia Buds,.....	(none)
Ginger.....	505 bags
Tea.....	450 bags
etc.....	4,776 bags

	212,159 bags
	64 bags
	11,781 bags
	62,428 bags
	10,421 cestus
	12,290 tons
	29,000 bags
	1,816 bags
	5,552 cheungs
	4 bags
	29,061 bags
	16,881 bags
	195,26 bags

* Besides about 30,000 bags in the E. I. Dock Ware-houses.—Hark.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sierra Rupees 296	8 a 208	8 per 100
Dubious, .....	.....	20	8 a 30
Joes, or Pemis, .....	.....	16	8 a 17
Dutch Ducats, .....	.....	4	4 a 12
Louis D'ors, .....	.....	8	4 a 8
Silver & Franc pieces,	191	4 a 191	8 per 100
Star Pagodas, .....	.....	3 6 a 3	7-8 each

will be visited, and of **Atlantic Drifts**, a magazine since last year has been published, which contains a history of the Amboyna Incident, and gives some account of the Dutch Government's conduct in that country. You may now see—
Dutch at Amboyna.—There is something in the very mention of this Government and this Island, in connection with each other, which recalls all Boethius's feelings, and recalls associations that he would willingly, for the sake of human nature, have blotted out from his recollection, if it were from the records of history. We believe, that on the whole, the Dutch Government is milder and better since its return to the Eastern Possessions, than it was previous to their expulsion from the East Indies, and given back to them. There will no doubt, however, no doubt, seek to be desired—but the entire history of the Press throughout the extensive regions of the Eastern Archipelago, and the difficulty of acquiring accurate information on passing events, even in the Loures which march from its various points of communications, may well account for the apparent calm which reigns along its shores. The spirit of a Government is often, however, shown as perfectly trifling incident & as more important care; and we think just to those who may have occasion, either now or in future, to rely on the hospitality and good faith of foreign powers, in visiting their Settlements as Englishmen and Strangers, to mention all such well-authenticated breaches of these national virtues, as may be communicated to us, whether in cases of such atrocious as the Massacre at Manila, or in cases of minor consequence, such as the one we are about to detail.

We are indebted to a British Officer, just arrived in Calcutta, from Amboyna, for the following facts, which accrued to himself, which may be relied on as authentic, and which we have full authority to make public, for which purpose indeed they were expressly communicated to us. On his voyage of return from New South Wales to India, he landed at Amboyna, in the month of Sept. last, in the uniform of a British Officer, naturally conceiving that these could be no occasion to cast, or any other dress, as is the custom of a nation at peace and amity with us, and if they considered rightly, largely indebted to British munificence, such a garb should not only command respect, but be a perpetual passport to hospitable attentions, and a guarantee of security and protection. After landing on the Wharf, with two other English Gentlemen, who were in company with him, they were proceeding through Fort Victoria, when, on entering the first gate, the Officer in uniform was seized forcibly by six or seven Dutch Soldiers with muskets, who told him in Dutch, "that he was in arrest," and instantly conveyed him to the common Guard-room, leaving his friends and companions, who being in plain clothes were not molested, in astonishment at this proceeding.

These Gentlemen, however, being themselves at liberty, proceeded at once to the Colonial Office, a French Officer in the Dutch Service, to learn the cause of this extraordinary act of violence and insult. No explanation appears, however, to have been given, beyond the mere statement that the soldiers had exceeded their orders,—but in consequence of the remonstrances of his companions the British Officer was released from his prison.

During a period of fourteen days which this Gentleman remained at Amboyna, after this event, he had frequent opportunities of learning that the feeling of the Natives there was one of constant and avowed hostility and dissatisfaction with the system of Government maintained over them by the Dutch; and their inquiries, whether any hope remained of their being restored to British Authority, was always accompanied with the most ardent wishes for such a change.

Such a degree of indifference to the security and happiness of these Natives prevailed, that the Pirates had twice attacked two villages in the south-west side of Amboyna, and murdered and carried off 250 persons. They were allowed to remain three days in butchering these unoffending villagers and plundering their houses, before any assistance was sent to them from Fort Victoria, and then at last a Dutch ship of war, the *Courier*, commanded by Commodore Poole, was got under way, and sailed to their relief; but on arriving near the place, she fired three guns to give the Pirates notice of her approach, which enabled them to put to sea and carry off their booty without being molested or followed by her.

The Natives seeing themselves thus liable to invasion, plunder, and murder, from without, petitioned the Dutch Government to grant them a party of Soldiers for the protection of their lives and property; but this was refused them. They then asked to be permitted

by the Government to furnish themselves with arms and ammunition for their own defense, but this also was denied to them; in consequence of which the greater part of these villages have been obliged to abandon their houses, and those that remain are at the mercy of the Pirates, although the villages in question are not more than twenty-five miles from Fort Victoria.

This information, which has been furnished to us by the Officer to whom the terrible arrest happened, and whose subsequent stay at Amboyna made him acquainted with the facts here detailed, is published in his personal and written authority, and may be relied on as correct. The reader will form his own opinion as to a Government under which such transactions could take place.

Ceded Districts.—Colonel Maitly lately Commanding the Ceded Districts is the reported Successor of Colonel Pratler, upon the expected promotion by the Coronation Brevet.

Madras, December 24.—The weather at the Presidency during some days last week was very tempestuous and threatening—the wind having been very strong at times, accompanied by a considerable fall of Rain—intermittent showers again occurring on the land, so that the sea did not rise, and the ships were enabled to remain in the Roads, without experiencing much distress. There is still a considerable degree of dampness, and haze in the atmosphere, but the weather since Sunday has become mild and more settled. The last fall of Rain has enabled what was required to make up the average Monsoon fall back.—We trust some other parts of the Peninsula where Rain was required have been equally favored.

Thursday last being the Anniversary of the splendid and important victory at Mahidipore, His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief gave a grand Dinner at the *Azam* Hall in celebration of that event.

Letters have been received via Bengal from St. Helena, announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival there of the General Palmer, and that Mr. Elliot and Family with the other Passengers were perfectly well. Off the Cape, it appears, they experienced a severe Gale of Wind, which prevented them from going in. The Passengers speak in the highest terms of Capt. John Trueborn, and the treatment they experienced from him.

Madras, Dec. 30.—The *Bulwer* got under weigh early on Tuesday morning, but lay to in the Offing the greater part of the day, and did not finally put to sea till the evening.—The following list contains the names of all her Passengers.

Mrs. White, Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. Chatfield and Child, —Colonel Mansell, c. a. H. M. 5th Regiment, W. Mason, Esq. M. C. Civil Service, Captain French, Captain Warburton, and Lieutenant Fraschly.

The Lady Emma, Captain Vallance, came in yesterday from Calcutta; she left the Pilot on the 20th instant.

Passengers.—For Madras.—Mr. Coffman and four Misses Coffman—Major Cooliman, H. M. 5th Regt. and Mr. Henderson Codd.—For England: Mr. J. Burt, Masters Henry Meakin, and Charles and Duncan Presgrov.

Accounts from the Southward state, that an unusually heavy fall of Rain had taken place in that direction.—Our Correspondent at Pondicherry informs us that on the 21st instant, the Rain came down in such torrents, that in a short time the Town was inundated, and several Houses in the lower part of it, were much damaged and their occupants obliged to take shelter in the Ghats, and other Buildings, situated on high ground. A Gaol on the Beach, which contained a large quantity of Salt was destroyed.—The loss sustained by the Natives in the Black Town, and Suburb, is supposed to be very great.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	Morning.	Evening.	Moon's Age.
.....	13 Days.
.....	14

—would be part of a well-meditated and improved edict for me; and, or I am greatly mistaken, it will be done, and not earlier than in the month of January next, and sent to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, You must know that I am, or rather have been, one of those unlucky persons called Projectors, who employ themselves in contriving the good of others, and neglecting their own. I had formerly made some progress in what are called the Exact Sciences, which are the offspring of a right-angled triangle; I could also rig boats, build fort, breed cattle, make maps, and great guns, mortars, and shells; I understood the construction of fire-works, cannone, and other inflammatory branches of learning, being a Sepoy Officer, one of a two-handed class of men, who are often obliged to exert their wits, on the spur of occasion, and to perform many duties, military, civil, diplomatic, and clerical, geological, astronomical, and tragi-comical, and to make other expedients, which those who stay at home know nothing about.

However, I must tell you, that in my mathematical studies, I was often brought up by facts, and at a dead stand, not being able to leap over the same, nor turn the corners of such impediments; and being of an impatient disposition, I considered, that as knowledge is progressive, this could not be the right road to it, where one cannot get on. In this dilemma, I was greatly comforted by finding, as I thought, new and flowerly paths, in endless-maze, by the roads shown in the present fashionable speculations of Craniology and Etymology, in which we set out from things unknown, to God those we wish to know; 'tis true, it may be some centuries ere we find them, perhaps never, but think of the pursuit!

The very thought of it makes one's head turn round, and if Craniology goes on, it will be well, for those who have heads left, to turn, on their shoulders. I trouble Mr. Hitler, for the fate of the children yet unborn, as no doubt a Bill will be passed, when Craniology shall be an Exact Science, to put cords about now-born infants, as shall, on examination, be found to have skulls marked with those varied distinctions, of new, and old vices, defined by Drs. Gaff and Spurzheim. The list is formidable, and as many of those vices portend the gallows, it would only be kind in the Legislature, to use preventative means, otherwise the expenditure of Hemp, much wanted in the Navy, will be great; but it would be far better, and of great saving, to send off the unluckily-marked children to New Zealand, at 2 years of age, than to keep them at home, to be hanged at 21. However, we may hope, that the Professor's *Skulls*, will be examined by their own rules, and then it will be disagreeable to some of them.

Turn we, from this painful subject, to Etymology, from facts to sounds. Facts are stubborn things, and people break their shins against them. Sounds, you will say, are empty; if empty, they will hold more theories. How delightful to trace the Roots of Alexander the Great, by the hands given by his soldiers to places in India! 'Tis true, Arrian and others of his staff, tell us, that he did not advance beyond the Hyrcanus, or Hyphasis, and never saw the Sutlej; but they were matter-of-fact men, and of the old school, and could not know so much about the matter as the learned author of the Indian Recitation, who says "Alexander's troops mutinied at Ganouge, which is between Cawnpore and Faizyghur; besides, as Voltaire says in his Remarks on History, most historians must need be convinced that Alexander came to India, and if so, that he would wish to go to China, therefore he did go to China, as he was head-strong and stiff-necked;" and is being thus proved that he came to India and China, we may also suppose (that is *prob.*) that he had British, Irish, and French soldiers, in his Army, (as no doubt he would if he could;) who would naturally name places after their wives, mistresses, comrades, and friends.

To begin then, spite of Arrian and the Quarter Master General's staff, we prove, or what is the same thing, suppose, the Army fairly across the Sutlej, and find that what we now corruptly call Luddiannur was called by the Military, after Lady Diana, Patahia, after *Patty Alley*—Jugadheri, *Jacky Derry*,—Seharunpoor, *Sue Hanpoor*.—Hordwur, or *Huri Dwar*, *Harry Dwyer*,—Palibothra, *Patty Botheram*, and many more places, now corrupted from the English. From the French, we have now Monghyr for *Mon Coeur*—Moorschedabad, for *Monsieur Dabadi*; or *Tee bed*, and so on! Do we not know, at the present day, the names the soldiers give to places in India, the Chebel Buttoon at Ghaznpoor, they call *Charles Tomb*,—*Duxar*, *Bayer*,—Allahabad, the *Isle of Bats*,—and many others.

However, to let you into a secret, as well as to have a hole to step out at, I will tell you, that since I visited Kalenjar, I have

had some misgivings in my conscience, as to the certainty of Etymological conclusions, for though sounds will hold a great deal, when empty, they are liable to variation and stretch much, and words are not always understood in the same precise way. You may have observed, that when people hold hot disputes, they generally mean the same thing, but their words and expressions are not definite; I wish they were, and then writers would be clearly understood and we might smoke one pipe in peace. That we may do so, I have established a manufactory of nouns substantive, and other parts of speech of etymology; they are to weigh from 1 to 3 ounces each only for the substantives, and as to the particles, conjunctions, and small pieces, they will be very light and cost little. Think then, how soon a dispute may be decided, when the arguments may be laid on the table, and every thing conducted in the manner of chess, only for once simple; what an abridgment of pleadings at the bar, gain-of-time, loss of perjury, and a thousand advantages! The idea is not new, Dean Swift, I think, hints at it, but he says, the representatives of words should be made of wood. This I, as a well-wisher of my country, object to; for now, that there are such a number of words and ideas in the British nation, if they were made of wood, it would be detrimental to ship-building, and east-iron is cheaper and neater.

At my manufactory, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, all sorts of nouns substantive in east-iron, may be had at 5 annas each, and smaller pieces at lower prices. There is an easy arrangement, for the adjectives, degrees of comparison, and other helps to discourse; Gentlemen, (poets excepted) travelling by dawk, may carry as many ideas as they will want for common cases, in one bagbag. But there are some people who only require one idea, as misers and lovers. The miser's idea is a nice rupee, and I will supply them at 17 annas each; as to lovers, I will do my best to accommodate them, but I fear I cannot represent in such an untractable metal as east-iron, the loves and graces, or "catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute;" but perhaps I may succeed better with the new and ductile metals, lately discovered, though I despair, and fear I must leave this branch of business to others. My workmen make men, and ordinary women, houses, ships, soldiers, sailors, surgeons, physicians (but not metaphysicians,) in fact every thing; and I particularly recommend the geometrical figures; squares, oakes, triangles of all kinds, plane, spherical, and spheroidal, ellipsis of every degree of eccentricity, parabolas and hyperbolae. But I am sorry to say they cannot succeed in squaring the circle, nor make any asymptotes to touch a hyperbole, but it is not wonderful that my blacksmiths fail in doing what the greatest Mathematicians cannot achieve.

Your obedient servant.

P. D.

Military Widow's Fund.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal:

SIR,

There is a kind of reasoning, that is very common in conversation, and which is known in the schools by the name of non sequitur. It is often also to be detected in written arguments, where the writer struts and swells with the "swallowing major of his syllogism," (to borrow an illustration from Burke) forgetting that the question rests on the little *Minor* which he *lays*. I would not desire to see a prettier instance of this than in the letter from Bonner, upon the Widow's Fund, published in your Paper of this morning, (January 3.)

The Managers of the Fund propose that a Captain may, if he thinks fit, insure, as Major or Lieutenant Colonel, the same as was originally the case—but, with a proper reference to the judicious advice of Government in Colonel Casement's Letter, printed with the Circular, they say, we must object to an Officer who had insured as Captain all along, raising his rate when he sees the risk is instantly to be doubled, or in other words when he is going on accidental service. No, says the ORIGINAL MEMBER (and original reasoner) away with your cold calculation! I would propose "as an amendment, that Widows of Officers who fall in action, should be entitled to a Pension in the class next above, that to which their Husbands subscribed."—And I, too, would propose as an amendment, that all such Widows should be entitled to their passage money, and a year's pension given them as an outfit, but—that, I much fear such liberality would in the course of one severe campaign render the Fund bankrupt—and reduce to absolute misery the very persons whom we sought unwisely to benefit.

If by a "liberal spirit" and a "generous feeling," it is meant that the Widow's Fund should fix a higher rate of Pension than

the strictest calculations admit of their being in all probability equal to nay, such a project would only offer an unreal mockery to the Widows themselves; if it is meant that no Regulations are to be passed, that some may think "indelicate" or "harsh," I should like first to know, if they are equitable to the whole body. For if twenty-four persons subscribe to insure an Annuity to their Widows upon their own death and fix the premium, rate of payment, and pension, which each is to be entitled to agreeably to the best Tables, in an equitable manner, and supposing the Fund thus formed is sufficient to meet the demand against it, but not more—then if the Widow of A is admitted by an exertion of liberal spirit or generous feeling to a higher pension than she had a right to, or if A is allowed to join the Fund when the chances of his leaving his Widow a burden on the Society, are much greater than were assumed in the calculations upon which the plan was founded,—this may be a very fine thing for that individual, and may be termed, by the unthinking liberal on the part of the Managers, but it lessens the prospect of the other twenty-three, and if such "liberal feelings" were persisted in for a short time, the Members would soon discover to what they tended.

It was originally expected that as the Widow's Fund enabled every married Officer, by subscribing to it, to secure a decent provision for his Widow, there would be no valid pretence for setting on foot (as was then very frequent) subscriptions for individual cases; and it was hoped that the unmarried part of the Army would generally support, with the slight contribution which was set down for unmarried Subscribers, so useful and benevolent an Institution. This has not been the case to any extent. Whatever the cause may be, such is the fact. Few will be informed that the subscriptions from unmarried Subscribers are of very small amount. The Members of the Fund must therefore, according to the homely proverb "cut their coat according to their cloth." It will by no means answer to make a full, puffed out, fashionable breast, and to find afterwards that they have only stuff left for one sleeve.

The ORIGINAL MEMBER thinks the Fund must be in a flourishing state, because the increase of capital in the year 1818 was 42,285 rupees. It must however, first, how many Widows were on the Fund in the end of 1818, more than there were at the commencement of the year, and what was the amount of Pensions due to these new Pensioners. If the surplus saved in the year (stated to be 42,285 rupees) is not enough to purchase Annuities equal to these Pensions, then the Fund had not really become one rupee richer. When the number of Pensioners comes to a maximum, i. e. when as many of the old Pensioners die in a year as there are new ones coming on, then an annually increasing surplus would show that the Fund was growing rich. A little reflection on the time when the Widow's Fund was established, and the general age of its Pensioners, will shew that this period is not yet come. It might have an annual surplus for several years to come, and that surplus might even go on increasing in some degree, and the Fund all the time be steadily approaching nearer and nearer to ruin. The grounds which the ORIGINAL MEMBER gives for seeing no danger, only prove that he is ignorant of its extent, and show that he is quite unaware of the concealed shoals which are to be feared and shunned.

I thought none of the Original Members of the Fund could have forgotten the alarm and dismay which we felt when the Rev. Mr. JEFFREYS showed us, by the clearest calculations, that the impudent plan on which we had at first proceeded could lead to nothing but failure. Happily it was not then too late to restrain our steps. But that experience, (and it was dearly bought,) would be lost upon us, if the Members suffer any vague notions of liberal spirit and generous feeling to divert them from the principles of sober calculation, upon which this Fund ought to be conducted. The unhappy Widows whom it is intended to benefit, would soon find that justice was a slow-paced virtue, and could not keep pace with such generosity.

Calcutta, 3d Jan. 1821.

* * *

Ouse Rice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Doctor TYLER, in his triumphant discovery that *Ate* means Flour made of Rice, resembles the Knight who couched a lance in defence of the black colour of a shield which his opponent maintained was white. For *Ate* does not mean in the Hindoo-*language* Flour made of Rice, but simply *Flour*. It is indeed commonly used in Hindooستان to mean specially Flour made of Wheat,

or being *flour* diminutive, but when there is any room for mistake, the words "wheat," &c. &c. (wheat), flour are expressed. So you *bikar*, before *baati*, *chana* *baati*, are used to express the flour of *durra*, *bajra*, and rice.

I still consider the statement in the Report of the Medical Board to be conclusive for the following reasons:

1. Every body who has written statements of Senoys in Hindooستان being attacked "although they lived upon rice only," certainly meant *wheats* flour only, such being the common food of the people who do not eat rice.

2nd. People who live upon rice do not eat it in the form of flour; it is ground to make certain cakes and other Hindoo sweetmeats, as we sometimes grind it to make rice puddings, but for common food it is boiled entire.

3rd. It is not likely that any people in the Centre Division of the Grand Army would have mixed up rice flour with wheat flour and sold it under the latter name, because rice was much dearer than wheat.

4th. It was not possible to have done so secretly, because no flour came into camp, all that was sold was ground from wheat in the camp itself.

5th. It was well known to many hermits at the time that there was very little rice in camp, not more than enough to supply the Babooz and the servants about Head Quarters, who were natives of Bengal, the only people who ate rice.

6th. It is also well known to many persons, some of whom are now in Calcutta, that this rice was procured from the district of Pilibet in Rohilkund, and was not therefore of the celebrated *Ouse* crop of 1817, which, after it ought to have been eaten and digested over and over again, still haunts us.

It is too bad, Mr. Editor, that we cannot eat our fish and rice in peace in 1821, without being pursued by this "interminable crop of Ouse Rice," this phantom which intrudes at our very meals like the Ghost of Banquo. I hope these remarks may show that there is as little sound reason in such speculations as there was speculation in the eyes of the said Ghost. I am, Sir,

Jan. 10, 1821.

PHILO-RICE.

Agricultural Report.

Agricultural Report and Statement of the Weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, for December, 1820.

The Weather, from the 1st to the 6th has been clear—on the 5th and 6th, cloudy, a slight shower having fallen on the former day—and from the 7th to the 31st the Atmosphere has been mostly clear, with a mild temperature and prevailing northerly winds.

The Grain Crops of Pms have ripened considerably subsequent to the middle of the month, so that by the end the cutting of it has begun to be general.

The Indigo Plant, preserved by the planter and ryot for seed, has been nearly all gathered in, producing, as usual, a profitable speculation.

The Waters of the Bhagirity and Ganges have fallen daily and regularly through the whole month, the total fall being about two feet seven inches. The Bhagirity is still navigable for middling sized pinasses; heavy Badgerows and boats carrying as far as 600 maunds. From its present state, also, its navigation may be expected to remain open to the middle of January for boats of less size, as far perhaps as to those carrying 500 maunds. After that period passengers proceeding to the Upper Provinces by the Bhagirity should avoid embarking in large Badgerows or Pinasses. The fall of the rivers at the end of the month has been about 8 inch per 24 hours. The Bhagirity is not so low now as it was at the same period last year.

The Collye and other Seed Crops have been thriving prosperously—the former has been nearly all cut during the month—such as are calculated to yield oil have been also gathered, and the others are very promising.

The Indigo, (of Assin and Kartie) has not obtained any increase of growth, deserving of notice, during the month—that of the former sowings appears promising and bids defiance to the present cold season. The leaves of the latter sowings of Kartie have begun to be parched towards the end of the month. The sun is not now so cold or so injurious to the plant in general as it

was at the same period last year. The plant that has already suffered has been of the Kotic Cotta savings (lands down unploughed) and, as this mode of culture is but little practised, the loss is comparatively trifling.

The *Mulberry* (Taro) continues to prosper, the cold season having been hitherto favorable for accelerating its growth.

The *Rice*, *Wheat*, *Grass* and other *Pular* Crops have thriven as well as could be expected—the plant of each in general remaining thick, and the growth advancing. At the mildness of the season has been very favorable to all of them. The earlier sowings of Pease and Millet have been found in full bloom at the end of the month. Apprehensions, however, are entertained that the cold season Crops may suffer in the month of January, as well as the latter indigo sowings of Kartie.

The Roads leading from the Presidency to Rajmahal, over which the Marquis of Hastings and suite were expected to pass, have undergone a thorough repair, and present a very pleasing sight to the traveller, while their improved state, superior to what has been the case for some years back, affords inward facilities, of the utmost importance, to the labours of the *Chilias*, for carrying their commodities to market—Harki.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. William Henry Painter to Miss Mary Ann Hughes.

On the 18th instant, at the Portuguese Church, Mr. Eugene Phillips, to Miss Rose S. O'Gorman.

Lancy at Karanji, by the Reverend H. Fisher, John Bow Esq., Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, to Miss Charlotte Emma Birch.

BIRTHS.

We regret exceedingly to announce to the Public, the death of Captain the Honorable Valentine Gardner, of His Majesty's ship *Dormouse*, which event took place at Canton, on the 15th of November, after an illness of 6 weeks, occasioned by a severe cold caught in a gale of wind off Manila. He was known to many of this community, by whom, as well as by those of his early acquaintance, he was much deservedly esteemed and will be deeply regretted.

At Hyderabad, on the 2d ultimo, Colonel Mason, of the 6th Cavalry. He was a gentleman of the most amiable disposition, and possessed a valuable and enduring qualities. This Officer adds one more to the long list of rich victims, who prostrated their return to Europe.

On the 18th instant, the infant Daugter of Mr. J. B. Ward.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left	Arrived
Jan. 15	Geo. Cruttenden	British	J. J. R. Bowman	Batavia	Nov. 15
15	Isabel	British	P. C. Foster	Penang	Dec 11
15	Merope	British	R. Robertson	Manilla	Nov. 26
15	Diamond	American	D. Beckford	Gibraltar	Sept. 3
15	Le Cesar	French	A. Gallois	Bordeaux	Aug. 23

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 15	Duke of Lancaster	British	N. Morrison	Liverpool
15	Tajo	Arab	Hadjee Atman	Red Sea
15	Fath-el-Kureem	Arab	Ali Nasser	Mecca
15	Abasay	Arab	Ahmed bin Sa'ad	Mecca
15	Suliman Shah	Arab	Alli bin Abdallah	Mecca

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship *George Cruttenden*, Captain J. J. R. Bowman, from Batavia the 15th of November, Singapore, Malacca, and last from Penang the 22d of December.

From Batavia.—Mr. John Dean, Merchant, Captain Abbott.

From Penang.—Mr. W. Hall, Captain John Richard Gilson, Country Service.

Passenger per ship *Merope*, Captain R. Robertson, from Manilla the 20th of November, Singapore, and Malacca the 15th of December.

From Manilla.—Messrs. M. Anzuiza, and F. Gonsalves, Spaniards; Mr. M. Pimentel, French, Mr. F. Carvalho, Portuguese.

Passenger per ship *Isabel*, Captain P. C. Foster, from Penang the 11th of December.—Messrs. J. R. O'Donnell, and N. G. Phillips, Free Mariners.

Nautical Notices.

The American ship *Diamond*, Captain Daniel Beckford, sailed the following Ships:

November 3, in Latitude 38° 17' South, and Longitude 16° 4' East. The *Hohe Cassius* Vettoriali, from London, and *Die da Justina*, with Convicts for Port Jackson.

November 23, in Latitude 49° 17' South, and Longitude 48° 43' East. The *Timandra*, from London, with Troops for Calcutta, and 25 days from the Cape.

December 10, in Latitude 25° 45' South, and Longitude 01° 30' East. The *Boys*, of and for Calcutta, from London the 1st of September, gives information of a report at Madras, of a Revolution at Portlock. The *Diamond* parted company from the *Boys*, on the 15th of December.

A Letter from Calicut, on the Malabar Coast, dated December 11, 1829, which reached us yesterday, contains the following paragraph:—“The *Hypocrite* as long expected at Bombay, sailed at Mangalore, on the 17th of December, and proceeded on her voyage eastward. The Honourable Company's *Conqueror*, July 24th, from Bombay to London, passed the Port of Trichinopoly, on the 15th of December, all well.”

Madras, Dec. 30, 1829.—We are happy to be enabled to remove any apprehensions which may have been entertained for the safety of the *Flora* (which ship it will be dechristened, left shore Roads on the 1st of December,) by announcing her arrival at Trincomalee, on the 9th instant, although we are sorry to add that she suffered severely from the Gale.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Officer, as enclosed of her to Captain Gidder, which we have permission to publish.

“It is with heartfelt sorrow I have to inform you of the disaster that has befallen the *Flora* since our leaving Madras; but, I shall be relieved stark consciousness as they solemnly declared, when we will aware the dreadful aspect the weather had on the 1st of the month, and being confident of an approaching Gale from the Eastward, I judged it prudent to cut the Cable at 3 p. m., and prepare to sea. I was under the necessity of carrying on the close raised *Anthonis*, storm staysail, and fore-sail, and fore-sail, laying S. E. by E.; our shallow water was between 6 and 7 fathoms, however carrying on her at the rate I did we soon got into deep water: at midnight the gale a little increased, at day light very much increased, I then shortened sail; towards noon it blew a perfect storm at N. W.; fore sail and main stay-sail, and I was soon over the necessity of taking in all sail; at 3 p. m. we experienced a dreadful Hurricane at N. N. W. when we carried away one of the rudder yokes which made me get the wheel ropes to the tiller on the poop. One of the quarter boats was washed from the deck, the other blown up against the main rigging; by this time the ship was on her beam ends. I then found it necessary to cut away the main and jib-a-mast, but they did not require cutting, for as soon as released from a few shrouds they went over the side with a dismal crash—the ship then righted a little, found two feet water in the hold but was only able to keep one pump going, the crew being quite exhausted—and a number of turn had given up work; I can assure you I was under the necessity of using very harsh means to keep them at their duty. Night came on without any hopes of seeing the morning, on I thank God it was otherwise ordained; morning came but you may judge my surprise in seeing the rudder broke off at the head and part of the outwater gone, only hanging by the bowsprit camming and bobstay, sheet anchor torn from the bows, fore-mast and bowsprit badly sprung, fore-top-sail yard hanging by the lee end of the fore yard, and upwards of 4 feet water in the hold. I had to cut away the head and anchor to save the ship; at 10 a. m. we cleared her of all the water, two pumps going, towards noon the gale had abated a little, at night very much abated, but had no sail aloft to set to prevent the ship from rolling. The fore yard and top-sail-yard had fallen on the fore-castle. Next morning the weather being very fine, not considerably abated, enabled me to get the fore-yard up, and hold the new fore-ail and a jib. At noon by observation Lat. 11° 11' N. Long. per Chr. nometer 63° 11' E. being so far to the southward I found I could not regain Madras. In the dissolved state we were in, I made up my mind to go to Trincomalee. I steered her two days with a cable, during which time I was getting a rudder made and got a jury mast and mainsail up. By this time I had got the rudder finished which I found to do very well; we then shaped our course for Trincomalee on Monday I experienced a current, yesterday I sighted the land about 8 miles to the northward of Pigeon Island about 7.30 a. m. when I sawed flag-staff point when we were boarded by a boat, and Pilot being on board of her I engaged him to take the ship in.”—Gidder.

Massacre at Manila.

By the arrival of the *Merope*, from Manila, we have received various Letters and Papers addressed to us from that quarter, some of the former as late as the 26th of November—six weeks subsequent to the dreadful Massacre, which it will be remembered took place on the 9th of the preceding month. One of these Communications, of this date, contains a full Narrative of the bloody deeds of that disastrous day than any we have yet seen; and as it was carefully revised six weeks after the events had transpired, when popular feeling had in some degree subsided, and when at least a full and clear understanding must have prevailed as to the facts that had occurred, though the real causes of them seems still hidden in obscurity, it may be safely relied on.

In this, as in all the other statements regarding this affair, which we have previously published, we have proceeded on real and unquestionable authority—and have not ventured an opinion of our own that was not fully borne out by facts given to us under the real names and signatures of persons on or from that spot. That our contemporaries should raise a cry against the accuracy of any thing published by us, no one any longer wonders at; any more than they can be surprised at the distinguishes of their not re-publishing from our columns such Letters as the one from Manila sent to us from an Officer attached to the Public Service, merely because it tended to confirm the universal feeling of suspicions which they had not only stated to be unfounded, but declared to have no existence but in our own "malicious propensities." All this is now too well understood to be capable of misleading any one,—and we accordingly leave it to that general sense of reprobation, which such hostility, and such want of common fairness in pursuing it, has so deservedly drawn down on its advocates.

The Letter sent to us from Manila, by the *Merope*, for publication, and which may be relied on as authentic, being from the pen of an English Gentleman of respectable, who was an eye-witness of the scenes he describes, is as follows:—

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal:

Sir,
I propose in the following letter to give your readers some account of the dreadful scenes which have taken place here.—As an Englishman, a resident in this country, acquainted with almost all the strangers residing here, and a severe sufferer in the riots, both by the loss of some valued friends,—and of all my personal property,—it may not be thought a liberty if I vouch for the accuracy of my statements.

I proceed to relate the tale of blood, a history of some of the most abominable atrocities which have perhaps ever yet been committed under the flag of a civilized nation.

The French Ship *l'Orion*, Captain Perroud, arrived here on the 16th of September (Manila account); on the 20th, a proclamation was published, announcing the promulgation of the Spanish Constitution.

On the 28th and following days the Constitution was proclaimed and sworn to by all the Authorities, a ball was given in honour of it, and all passed very quietly. On the 1st of October, we had a severe gale of wind from the Westward with heavy rains and great inundations, many Indian houses were blown down and washed away, and they suffered considerably on the whole. On the 6th, the long-dreaded Cholera Morbus made its appearance here,—the promptest measures were adopted by Government to check its progress. Medicines were distributed gratis both by the Government and by Individuals, but the disorder gained ground rapidly, and with a strange report amongst the Indian population, "that the foreigners had poisoned the waters of the rivers and fountains to kill the Indians," and this report, wild as it may seem to those who know not the crudity of the natives of this country, was the origin and pretext of the dreadful excesses which afterwards took place, it is supposed to have been originally set on fire by the native priests, though on this head nothing certain is known.

No one at first paid any attention to it, till on Sunday the 8th, the circumstances being mentioned to Mr. Stevenson, the principal British resident here, he was so struck with the probable consequences of such a report existing for any length of time amongst the Indians, that he waited on the Governor for the purpose of mentioning it to him;—he assured Mr. S. that measures had been taken to ensure the public tranquillity, and treated the whole as a matter of no importance.

On Monday the 9th, symptoms of discontent began to appear. Mr. S. impressed with the idea of something happening again, waited on the Governor, and was again assured that every measure had been taken to ensure public tranquillity and protection to the foreigners;—Unsatisfied, however, with mere assurances, Mr. S. consulted his partners as to the propriety of proposing a meeting of the foreigners resident at Manila, to request some effectual measures for their protection might be taken;—indeed this gentleman's exertions reflect the highest credit on him, and had his suggestions been listened to, we should not now have to complain against the blind infatuation to which the loss of our friends and countrymen are in part owing.

It was now noon, Mr. Stevenson was sent for to visit a friend who was ill, from whence he went again to call on the Governor with an intention of mentioning the meeting to him.

In the mean time M. Godefroy, junr. a French Physician, (who with his elder brother, Professor of Natural History, had lately arrived here, having been sent by the French Government for the purpose of forming a collection); having gone about noon to visit some sick Indians in Shuecon, (a quarter of the suburbs adjoining Santa Cruz,) which he had constantly done gratis since the Cholera had commenced, was attacked in a house, while in the act of prescribing for one of them, by a number of Indians, armed with bolos,* clubs, lances, &c. &c., crying "here is one of the prisoners," "here is one of them!" &c. He was knocked down, severely bruised and cut, and at length taken to the "tribunal" or native police office, and put in the stocks! from whence he was conveyed to the Corregidor's (or Police Magistrate's) Office; here, though covered with blood and bruises, his wounds (on the head) undressed, he was put in iron! thrown into a damp dungeon on the ground, and left till the evening—the guard who visited him bringing him something to eat, taking that opportunity of beating him severely.

His pockets were rifled by the mob, and in them was found a phial of Laudanum, which he carried with him for the purpose of mixing the medicine according to the strength of the patient, this they poured upon some rice and gave to a dog, which of course was convulsed on the spot. Here was for these wretches a positive proof that the foreigners were poisoning them, the report of this spread far and wide, and their numbers augmented rapidly.

Accounts of this reached the elder M. Godefroy, who lived in the house of M. Gaillard, Supercargo of the French Ship *l'Orion*; (their house is in the street leading to Santa Cruz, and to the Corregidores) and alarmed for his brother's safety, he went in a carriage to the Governor to request an escort to the Corregidores and an order to see his brother; this was refused, he returned; and himself, M. Guillet, Capt. Balston, of the Madras Ship *Edward Stratton*, Capt. Warrington, Amo. Ships Addison, Capt. D. Nicol, Ship *Merope*, and Mr. Wilson, a Midshipman in the American Navy, who accidentally met there about this time, agreed to go together to the Corregidores for the purpose of seeing Mr. Godefroy, junr. and for mutual protection.—They had no idea at this time of the extent of the danger, but they had not proceeded far before they were separated by the mob, Captains Balston and Warrington took refuge in the house of a Person Merchant, (Nowrajee Bomajee); the other four gentlemen reached M. Guillet's house, after being struck, abused and I believe wounded by the mob;—they contrived to fasten the doors, the house was attacked on all sides by showers of stones, the door was opened by another key (procured it is said from the person to whom the house belonged); and they were massacred in a few minutes; Mr. Wilson and Captain N. by the mob below, and Messrs. Godefroy and Guillet by a party of soldiers, who it appears were irritated by the circumstance of Mr. Guillet having wounded one of their serjeants with a pistol, tho' it should be observed that the troops had in the first instance, fired at the windows of the house and wounded Mr. Wilson; this they were ordered to do by a French Serjeant; who it appears persuaded the troops that these gentlemen were resisting—for as the majority of the troops on every other occasion

* Large hatchets like knives.

† The excuse adduced for this is that the keys were lent for the purpose of convincing the mob that there was no person in the house.—What excuse is there for having keys of keys to a house and not delivering them to the persons hiring the house. In France, by the Code Napoleon, this was punishable by condemnation to the galleys for life—but here appears to be no punishment for a villainy which probably cost these persons their lives.

§ This Serjeant is in prison—Nov. 22d.

behaved well, there is every reason to suppose that they must have been under some mistaken idea on this subject.

The bodies were dragged into the streets covered with wounds and bruises. Captains Balston and Warrington were led to Nowrajee's house, which is nearly opposite Mr. Guillot's; to Nowrajee the highest praise is due, he placed those gentlemen in a place of safety, by hiding them in a common sewer, and then opened his doors that the mob might come and search, for many of them had seen these gentlemen go into the house, and this too when he had in an open room 50,000 Dollars in cash, and had seen the massacre of these 4 gentlemen and the plunder of their house from his window.

News of this tumult now reached the Governor, with whom Mr. S. was at this time, (at 2 p.m.) He left his house accompanied by some soldiers and by a guard of cavalry, and proceeded to the Corrigidores, (himself on foot,) the road to which was through l'Escoula, the street before named, where the bodies of the first 4 victims lay; he stopped close to them for some time, haranguing the mob, who, with loud cries and in the most insolent manner demanded "justice" from him "on the foreigners who were poisoning the Indians", this he repeatedly promised them, and went on to the Corregimiento, (Police Office) whence after conferring some time with the Corregidor, a weak silly old man who was more frightened than himself, he returned back to Anlongue (the street in which Mr. Stevenson's and Mr. Dantfelt's houses are) as the mob were said to be threatening them,—in his way back he again passed the 4 bodies,—the mob, who began to see he was afraid of them, were now most insolent, lifting their spears, bands, &c. in his face— one wretch is said to have shaken hands with him! and at another time a woman with a stick in one hand and a knife in the other walked some time by his side!

During this time he was repeatedly solicited by many of his officers, both Civil and Military, to allow the troops to act, but this was constantly refused, though those soliciting him were not only Officers of rank but men well qualified to judge of the dispositions of the troops, many of them offering with 40 or 50 men to disperse the mob, and in this as well as throughout, no better excuse can be offered for his conduct than that it was that of a man paralysed by fear,—but the tale is not yet told.

He proceeded to Anlongue, passing within a few paces the entrance of the street of the San Gabriel—the corner house of which was occupied by Captains Nichols, Warrington, and Mr. Wilson, and in it were two houses occupied by the French Gentlemen of the Ships Leman and Cultivateur. The mob were then attacking those houses, they paid no attention to him or indeed did he to them, passing on towards the street of Antoague. The mob continued their attacks on these houses, three of them belonging to the Gentlemen before named were entirely gutted; an old Gentleman 66 years of age, M. Dibar, Captain of the French Ship Cultivateur, was murdered by them, the other inmates escaped into the premises of Mr. Scarolla, which were adjoining, and to whose kindness and courage, with that of Mrs. S. they owed their lives, for the mob there is no doubt would have sacrificed them had they discovered them on their premises, and a word from any one of their Indian servants would have consigned them to destruction.*

In the house occupied by the Captain of the French Ship Leman was a large collection of objects of Natural History, principally reptiles belonging to the Surgeon of that Ship,—the bottles containing snakes, toads, frogs, &c. &c. in spirits, were eagerly seized by the mob and carried by them in triumph through the streets, crying "here is the poison!" "here is the poison!" which the Frenchmen had in their houses to give us" while the remainder of them were employed in pillaging every thing they could meet with, nothing escaped their fury; what could not be carried off was thrown from the windows into the river, till it was floating with nankeens and other articles, and dyed with Indigo, this ship alone lost 30,000 dollars worth of cargo, besides money.

The Governor now reached Anlongue; here he harangued the mob, requiring them to disperse, &c. this was nearly before Major Dantfelt and Stevenson's houses—he was answered by a shout from these demons. He left them and returned towards Manilla; and though he knew that the house at the back of it was occupied by Frenchmen, tho' he knew there were strangers in this house,

* The conduct of this Gentleman and of his Lady is deserving of the highest praise—they concealed these persons at the imminent risk of their lives, of that of their family, and of property to a large amount than on the premises—and Mrs. S. was far advanced in pregnancy.

—(Mr. Dantfelt's,) he left them without leaving a guard or sentry at their door!—The dreadful consequences may be anticipated, the house was attacked on all sides. The Frenchmen took refuge in Mr. Dantfelt's house, and that Gentleman with Mr. Schaffitzky, (both partners in the house of Messrs. Stevenson and Co.) Capt. Estoup of the French Ship l'Alexandre, with 4 other persons of that ship were murdered!—Humanity shudders to relate the sequel.

Their bodies, so disfigured with wounds and bruises as to be scarcely recognisable, were dragged by ropes into the street, upon them were thrown from the windows, books, papers, table linen, clothes, broken furniture, &c. till a pile was formed, to which fire was put, and the bodies of these unfortunate sufferers were thus half roasted! while these infuriate demons were continuing their work of pillage and desolation!!

The hotel was also attacked about this time, the doors were forced, and 2 French Gentlemen residing there were murdered; the master, a German, was left for dead; one French Gentleman, Capt. Gauthier, F. S. L'Esperance alone escaped, being without arms he was concealed, and after seeing a friend, M. Fonlon, murdered by his side, made a desperate rush thro' the mob, and being an athletic man, escaped, though with many wounds and bruises, to some Soldiers who placed him in irons (as it is supposed to gratify the mob), till a sufficient force could arrive to convey him to Fort Santiago to Manilla, whether the surviving strangers were sent as fast as they could be collected, Mr. Stevenson's house was fortunately not attacked by the mob; there was in it a large quantity of valuable property.

The closing day gave a temporary cessation to these horrors, At night the mangled and half-roasted remains of our unfortunate friends, with those of the other victims, were taken in carts and thrown into holes on the sea shore, without the shadow of a rollings ceremony or even of decent interment.

Shame! Spaniard! Shame! for this there can be no excuse, if the canon, of your church forbade the celebration of religious rites to the Protestants, yet there were amongst these unfortunate victims eleven Catholics,—nor indeed do the canons of your church forbid the offence of common respect;—but here is a want of common humanity, of common justice, a want of the sense of that last duty, which man owes to his fellow man, and which becomes doubly dear under these dreadful circumstances, when their weeping friends could no longer venture to see their remains decently interred; but now, to your eternal infamy, it must be told with the history of these abominable atrocities, that the bodies of the sufferers were thrown into holes like dogs!!

The tale of blood is not yet told: On the following day (Tuesday 10th) all was yet confusion, the mob no longer finding any strangers, attacked the Chinese shops in all parts, an universal pillage of their property took place, and upwards of 50 of these industrious people were murdered, (some of them within the fortification,) and effects to the amount of upwards of 60,000 dollars plundered from their premises.—Still the troops were not allowed to act! but at length by the exertions of a few persons tranquillity was again restored—the tranquillity perhaps of the volcano ready to burst with tenfold violence.

Not were the ravages of the mob confined to Manilla; two Plantations, cultivated by European Gentlemen, were also attacked by them; at one of them, the plantation of St. Mesa, the gentle man was fortunate enough to escape with life, though dreadfully wounded.

At the other plantation, that of Diliman, the gentleman managing it owed his life entirely to the affection of his Indian workman, who carried him away and hid him in a cavern and in bushes till the first fury of the insurrection had past;—The plantations were dreadfully ravaged, animals were harnessed and stolen, canoes cut and carried off, the houses of the latter carried away piecemeal. Many little gardens of the Chinese suffered the like fate, in short all was rapine and desolation. These infuriate wretches were even plundering each other for a share of the booty, and when at length the Government, which had with a tameness bordering on infatuation allowed these things to be committed under their guns and in sight of the armed troops, began at length to take some tardy steps for the recovery of property and the apprehension of the offenders, quantities of stolen articles were thrown by night into the streets! and Gold doublets of 16 Dollars were to be purchased at 5 Dollars each!

How slow and impotent the measures of Government are, may be gathered from the fact that up to this day (26th of November)

No executions have yet taken place, though 8 or 10 are said to be found guilty. The foreigners residing here are anxiously waiting the arrival of the Liverpool and Congress frigates. The *Dundee* arrived on the 8th, and sailed on the 12th of November, the Cholera having attacked some of her crew and carried off 2 in 3 or 4 hours. Captain Campbell, however, made some strong representations to the Governor, which it is supposed were answered as all have been, "by PROMISES OR PROTESTATIONS." Petitions have been presented by various French Gentlemen, requesting a compensation for their losses, which has been refused. And the writer would submit to the consideration of your legal readers, if there does not exist by the laws of nations, a just claim to such compensation, and precedents for it.

He submits for general information an accurate list of the killed and wounded, and an estimate of the property supposed to have been lost on this occasion, which has been compiled from the best information by himself, assisted by many correspondents.

There is but little doubt that the views of the Indians were not confined to strangers alone, many insolent expressions were used towards Spaniards, particularly such as were known to be persons who received strangers into their houses on visits, or who were otherwise intimate with them. Some young men were beaten and bruised by them, and some insidious plots too gross to name, committed on the second day before the ladies of the family of a very respectable merchant who was by chance at a window, were accompanied by expressions which leave no doubt as to the ultimate intentions of some of them.

Of the causes of the riot it is difficult to speak; it cannot be called *as warning*, and timely warning was given to have prevented, if attended to the whole of these fatal excesses. A strange idea appears to have existed among the Indians that they were acting in CONCERT WITH THE TACIT OR DECLARED INTENTIONS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT; we find which took a rise in the shameful treatment of M. Godefroy, junior, the attack by the soldiers on Mr. Guillot's house, and the readiness with which "Justice" was promised them. So convinced were they of this, that in the village out of the immediate vicinity of Manila, none of them doubted of it; and there is reason to believe that many of them acted under this impression.—The extent and cruelty of the depredations was certainly not owing to the numerical or physical strength of the mob, for they were not excessively numerous and had few arms, their weapons were mostly sticks, knives, and lances; scarcely any fire arms; the mass of them were "cargadores" and "bangueros," (porters and ferry-men). The blind confidence which preceded, and dilatory policy which has been pursued since these events, is UNIVERSALLY REPROBATED by those who know well the character of the Indians, who like the negroes in the West Indies demand prompt and severe measures to check in its birth the spirit of insubordination. Whether the line of conduct pursued is that best calculated to effect this, is yet to be seen, but the experiment is an awful one and involves perhaps the safety of every white person on the Islands. We are tranquil, but still severe punishments have taken place—it is the tranquillity perhaps, of the Volâne.

Whatever opinion may exist on this subject, the writer imagines that but one can exist in the mind of every person on the shameful treatment of the corpses of the unfortunate victims.—Not a stone marks the spot—not a ledge protects it. The waves are dashing on the lonely shore—and the stranger as he passes the spot must for ever remember the scandalous want of common decency in this part of the conduct of those, whose duty it was to pay this respect, poor as it is, to men at least their equals in birth and expectations,—even were it only to show the Indians by a single act, a single public act, that there was some RESPECT DUE EVEN TO HERETICS, FOR UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, NO INDIAN CAN IMAGINE IT A SIN TO MURDER STRANGERS.

The mind turns with disgust from the contemplation of these scenes to cast a glance on better and brighter deeds, and the writer regrets that his pen is incapable of doing justice to them,—for all were not empty protestations and hollow empty offers.

When the unfortunate, half-naked and wounded Strangers were brought one by one into Fort Santiago, they experienced from Col. and Mrs. Parrino every attention that could be afforded them, their kindness knew no bounds; but their means their assiduous

* The List of the Sufferers corresponds with the one published by us on the 1st of January from a Paper brought here by the *Philippine*, Captain Hedges, which Ship received it from H. B. S. *Dobell*.—The whole estimate of the property plundered is given at 223,500 Spanish Dollars.

attention to the wants of every one, their kind and never-ceasing endeavours to mitigate, as far as possible, the bodily and mental sufferings of all, are deserving of the purest and highest praise, and have left an impression not easily to be effaced on the hearts of all who were assembled beneath their hospitable roof. An impression perhaps better expressed in the following translation of a letter to that Gentleman.

To LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEXANDER PARRINO,
Commandant of the Fort of St. Jago;

Sir,

We, the undersigned, rescued by Divine Providence, from sharing the fate of our brothers and countrymen in the barbarous massacre of the 9th instant, the similitude of which history does not record, cannot think of leaving this country without making you sensible of our feelings of gratitude towards you, but we are unfortunately destitute of words to describe the extent of it. When in the moment of distress under your hospitable roof we found not only an asylum but a home; none but those in equal circumstances can appreciate the uniformly kind treatment we experienced while under your charge.

As the horrors of the late dreadful scenes will long hold a place in our memory, so will the remembrance of the well-disposed friends we found on this occasion, but none more so than yourself and Mrs. Parrino.

Permit us, therefore, Sir, to offer you as a tribute of gratitude our humble thanks, with our sincerest wishes and prayers that you and your's may long prosper and enjoy all the blessings this world can afford.

We have the honor to be, with all due sense of respect,

Sir, your most faithful and obliged Servants,
A. BALSTON; H. PIDDINGTON residing in Manila; J. Hudson, ship Barreto Juniors; W. BALSTON, ship Edward Sir-Tal; R. DEMER, Merchant; GODEFROY, M. D. Assistant Naturalist; A. BARBOT; L. CHERRON; D. DARBECKE; A. DENMARK; B. LALANDE; JAMES BENNETT; MANUEL G. DA SILVA, Captain; Bartolito Junior; GAUTHIERIN; P. WARRINGTON, Captain, American ship Addison; J. MANDROT, Subcargo in Constance; JOSEPH PLUMET; PAQUET, Sie; JAQUES PERROD, Captain de l'Orion.

Manila, October 23, 1820.

Cholera Morbus.

In another Letter from Manila, dated Nov. 20, 1820:

The Cholera Morbus, which broke out about the 6th of Sept; had destroyed (25th Nov.) from 10 to 12 thousand Indians with some few Europeans. The Shipping suffered but little by it.

The most efficacious medicine was found to be Linseedum, with Ether and Camphor. This is almost infallible, if carefully administered to the earlier stages. Great numbers of the Indians fell victims to relapses, possessed by their eating voraciously before they were strong enough to digest it, or chewing Betel when they were free from pain, which was found almost invariably to occasion relapses.

Its fury was much diminished, but it was attacking the distant towns which had hitherto been free from it (Nov. 20th).

A country vessel had arrived from Ternate, she reports, that was making great ravages there.

For the Obituary of the *Calcutta Journal*.

At Manila, one of the lamented victims of the horrible massacre committed by the Natives of that Country, on the 9th of October 1820, John Christian Dahlström, Esq. a Native of Copenhagen.

Society has lost in him a kind, benevolent-hearted, and strictly honourable man, a warm friend and an amiable and well-informed companion; his friends one whom they will long deplore, and his relations an affectionate member of their family.

He was assassinated, with 6 other Europeans, in his own house, by a wild mob of ferocious Natives, and borne to earth at night without a friend to shed a tear, or strew the cypress on his mangled and disfigured corpse.

An affectionate friend at Manila, who knew and loved him living, and who bitterly misses his loss, offers this tribute to his memory; a faint one indeed, but all he has to offer.

Liberty of Publication.

"Opinions should be free as air;
 "No man, what'er his rank, what'er
 "His qualities, a claim can found,
 "That my opinion must be bound,
 "And square with his; such slyish chain,
 "From foes the lib'ral soul disdains,
 "Nor can, the' true to friendship, bind
 "To wear them even from a friend." CHURCHILL.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir;

The Nameless Scribe in last Thursday's *Gazette* has in a soothing adulatory style acquired "the art of spinning out a little matter into a long story," and with singular modesty "flatters himself that his humble efforts" (certainly humble enough) "in preventing the well-disposed from becoming the dupes of imposture" will be well received by the community at large. Now as he evidently writes "PRO SONO PUBLICO," and besides manifests such disinterested concern for no Cite, it would beoken a dereliction of duty, or rather a want of gratitude, were such a display of talents, application, acumen, and discernment, to pass unacknowledged. No! science, genius, and patriotism forbid it: in the plenitude of his zeal the midnight oil has been consumed, and most assuredly he shall have his reward.

"If the fruit may be known by the tree, as the tree is by the fruit," says Jack Falstaff, peremptorily I affirm it, this production has a strong resemblance to the argumentative style of EUNOMUS. It is of doubtful origin I agree, yet notwithstanding its illegitimacy, that it is a banuling of the same family I can hardly doubt. We learn that formerly there were five of the name of EUNOMUS, and that one was destroyed by a club, a species of the argumentum "baulinum," which his puerile nameake is so strongly attached to. Doubtless the Antiquarian, Mr. Oldbuck, would have thought this a very curious coincidence, and as such deserving of a place in his *Memorabilia*. But, in the present case, it is not to the "argumentum baulinum" we should appeal, as such a course is quite unnecessary; our own constitutional laws afford us a rule of action, and under their protection it will be easy enough to rebut this verbose champion, who with a mixture of milk and vinegar, honey and gall, seems content to meet the steady hate of all "who think life is something more than mere stalking about to draw fresh air."

We are informed by this Anonymous Writer, that objections have been taken to publications in the Newspapers here, and that in consequence the issue of them ought, "by some means," or, as stated in still stronger terms, "BY ANY MEANS," to be prevented. This, I confess, is rather a sweeping declaration; for, as no one Paper is particularized, it is equally as applicable to the two *Gazettes* and the *Harkara*, as to the *Calcutta Journal*. Yet the Government *Gazette* Correspondent, either from ignorance, envy, or some more reprehensible motive, applies those remarks, with "due humility," to the *Calcutta Journal* ONLY. Of the objections themselves, we know nothing, we are not certain that they were made at all, and we possess as little information regarding the repressive means; so that where all is so vague and indefinite, it would only be a waste of time to continue the discussion.

Whether the Natives, in the exercise of their rights and privileges, are, or are not biased by the perusal of Indian Publications, it is not my business, nor indeed my inclination, to enquire; judging, however, from what I have seen, during a residence amongst them of nearly the fourth of a century, I am inclined to think, "with due humility," that with exception to an intelligent individual, Ram Mohun Roy, and a few others, politic, or state affairs as they are managed in the British cabinet, with other arrangements in which senators and ministers are concerned, are the last things they think of. Obedience to the ruling power is more a matter choice than necessity,—and why? because the Natives, under a mild and benevolent control, enjoy comfort, and all the permanent advantages of security, both as to person and property. The existing laws afford them efficient protection in all cases; and the superintending authorities are careful to see those laws promptly and faithfully administered. Hence the people are satisfied, and, in gratitude, are firmly attached to the British Government; an attachment which it is not in the power of any Anonymous Visionist to disturb, had he the eloquence of Cicero or the persuasive reasoning of Locke and Boyle to support him.—"O ! l'util secret, que de mentir propon."

This Nameless Worthy, in the true EUNOMUS style, but "with due humility," proceeds step by step to unabom and declare him self. If Editors, and all others of the *excusibus scribendi* tribe, do not, in the freedom of discussion, "restrain their propensities," then, says ANONYMOUS, "they should be taught that their residence amongst US does not depend entirely on their own will," meaning, I conclude, that such offenders should no longer be allowed "to grace this portion of the globe with their presence," but be shipped off, *nolens volens*, to the land of their fathers "Cedite Romani Scriptores, Cedite Graeci."—Hence the yellow clay shows itself—it is the ass in the lion's skin, but the attempt is too clumsy and too awkward to impose on any, even the most incautious observer. Yet why, let me ask, is the freedom of public discussion to be restrained? What has ANONYMOUS to fear from the detection of errors? Assuredly his fears anticipate the danger, for *Eos* none, in the communication of opinions, when fairly, honestly, prudently, and faithfully stated. They can do no harm, and may eventually prove of great public advantage; but free discussion through the means of the Press should undoubtedly be conducted upon proper principles.

The Editor of the *Harkara* has again had the Journal "laid before him," it seems, as he has copied the Advocate General's application for making absolute the Rule obtained against the Journal's Editor. He has, moreover, inserted the long and silly tirade of ANONYMOUS, and for which I, as a Subscriber to the *Harkara*, do not hold myself much obliged. His object, however, I can easily comprehend, is envy, hatred, and malice. Yet let him do his worst. To assist in his laudable design, I would fain persuade you to send him for publication a Copy of your Letter lately read in Court, which, in my opinion, is highly to your credit, both as a scholar and a man. But the Editor of the *Harkara*, can he exercises his propensities in this way, should look at home. He should take a retrospective view of what has happened to himself, and then, if reflection has no effect, his heart and head are in a worse state than I am willing to believe.

I had intended to add a few words upon the acknowledged importance of public News Papers, but as this Letter is already too long, I shall reserve what I have to say on the subject until time and opportunity enables me to do it justice.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1821.

AN ANTI-EUNOMIAN

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev'd D. Corrie, William Harcourt Pierie, Esq. to Miss Catherine Ann Compion.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, the Lady of Mr. John Mills, of a still born child.

At Sattarab, on the 2d ultime, the Lady of Captain T. Palin, 8th Regt. of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 13th ultime, Mrs. J. B. Ward, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 30th ultime, the Lady of Lieutenant Bellows, 13th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Macao, on the 1st of November, the Lady of Lieutenant General J. S. Wood, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 23d of September, Mrs. A. Vanderwart, the wife of Mr. George Vanderwart, junior, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. Anna Morris, wife of the late Mr. Jean Morris, Provisioner, aged 46 years.

At Cuddalore, on the 11th ultime, the infant (being the first born,) son of Mr. Daniel De Vaz.

At Bombay, on the 22d ultime, Mr. John Yeates, Commission Agent and Auctioner. He was a most kind and tender husband; and an active, intelligent honest man of business.

At Madras, on the 24th ultime, Mr. Alexander Balfour, a Clerk in the Government Bank, of the Epidemic Cholera, aged 37 years, leaving a widow and 5 young Orphans, and his friends and acquaintances to lament his untimely death.

At Surat, on the 25th of November, of a bilious fever, Lieutenant James Alexander Davison, of the Regiment of Artillery, in the flower of health and spirits.

Letter of an Artillery Officer.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Having often seen in your Paper plans for the Infantry, I take the liberty of suggesting something regarding the Artillery of this Establishment.

It must be known to every one in the least acquainted with Military affairs, that Field-Artillery (by which I mean pieces, all their stores and appurtenances, and artillery men necessary to serve them are meant), enters into the composition of every Army equipped for Field-operations and that the object of it is to take up positions, from which it can in the most effectual manner possible cover the troops in their different movements, whether to the front, to the rear, or to either flank. Now, in order to perform this object, it must be evident to every one that the Field-Artillery should be always ready at-hand-to-take up those positions and not allow the favorable time for assisting the troops and annoyng the Enemy to pass away, that is, whilst no Army arrives in presence of an Enemy the Field-Artillery should be present and not in the rear.

With the exception of our Horse-Artillery and the three batteries drawn by horses, I do not think our Field-Artillery, however well equipped in regard to pieces of ordnance, cartridges, ammunition, and artillery men, is very ill calculated, according to the existing system of performing the object already stated—And what is the reason of this it may be asked?

I answer, because the pieces and their ammunition carriages are drawn by Bullocks. Now, however, well calculated bullocks may be in this country for dragging at their own rate of going, battery-guns, store carts, &c. which are not intended to keep us with the troops but come up in the rear,—when yoked to the field-guns they are not at all adapted to keep up with the Infantry, at their own natural rate of going. It is true, by being constantly goaded, they may be made to keep up for a time. But what is the consequence of their being thus put beyond their natural pace? Why they soon become blown and incapable of going at all. But I think there is no great occasion to insist much on the antiquity of Bullocks to draw the Field-Artillery.

There is one thing to be said, however, that no one can judge of Bullocks by seeing them drag the field-pieces on a level parade when at exercise; there is a vast difference between such sort of ground and that which is met with in a line of a march in this country; in which Rivers and Nallahs are often to be crossed, and heavy sand and broken ground &c. daily to be passed. But it is different with that noble animal, the Horse; his swiftest race is equal to the Infantry rate of marching and when it is necessary to perform rapid movements, Horses etc. when yoked to the guns can after a long march perform well, if properly fed and taken care of. I therefore think that Horses should be given to all the Field-batteries.

It is acknowledged that the Cavalry and Infantry can move as quick as those of any Service; why should the greater part of our Field-Artillery be alone deficient in this particular? Can any Army be called efficient, one of the branches of which is inefficient? The British Army is the model on which we have formed our Infantry and Cavalry; why not form the Artillery on the British, which is so equipped as to be able to perform its object fully? That it is not so formed, is not owing to our present Commander-in-Chief; for his opinion regarding the unfitness of Bullocks for Field-Artillery is pretty well known.

As doubtless the expense is the principal if not only objection against allowing Horses, I shall give two plans, agreeable, to one of which the expense in regard to lancers, sappers, and gunners, will be less than what is the case with respect to those descriptions of men in the three batteries of Foot Artillery in the Service drawn by Horses. Agreeably to the other plan, the expense in regard to lancers, sappers, and gunners, will be less than what is the case in each of the field-batteries drawn by Bullocks with respect to lancers and ordnance-drivers. There is certainly the expense of purchasing the Horses and feeding them, &c. but then the reduction of the 2000 Bullocks at present attached to the fifteen field-batteries drawn by those animals will go some way towards defraying the additional expense incurred by the Horses; and surely some expense might be incurred to render an arm of such importance in warlike operations as the Field-Artillery, efficient in every respect.

Now for my plans. In brief I propose,—1st.—That the whole of the field-batteries attached to the different divisions of the Army be drawn by Horses, and that Balloons be only employed in dragging the battering trains, reserve ammunition, &c. &c.—2d.—that a Driver be allowed for each Horse, to feed and clean him; and manage him when in the traces.—3d.—That the Drivers ride their respective Horses when in the traces, instead of leading them as is the case at present in the three batteries drawn by Horses in this Service. The former plan every one allows to be superior to the latter, as the driver

when mounted have more power over their Horses:—**4th**—That the drivers attached to each battery form a company, having a jemadar and a proportion of two commissioned officers attached to each; their clothing to be the same as that worn by the lancers attached to the Horse-Artillery and provided in the same manner: also to be armed in the same manner, viz. with a sabre.—**5th**—That instead of the detail of gun-lancers attached to each piece, as at present, both in the three horsed field-batteries, and the batteries drawn by bullocks, the drivers on the off horses of the guns and waggon dismount and serve the ammunition from the waggon and lumbars when the battery is in action: a company of Artillery with its company of lancers being the *completes*, attached to a field-battery according to the present system, and there being 10 batteries in all, 10 companies of gun-lancers, according to my plan, may be disbanded; the remaining 21 companies (there being 30 in all) would be amply sufficient for all the duties of the Artillery, which could be performed by these 21 companies of Artillery, which after furnishing the Field-Artillery would be those of the hussaring trains and ordnance mounted on the fortifications. The same in regard to the 15 companies of ordinance drivers attached to the 10 field batteries drawn by bullocks which would not be required (Horses were viewed).—**6th**—The pay of the drivers to be somewhat less than that of the lancers, and somewhat more than that of the ayres in the Cavalry &c., a jemadar might have in pay and half-batta 16 rupees, that is 10 pay and 6 half-batta; a Hunder 9 rupees, i.e. 7 rupees pay and 2 rupees half-batta; a naik 7 rupees &c. 5 rupees pay and 2 rupees half-batta; a private 3 rupees, i.e. 4 rupees pay and 1 half-batta; this to be their pay in continuance, but of course half-batta to be allowed them, the same as to the other troops, when marching and at practice.

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Agreeably to this, I propose that the guns and wagons of the field batteries be drawn each by such a number of Horses as to allow of the artillery-men being mounted theron, the same as is practised in the car-brigades of the British Artillery—Artillery-men being the complement for a field-piece in this service. 2 might be mounted on the gun carriage and 4 on the waggon. By the hyphen gun-carriage and ammunition wagons at present in use with the British Artillery are excellently adapted for carrying the artillery-men; according to Elliot's edition of the Pocket Gunner, that numbers of these gun-carriages will carry 6 men and the waggon 6 or 7 men—the complement of men attached to a gun at home. For the details of this plan, vide Table No. 1. The advantages of this plan are many, for agreeably to it the batteries can be brought with rapidity from one sort of a line of battle to another, to strengthen a weak point, or cover any object, bringing up the artillery-men mounted on the gun and ammunition carriage fresh and unfatigued, a great point in the Artillery, the service of which in action is so very fatiguing and harassing. Suffice it to say that the greater part of the field-brigades in the British Artillery are so mounted.

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According to this, the artillerymen accompany their guns, on foot, the same as at present, the latter being each drawn by a number of Horses sufficient to enable them to keep up with the Infantry in all their movements. For the details, [see Table No. 2.](#)

TABLE, NO. I.
Showing a Field Battery equipped to carry the Artillery men on the Gun Carriages and Wagons.

To enter about 1,400
N. D.—The Havildars and
10 Maicks to perform the most dan-

Total for 1 battery,
17 Field batteries more, . . .

Twins of Horatio for 10 batteries | 3903 No. 2.

N. B.—A Grasp-tether for each Horse,

TABLE, No. II.
Showing a Field Battery, the Men of which accompany their Guns on foot, as at present practised in the Foot Artillery Field Batteries.

	Wages	Rations	Allowances	Havildars	Naicks	Captains	Primates	Total
HORSES.								
Two 12-pdrs. brass	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	36
Four 6-pdrs. brass	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	24
Two 5½-inch howitzers	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	30
Brass brass, 12-pdr.	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	36
Ammunition waggon	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	12
Total for 10 batteries	120	120	120	10	10	10	10	360
To spare about 10thp.	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	36
Total for 1 battery	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	36
17 more,	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	36
Total for 10 batteries	144	144	144	10	10	10	10	360

N. B.—A Grass-cutter for each Horse.

TABLE, No. III.

Comparison of the Expenses of a Field Battery drawn by Horses according to the present system, and that of the one detailed in Table No. I, with respect to Lascars, Sycos, and Grass-cutters.

PRESENT SYSTEM.				PLAN NO. I.			
Lascars.	Pay and Half Battal.	Drivers.	Pay and Half Battal.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1 Jemadar,	18 0	1 Jemadar,	18 0	1 Jemadar,	18 0	18 0	18 0
2 Havildars, ... 6 each; 20 0	20 0	2 Havildars, ... 9 each; 27 0	27 0	2 Havildars, ... 9 each; 27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
3 Naicks, ... 7 each; 15 0	15 0	3 Naicks, ... 7 each; 21 0	21 0	3 Naicks, ... 7 each; 21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
76 Privates, ... 6 each; 120 0	120 0	108 Drivers, ... 6 each; 144 0	144 0	108 Drivers, ... 6 each; 144 0	144 0	144 0	144 0
Spies and Grass-cutters, ... 6 each; 12 0	12 0	146 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each; 300 0	300 0	146 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each; 300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0
86 Sycos, ... 6 each; 12 0	12 0	100 Sycos, ... 6 each; 12 0	12 0	100 Sycos, ... 6 each; 12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
86 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each; 300 0	300 0	100 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each; 300 0	300 0	100 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each; 300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0
Total of present system, .. 1234 12							
No. 2,	1099 0						
Product system more expensive by	235 12						
Present system more expensive by	250 12						

TABLE, No. IV.

Comparison of Expenses of a Field Battery drawn by Bullocks according to the present system, and that of one detailed in Plan No. 2, with respect to Lascars, Sycos, and Grass-cutters.

PRESENT SYSTEM.				No. 2.			
Lascars.	Pay and Half Battal.	Drivers.	Pay and Half Battal.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1 Jemadar, 8 each; 18 0	18 0	1 Jemadar,	18 0	1 Jemadar,	18 0	18 0	18 0
No. 3, ... 6 each; 12 0	12 0	2 Havildars, ... 9 each; 27 0	27 0	2 Havildars, ... 9 each; 27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Ordnance Drivers, ... 7 each; 14 0	14 0	3 Naicks, ... 7 each; 21 0	21 0	3 Naicks, ... 7 each; 21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
8 Sycos, ... 6 each; 12 0	12 0	76 Drivers, ... 5 each; 120 0	120 0	76 Drivers, ... 5 each; 120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
86 Drivers, ... 6 each; 120 0	120 0	86 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each; 300 0	300 0	86 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each; 300 0	300 0	300 0	300 0
Total of present system, .. 1234 12							
Total of Plan No. 2, 1099 0							
Present system more expensive by	235 12						
Present system more expensive by	250 12						

By the above comparisons, it appears that No. 1 is cheaper by Rupees 235 12 monthly, with respect to lascars, sycos, and grass-cutters than the present system of a Horsed battery; and that No. 2 is cheaper by Rupees 250 12 monthly than a battery drawn by Bullocks. I have reckoned the lascars at 77, because that is the medium between 84, the number attached to a company of Europeans' Artillery, and 70 that attached to a company of Golundauze.

Of the Golundauze it may be said, that their companies, according to the present system, are much too strong for the service of a light field battery of 8 pieces, for which each, as well as the European company is intended; 8 Jemadars, 3 Naicks, and 70 Golundauze, are the

numbers of non-commissioned Officers and Privates in a Golundauze company at present. I think, 5 Havildars, 3 Naicks, and 70 Privates; total 80 men, sufficient; that is,

For 1 gun,	120	Rs. 120
For 7 more, ....	.....	.....
To spare 10thp., ....	.....	.....

Thus 80 men per company, or 640 men for the whole fifteen companies, composing the Golundauze battalion, might be reduced; the way of which might go towards giving the Artillery a few more Captains, of which it is deplorably low at present; the late organization having only given four more Captains than the original number, although it gave an increase of twenty-four companies and troops.

Dumk, Jan. 1821.

A FOOT ARTILLERY OFFICER.

Frontier Orders.

FRONTIER ORDERS BY BRIGADIER SHULDAM, COMMANDING AGRA AND MUTTRA FRONTIER.

Head-Quarters, Muttra, December 27, 1820.

The Inspection of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, has given Brigadier Shuldam very great satisfaction.

In making his Report to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier will not fail to notice that, notwithstanding the continual exercise this Regiment has for some time past been necessarily subjected to, to ensure the correctness and precision with which the different movements, some of them requiring great exertion of speed, were performed on Saturday morning, the appearance of the horses fully proves that with good grooming and stable management, hard work and excellent condition are perfectly compatible.

The Brigadier felicitates Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald on the command of an fine a Regiment, and on his possessing, in Major Ryders, an Officer to whom, when taken by other duties from the immediate charge of the Corps, he can with entire confidence entrust its discipline and interior economy.

To Major Ryders, his Officers, and Staff, the Brigadier's best thanks are due; and, he requests they may also be conveyed to the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Station Orders.

SAHARUNPOOR, DECEMBER 23, 1820.

Major General Hardymon was agreeably surprised at the very good and steady appearance of the Saharunpoor Provincial Battalion, under arms, on the day of Inspection, commanded by Major Pleydell in person.

The few movements were correctly performed, according to His Majesty's Regulations. The Marching, Firing, and Ball Practice all good. The Books and Records kept up with unusual accuracy, and as the men are well drilled, appointed, and clothed, the Saharunpoor Battalion may be considered but little inferior to Regiments of the Line.

Having had the opportunity of also minutely inspecting the Left Wing of the 2d Nusseer Battalion, long under the command of Lieutenant Speck, without the assistance of any European Officer, the Major General acknowledges, with much satisfaction, that he has seldom seen Troops execute Field Manoeuvres with more activity and regularity than this Detachment, composed of the superior race of Hindoo men.

(Signed) F. HARDYMAN, Major General.

* I allow 8 men the lascar company attached to the Golundauze are not so strong as those attached to European companies.

Baltic News.

Calcutta, Dec. 27.—The Honble the Governor left Supt on Tuesday, the 19th instant, in the H. C. Armed Ketch the Chester, and landed at Poona, on the following day, we are told in tolerable health and spirits, though not quite recovered from the effect of his late accident.

Some Amateurs who witnessed the Concert at the Theatre yesterday, speak in very favourable terms of the exertion and talents of Don Victor de la Prada, and it is with pleasure that we record this testimony, as we have ourselves more than once noticed his modest and unassuming manners.

In addition to the Transports mentioned in our last, there have been added two others, viz. the James Scott and the Cornwall—making in all 15 Ships—measuring 8,357 Tons.

These Ships have been taken at up different rates from 10 to 11 Rupees per Ton per Month, forming an average of 10 Rs. and 90 paisa per Ton.

There have been also engaged Ten Large Bugalows and Battalions—for the conveyance of the Horses, belonging to the Artillery.

A Ship was coming round the Lighthouse at Sunset, and we anticipated a report from her before our Paper went to press, but the wind being far North, and Ebb tide running strong, we were disappointed.

The fate of the Gallant Officers, who fell at Laskerie, has naturally been heard of with the utmost sorrow and regret, and the first shock occasioned by the intelligence of a defeat as severe as unexpected, having somewhat subsided the more minute details connected with it have been looked for with much interest and anxiety.

The want of such details however being still a common subject of remark, I am induced to place the following account, (differing in some particulars from that signed A PATRON,) at your disposal, in case you may think, such difference sufficient to warrant you again bringing the subject before your readers.

It may be proper, ere commencing it, to observe that it has been transmitted from the Gulf by one who has had an opportunity of seeing all the people from whom any information on the subject could be elicited, who was well qualified to ascertain the right of any points on which they might be divided, and above all who was superior to any prejudice, and who accordingly would nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice.

Our Troops were moving in a column of Sections, the Light Company skirmishing with some Arabs who had shown themselves in advance, when the main body of the Enemy appeared suddenly from behind a bank, carrying before them a large Flag which it is supposed must have been mistaken for a Flag of truce, as the line continued to move on in Column, the bugle at the same time sounding to cease fire, the Light Infantry and Artillery. A resolute attack of the Enemy on the flank of our Column immediately commenced, the Sepoys were by the Officer commanding ordered to bring their Arms to the charge, which they did; but not having been previously thrown into line they could not move, and were by the Arabs, who had got between the Sections, killed without having it in their power to offer any resistance. Captain Price, who appears to have thought it hopeless from the commencement, declined receiving his Sword from an Orderly, and having discharged his two pistols stood till cut down; Lieuts. Laurie, Perrin, and Walsh, were killed at the head of their respective Companies, and Lieut. Gurne appeared in defending his Gun, Lieut. Short, of the 11th Regiment, acting Line Adjutant, fell not in the Action, but when anxiously exerting himself to rally a few men during the retreat. Dr. Waigham was lame in a dooly, and having been abandoned by his hamals was killed unresisting.

All the Guns with the Detachment fell into the hands of the Enemy, as well as some hundred stands of Arms, a large proportion of Ordnance and Commissariat Stores of every description, all the private baggage, and about 8,000 Dollars in Specie. The Enemy's party are estimated at 600 men. The exertions of Dr. Fallon of the Prince of Wales Cruiser, during the retreat, were conspicuous, and all who witnessed them are unanimous in commanding his Gallantry and Judgement.

The above account, tho' short and unsatisfactory, may be interesting to the friends of the brave Officers who fell on this melancholy occasion. Many of them have been long known to the Army, respected by it for their eminence in their profession, and believed to be esteemed as acquaintances and friends.

Military Bank

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.
Sir,

Allow me, through the medium of your Paper, to return my thanks to "A CAPTAIN" for his Reply to my Query, although he has almost entirely failed in satisfying my doubts as to the advantages to be derived from the New Military Bank.

I cannot agree with him, that Officers at Sangor, and Nussurabad, have not the same means, (with reference to the only means we ever employ) to ascertain satisfactorily, the security of the different Agency Establishments—which are possessed by Officers at this Station. As far as my experience goes, we are guided in our selection, chiefly by the report of our Senior Brother-officers, and by the character of their transactions, (which are generally well-known,) with their Constituents of the same Battalion of Station; and I have no hesitation in asserting, that a doubt of the sufficient security of any of the principal Agency Establishments in Calcutta, never in any one instance operated in preventing an Officer from commanding a course of economy, by remitting to them. I admit, however, the superior security derived from the investment of the Funds of the Military Bank in Government Paper or Bank Shares; but I contend that this security must be purchased at a price, such as neither "A CAPTAIN," myself, nor others, satisfied us we are of the stability of our own Agents, will be disposed to pay. Bank Shares, if I am rightly informed, bear a premium of upwards of Seven Rupees 3000; the last dividend falls short of 5*l* per cent. upon the original price of Seven Rupees 10,000, this will give somewhere about 4 per cent on money at present invested in Bank Shares, and from this is to be deducted a proportion of the expense of the Re-establishment of the Military Bank, which, if every thing else correspond with the magnificent apparatus of Twelve Directors, to go out by rotation, &c. cannot be very light. Should the plan not meet with general adoption, it must be very heavy, as the amount will be the same, whether shared among one hundred or ten thousand Constituents. Government Paper, in the same way, bears a premium of 5*l* per cent, affording therefore, for money invested in it at present, an interest of only eight annas per cent for the first year, from which a proportion of the expense of Establishment is to be deducted. In future years it can never give more than six per cent, subject to similar deductions.

If the above statement be correct, a man must be a "Poor Economist" indeed, or have very strong reasons for declining correspondence with his Agents, to whom we will suppose, he owes Seven Rupees 500, who would employ the Military Bank as the intermediate Depository of his Savings, in place of remitting them direct, in part liquidation of his debt to them, and availig himself of the much higher rate of interest which they allow.

But it may be contended that other modes of investing the Funds of the Bank, will be resorted to, besides those above noticed, and this is very likely; but just to the extent in which this is done, is the security of the Bank reduced to the level of any Private Establishment. Unbiased experience, I believe, proves that the affairs of a Joint Stock Company are never managed with either the same attention or economy as those of an Individual Trader, whose ardour is excited by the strongest of all motives, personal interest; yet no one can entertain a higher sense of the respectability of the Directors of the Fund in question than I do. Several of whom, as "A CAPTAIN" observes, are at the head of some of the principal Houses of Business in Calcutta. I never advert to this last circumstance, without a "Wonder how the devil they came there;" for, thinking of the probable effects of the institution, as my present state of information leads me to do, they seem to be performing a professional *Fete de St.*

"A CAPTAIN's" experience is at variance with mine on the subject of facility of remittance. This, however, is of little importance; it is a point which every Officer can and will decide for himself. But I cordially join in his regret, that Government did not think proper to grant the favorable rate of exchange, for which, he states, that application was made; for I am convinced that, had it been thought fit to concede it at all, Government, with its usual liberality, would have extended it to every Officer, whether a Constituent of the Military Bank or not; although, from the mode in which "A CAPTAIN" states the fact, it might be supposed that the indulgence was solicited as a premium on the employment of a particular Establishment.

The Military Bank is compared to the ingenious contrivance by which boys are trepanned into saving their pence; but I venture to assert that the great object which Government must have had in view, in sanctioning the Establishment, that of forming habits of economy among its Officers, is not to be so effected. Economy, to be useful, requires that conviction of its necessity, that will induce an Officer to undergo the petty privations which it implies; great sacrifices are not necessary, but, a man who flatters himself that he will acquire habits of saving by the dash of the pen which in a moment of transient right feeling places 20 or 50 rupees beyond his immediate power of recall, will soon be convinced of his mistake, and feel that it is the will which has hitherto been wanting, and not opportunity to invest his savings.

One word in conclusion on the gratuitous duty of the Treasurers of the Bank. If "A CAPTAIN" be on the right side of his Agent's Books, he may himself have boasted, or at all events must have heard others boast of the great advantages they conferred on the House they employed, in giving them the command of their Funds, and he will perhaps perceive that the certain control of the whole monthly amount of Remittances to the Bengal Bank, supposing the plan to be generally adopted, constitutes no mean advantage.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Barrackpore, Jan. 14, 1821.

AN OLD SUB.

Licentious Press;

This phrase has now become so completely a by-word in the mouths of a large portion of society, but chiefly among those who exceed its influence, that it may be worth while to ask them whether there is not one pest grown up amongst us here, and cherished with as much real fondness as this is regarded with seeming horror, which is far more baneful to the peace and security of society, than any other that could be named?—We mean a LICENTIENS TONGUE. Against the abuses of the one, the laws of our country have provided a remedy;—against the abuses of the other, this shield affords comparatively no protection. Even if there were no laws, indeed, to check the former, the Press is an engine that may become its own corrugator; and every evil to which it gives birth may be met thro' the same channel with its corresponding remedy. But the latter is beyond the reach of antidote; because its poison lies concealed in the depths of fraud and hypocrisy, where the frank and open efforts of unsuspecting honesty can never hope to reach.

We would ask those who delight to characterize the Press as licentious, whether—if it were made the record of their own lives and conversation, and included a history of their private deeds, known only to God and their accomplices, a detail of their scandalous detractions from the characters of those of whom they know nothing personally, but of whom they delight to hear and repeat the most atrocious calumnies;—if it contained a faithful report of their obscene and heartless conversation, when conviviality is the banner under which they enlist, or the more guarded hypocrisy of smiling deceit, when gallantry is the order of the hour;—whether, if the Press were made a vehicle to unbosom their thoughts, unmask their actions, and unfetter their tongues, and give to the world in one column, the flattering and agreeable things they had said with protestations of sincerity to various individuals during the day, and in the other, the scandals they had indulged against those same persons, to other ears at night;—we ask, if the Press did all this in Calcutta, whether it would not be more licentious still; or in other words, whether the thoughts, the deeds, and the sayings of those very individuals, who raise their voices loudest to decry the Liberty of the Press, are not far more licentious than that Press which they denounce as the bane of human happiness?

Let any man who peruses the pages of this offensive Journal daily, ask himself whether his own labours are directed to better pursuits or nobler ends than those which that Journal abounds with pride, and parades with unvarying zeal and sincerity. Let him ask himself whether his own life and conversation in his intercourse with society is more marked by candour, by open dealing, by strait forward and unbending consistency; or whether, if he were called upon every day of the year, to unbosom his thoughts to the world, he could be likely, without the aid of cunning and hypocrisy, to be able to address himself so freely to all, without off-ensing the pride of many, and wounding the prejudices of more. When his own heart has answered him these questions, he may then safely pronounce his

judgment on us, but even then, he should meet us on our own ground and not stab at our reputation in the dark.

We have said that one of the greatest checks to the abuses of a Licentious Press, is, that it does nothing in secret; that even when it do-noises, it does so freely and to all the world; that for this reason, the grounds of its denunciation are open to all the world to impeach; that the body or the individual denounced, is made as fully acquainted with the opinions promulgated respecting him, as any other; and that he may in all cases, besides the remedy which the Law affords for unjust slander, bring down shame and confusion on the heads of his traducers, through that very Press, which is always ready to combat falsehood by Truth, and to put down injustice by Equity. For the poison of Licentious Tongues, however, the remedy is neither so prompt nor so effectual. In this seat of wealth and magnificence, where, from all the wants of its inhabitants being so abundantly supplied, there ought to be no room for the base passions of envy, hatred, and malice, which in less favored communities often arises out of the necessities of men struggling to gain the fame, the fortune, and the occupations of others; scarcely a month elapses that some scandalous tale is not trumped up, to blast the otherwise unspotted reputation of innocent individuals, to strew brands of strife and discord among the happiest families, and to undermine, by the most insidious and dastardly of means, the peace and happiness of virtuous and unoffending beings.

Of how much we have ourselves been the victim of such dark and cowardly assassination, it becomes us not to speak, except perhaps to say, that having long since discovered this to be the price which every man would be called upon to pay who should attempt the Herculean labour of cleansing this Augean Stable, while those who co-operated with him in the task under the safe shelter of anonymous designations, might still be courted by smiles where every look east towards himself would be contracted into a frown:—having long since discovered this to be as necessary a consequence of the firm and faithful discharge of an Editor's duty in this country, as a diseased liver and a sallow countenance is of a luxurious life and long residence under an Indian Sun, we have made an estimate of the evil and the good on the opposite sides of the balance, and having taken our stand in that position which our heart as well as our judgement most approves, we regard with comparative indifference the shafts that pass by us on every side, sufficiently consoled by the assurance that there is one asylum of peace, one sanctuary of happiness, invulnerable to all their points, deeply and securely seated in a bosom that bears not the raging of the storm without, while all within enjoys the halcyon calm of peace.

But there are others, who, not failing such public and difficult situations, might hope to escape the tongue of slander that considers us as its legitimate prey. Even since the commencement of the present year, to go no further back into the annals of this scandalous age, we have heard of rumours most indignitously propagated and most willingly believed, of scenes of iniquity and horror that had defiled and disturbed the purity and peace of a family, living in a retreat so sequestered, one would think, as to be impervious to observation, in a harmony of understanding so complete as that Discord herself might have despaired of disturbing. It was rumoured, we repeat, and, sad to say, believed by many who should have been ashamed at least to confess such willing credulity, that in this family, all the horrors of domestic feud and dissension had arisen,—that vice in its most odious form had polluted the sacred ties of love and friendship,—that murder and bloodshed had deepened its stain,—and that all the accumulated ills which Fiends could create or Demons execute, had fallen on their devoted and guilty heads!

Had such a tale as this found its way to a LICENTIENS PRESS, the evil would have been trifling, because the innocent individuals who had been calumniated would have themselves learnt the tale,—the guilty propagator of it would have been traced and brought to justice,—and Right would soon have triumphed over Wrong. But no!—It was by LICENTIENS TONGUE the tale was spread, and but for the accidental visit of one of this calumniated family who had occasion to quit his tranquil and happy abode and come to Calcutta, where the slanders were in full circulation, he might never have known of their existence. A husband—a wife—a friend—a sister—were thus stabbed at in the dark; and while they were living in a peace and harmony never perhaps experienced by half their traducers here, unconscious of the calumnies that were abroad, these villainous and murderous slabs were repeated from dagger to

dagger, and sank deeply from the mere circumstances of there being no hand to stay them—because the victims were lulled in the lap of unsuspecting innocence—and Licentious Tongues had dared to whisper their infamy into every ear but their own!

We know an Individual also, too proud in the exalted purity of his domestic happiness to expose its sacred treasures to the world, who has been culminated in this chaotic and charitable community, as a foraker of the wife of his bosom—as an abandoner of the children of his love—We know of one, whose frugal and temperate habits are sumitted to the luxuriant taste of the age and climate in which he dwells, who is believed to be a libertine, a debauchee, and a drunkard:—We know of one, whose exuberant flow of gay and buoyant spirits is constantly betraying him into a joy which but for its unvarying tone might well be deemed assumed, who is characterized as an epitome of gloomy silence, of blood-like dissatisfaction, and of perpetual melancholy:—And we know of one, who with a heart overflowing with gratitude to Heaven for the success with which his path is strewed, and to whom every succeeding sun opens only a prospect of present pleasures and anticipated bliss, who is nevertheless thought, and said, and believed, to be the most tormented and unhappy of his species!—Such is the accuracy of penetrating world, and such the charitable and indulgent propensities of a Christian community. How consoling, however, the assurance, that there are many bright and distinguished exceptions.

Of the slanders that are studiously propagated regarding ourselves, we have before remarked that we regard them as the inevitable consequence of the task we have undertaken, and although we would willingly disarm them of their venom, we do not dread their proving fatal. Among other recent instances of happy fabrication, which are daily conjured up under the hope of undermining the foundation on which we have taken our stand, it has been roundly asserted in private circles,—and, as we have heard, as generally credited as it was industriously spread,—that nothing could be more base or abject than the Apology we had made to the Government, or more unworthy than the tone in which we had prayed the suspension of its awful powers, and the exercise of its mercy! and that after having slandered the Authorities of the Land, we had rendered ourselves an contemptible in their eyes that they had thought us wholly unworthy of their notice!!—That such a story should more readily obtain belief than any thing which redounded to our credit, we do not wonder at;—but we do wonder that its absurdity should not have staggered those penetrating individuals who could believe its nonsense. To silence their Licentious Tongues, however, we let the shouter and the jester voice of the Press be heard, to tell its own simple tale.

It is this:—On a notice being served on us of the Prosecution, as it was to come on so suddenly, our Counsel prayed for time. The Advocate General, in the true spirit of one to whom Justice was more dear than Triumph, yielded to the request, and the Court in its equity granted it. In this interval, counsel and reflection both suggested the step of addressing Lord Hastings on the subject,—and the result of the Correspondence only added another wreath to the countless number of those, which his truly British virtues have won by their exercise, from the hearts of all who have ever had occasion to approach him. Ruin threatened the Individual who had written the Letter, and Fine and Imprisonment perhaps awaited its Publisher. The former communicated his name personally, and honourably consented to take all responsibility from us. But neither the persuasions of friends, nor the strongest considerations of personalress and benefit, could induce us to a betrayal of what might have indeed been a reproach to us, without the slightest benefit to the State he had traduced. He had erred in judgment,—certainly—but beyond this it was not our wish to denounce him. The Government required only that the ends of Justice should be satisfied, and that too without punishment, provided it could give to them a pledge that such publications would be in future regarded as unfit for the Public Press. Our own sentiments on this head had been hastily given, soon after the justly offensive Letter appeared, and we there strongly marked our sense of its groundless nature. These were conveyed in more direct terms, with an admission of the legal responsibility, to Lord Hastings;—who was so satisfied of their sincerity, that they were laid before the Council; and the best proof that no vindictive feeling guided their decisions, as well as that they did not think it wholly beneath their notice to record the grounds on which this Prosecution had been commenced and stayed, was the fact of an immediate Communication being made to us of the readiness of the Government to waive further proceedings on the Case,—on two grounds—1st. Instructing the Council to suffer the Information to be filed without opposition;—and

secondly, embodying in a Letter to the Governor-General in Council, the professions contained in that to Lord Hastings.

There was throughout as much of magnanimity in the ready acquiescence of Government, who sought the spirit and substance of sincere accordance in their views, rather than the penalties enforced by Law, that we believe the result has to them been far more honorable in the eyes of the world and more gratifying to themselves than would have followed our Trial and Conviction;—and we have no hesitation in saying that to us it has been far more pleasing than would have been a Trial and Acquittal.—The Letters addressed to the Government on this occasion, and read in Court, as the ground of staying the Proceedings, are as follows:—

No. I.

To W. B. Bayley, Esquire; Chief Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.
SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2nd instant, and in reply to its contents, I beg to enclose a Letter addressed to the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, comprehending distinctly the professions expressed in my Letter to the Marquis of Hastings, to be laid before the Supreme Council, in conformity to the tenor of your Letter addressed to me.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Calcutta, }
January 4, 1821. }
(Signed) J. S. BUCKINGHAM

No. II.

To the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, &c. &c. &c.
MY LORD,

In addressing your Lordship in Council on the subject of the pending Prosecution, instituted against me for the publication of the Letter signed "ÆMULUS," in the Calcutta Journal of the 6th of November, 1820, it can hardly be necessary for me to state how foreign to my own sentiments are those entertained by the Writer of the Letter in question. The opinions I have maintained on the subject of your Lordship's Administration, and on the high character of the present Government of India, for integrity and justice, must be fresh in the recollection of all its Members, and their sincerity, I would hope, cannot be doubted.

In giving insertion to the Letter signed "ÆMULUS," I am free, to confess, that I did not attach the importance to it, which subsequent consideration has shown me I should have done; and that in suffering it to appear in my Paper, I became legally responsible for all the consequences which might have arisen therefrom. Of my freedom, however, from all malicious intention in this act, I hope your Lordship in Council can have no doubt.—I do not offer this as a justification, but as a ground of hope that your Lordship in Council will regard it in its true light, not as an act done with any evil intent, but inadvertently and without due deliberation.

Under these circumstances, indulge a hope that the legal proceedings about to be instituted against me, for the publication of a Letter, the sentiments of which were as obnoxious to me as to any individual of your Lordship's Council, may be waived; and that I may be spared the pain of being represented as a Libeller of that Government, of which I have so warmly and so frequently expressed my admiration, since I have had to participate in the common happiness of those who live under its protection.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, &c.

Calcutta, }
January 4, 1821. }
(Signed) J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. James Douglas, late of Calcutta, Tanner, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Captain Chappain Hardwick, late of 2d Battalion 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Lieutenant E. R. Turner, late of the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. John Begley, late of Calcutta, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Postscript.

The *Globe's* Packets come up late last evening, and the Letters were very numerous, so much so indeed, that none could be delivered; but even had they reached the Office after our Paper had gone to Press, when the whole of our types were taken up in the SIXTEEN close page issued to day, we could not have delayed it to say a word regarding their contents without rendering it impossible to print off the number of copies required in time for the morning's delivery. We shall keep post, however, with the wishes of our readers, as far as zeal and activity can effect it. There was a Ship standing in yesterday, thought to be the *Roxana*, but nothing certain was known at the Bankshalli regarding her, when that Office was closed last night.

Domestic Occurrences.**MARRIAGES.**

At Benares, on the 18th instant, Leacock Davis, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Mary Lawrence.

At Hainanpoor, on the 9th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Fraser, George Lamb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service, Dacca, to Mrs. Matilda Roebeck.

At Agra, on the 2d instant, at the house of Lieutenant Colonel Macleod C.B. commanding the Garrison, Lieutenant Allan Cameron, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Isabella, third daughter of John Mackenzie, Esq. of Kinross-shire.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant A. Riddell, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Worthy, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, Theodosia, the wife of J. Cryder, Esq.

On the 17th instant, the infant Son of Mr. Vincent Antrobus, aged 7 days.

Death of Lieutenant Marriott.—The following additional tribute, from one of those in whose presence he received the wounds that have deprived his friends and the service of a gallant officer, is inserted, under the impression, that it will be gratifying to his surviving friends in this country, and to his sorrowing relations in Europe.

On the 8th of December, at Dwarka, died of his numerous wounds received at the storming of Dwarka, Lieutenant W. H. Marriott, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, and personal Brigade Major to Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Lincoln Stanhope, commanding the Field Forces in Okamandel.

In the person of this excellent Officer, were united all those brilliant qualities which render those possessing them the admiration of their fellow men. Affectionate in his disposition; brave to a fault; generous; kind hearted in all that he does; serve his friends or any human being in distress.

His chivalrous gallantry made him the admiration of our Soldiers. Always the foremost in danger, his military fame stood high, and has been recorded in many a military despatch.

He was first brought into public notice for his gallantry, when in the 17th Dragoons in an affair in the Jungles near Godra at the commencement of the Marhatta and Pindaray war, wherein he was severely wounded; and subsequently in an affair with the Pindaries against Chape, whose son he was supposed to have wounded in a personal conflict.

His distinguished gallantry on these occasions, and the strong personal recommendation of his Commanding Officer, induced Sir William Keir to nominate him to the appointment of his Aid-de-Camp. With Sir William he served in Malwa, and again distinguished himself greatly at the storming of Kasee. He then accompanied Sir William with the Expedition against the Piratical Tribes on the coast of Arabia, and distinguished himself in the taking of Russell-Khyma.

Impatient of inactivity, on the assembling of the Force in Kutch, when a war with Seind was expected, he obtained permission to join Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope as his personal Brigade Major, and subsequently proceeded in that capacity to Okamandel, where, in the storm of Dwarka, he was the first in gaining the parapet; when cheering the brave fellows he was leading, he leapt in the midst of a band of Arabs, Scindies, and Muckrauers, and whilst engaged, received numerous wounds. At this time many a star stood in the eye, or at a along the rugged cheeks of the soldiers; and even in the eyes of the servants and followers of the Camp, sympathy was unanimous.

The career of this distinguished young man has been short but glorious, and his memory will long be cherished with feelings of admiration by those of all ranks who served with the Bombay Division in Malwa; by his brother Soldiers in Malwa; on the coast of Arabia; in Kutch and in Okamandel; and deeply indeed will his death be deplored by his brother Officers, and by all ranks of the two Regiments to which he has belonged, and with which he has served, His Majesty's 47th Foot and the 17th Dragoons.

Shipping Intelligence.**CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.**

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 12.	Globe.	British	T. G. Moore	London Aug. 31
17.	Tagus	British	T. Morris	Semarang Dec. 8
CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.				
Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 15.	Palladium	American	H. L. Eaton	Boston
15.	Seas	British	H. Hollingshead	Bonney
16.	Ashes	British	R. J. Payton	Liverpool

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 29.	Lady Banks	British	Valance	Calcutta Dec. 28

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 26.	Hulme	British	J. Barclay	England

FOREIGN SHIPPING LIST. MANILLA, OCT. 9, 1829.

ENGLISH SHIPS.—Edward Stretell, W. Balston, from Madras; Merops D. Nicola, from Bengal.

PORTUGUESE SHIP.—Barreto, junior, Da Silva, from Bengal, sailed for China.

AMERICAN SHIP.—Addison, P. Warrington, sailed for China, the 23rd of October.

FRENCH SHIPS.—L'Orion, J. Perrenot, from Bordeaux since sold; L'Alexandre, Estep, ditto; L'Esperance, Gauthier, ditto; La Constance Drouot, from Havre; Le Cudissat, Dibar, from Nantes; Le Léman, Berthoud, ditto, sailed for France the 27th of October; Le Nautris Watier, ditto, ditto, ditto the 11th of November.

OCTOBER 27TH. AMERICAN SHIPS ARRIVED.—Jere, Davis, from Asjier, the 27th of September; Friendship, Mek, from Batavia, same day.

They report a French Ship from Marseilles, left Batavia at the same time—she is yet due.

His Majesty's Ship *Douglas* arrived on the 8th of November, and sailed on the 13th.

NOVEMBER 26. REMAINS: Stretell, Captain Balston.—French Ships, Alexandre, Esperance, Constance, and Cudissat; the three last on the point of sailing, the first will sail in about ten days.

The American Ships *Friendship* and *Jere*.

The Liverpool, and Congress Frigates are expected from China.

Note.

The *Hurkern* has at last given a place to the Proceedings of the Cortes of Spain; and now urges as a reason for his previous omission of this interesting Document, that "not being able to procure the original French Paper of July 10, which was in our possession, he should have compromised his duty to the Public had he given the Journalist's Translation of it, after having conveyed him of the most gross and disgraceful conduct in translating from other Numbers of the same Paper." When a man is vain enough to suppose that his mere *desir d'escombre*, will be received by the world as *possession*, and when he is *au just* enough to withhold all mention of what has been urged in defense, we know not whether most to pity his blind arrogance or his perverse notions of justice. We fling back the charge of "gross and disgraceful conduct," upon himself, with scorn;—and we add in plain terms that the story of "our refusal to return the Paper to the person who lent it us," has not a word of truth in it, nor are we aware of any application ever having been made for it. As to this falsely supposed refusal being made "a ground of suspicion that we had dealt unfairly by its contents," we tell him in the energetic language of Lord Holland to a Poer to whom he was opposed in Debate (as he may see in our columns of to day, if he ever reads such subjects), that we "envy not the feelings nor admire the charity of that person who can impugn motives which he cannot know, and which it is impossible for him to prove." The absurdity of supposing that there could be any thing in a Report of a Meeting like that of the Cortes, which any Englishman could wish to suppress or mistranslate, never entered the sage conception of this second Solomon; and as in the plan we suggested of comparing our own Translation with that of the Bombay Editor, to be convinced that they were in substance the same,—there was too much of justice and fairness in this, ever to expect it from such a Critic as the Editor of the *Hurkern*, with whom "a strait jacket—a full moon—a poor unfortunate woman—a silly man, &c." are thought to bear no relations of infinite wit!—and to whom ungenerally terms of abuse are far more natural and agreeable—if one may judge from their frequent use—than candid and fair examination—or argumentative and honest debate.

Ghistic News.

Kedgeree—On Thursday morning, the *William Money* and *Belle Alix* had not reached Kedgeree, owing to the singular circumstance of almost continual northerly winds, and those light and boisterous, for many days past. H. M. S. *Lander* and *Eden* continued at the New Anchorage. Our Correspondent mentions having visited the new Settlement at Mud Point, and the northern extremity of Sanger, and speaks in high terms of the successful zeal and abilities of Mr. MacLean, the Superintendent.

Massacre at Manilla.—Every succeeding arrival from the Eastward seems to throw new light on the dreadful perfidy which characterizes the Massacres at Manilla; and merely from our having had the misfortune to be better informed on this subject than our contemporaries, it is now left to us alone to publish the successive accounts that reach from this quarter; for the *Governor Gazette* and *Harkara* particularly, having both strenuously denied, that there was any foundation whatever, for our asserting the general opinion to be that it arose out of commercial jealousy and religious hatred, and that all else was a mere pretext to serve as a cover for the commencement of the exterminating Massacre,—have ever since maintained a studied silence on the subject; and neither of them have had the candour or the honesty to re-publish even one of the many accounts we have since printed in confirmation of the received opinion being unfortunately too well founded.

One of these accounts, as our readers will remember, was from an Officer attached to the Public Service,—who had had interviews and correspondence with the Spanish Governor—each equally fruitless.—The *Gazette Published by Authority*, might have, at least, repeated this.—But no!—The Journalist had been the first to give to the world the commonly received opinion at Manilla on the subject;—and this alone was enough to induce the *Gazette* to say that “there was no authority whatever for the report which had thus been circulated to the prejudice of a high-minded and generous nation,” (*Governor Gazette*, January 4)—and this too while republishing from our own columns the List of the Victims, and without citing or having received any other intelligence on the subject from other quarters. It was enough that the Journalist had made our statement.—That must be put down—right or wrong—and another setup to contradict it.—Oh! the *candid* and *ingenuous*... of *Gazette* by Authority.

Next came the still more pure and impartial *Harkara*, who with a mock train of mild and domestic expressions, such as “odium, gross, disgraceful, fabricating, gambling, oppressing, and falsifying,” concludes a specimen of elegant writing and matchless vanity, by “pointing out another DAMNING FEATURE in the character of the *JURAVOUS JOURNALIST*.” Yet when Letters pour in on Letters, Statements on Statements, to prove that the Journalist must have been a Prophet, he could have conjured up what he is said to have done from his own “evil propensities” and “disordered brain,” when Accounts bearing the stamp of Authority, and others with real names from persons residing on the spot, are published by us alone, not a single Calcutta Paper will repeat one of them, because they tend to show that the Journal, which is the object of their “envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness,” had better sources of information than themselves, and was right in spite of all their attempts to prove it wrong.—Oh! the justice and equity of those who call themselves neighbours, friends, and brothers!

To the two Papers we have mentioned, and who were so eloquent in their defense of the “high minded and generous” people whom they endeavored to be above all suspicion, we recommend the perusal of the following Letter, which was yesterday placed in our hands by a Gentleman now in Calcutta, who has himself been at Manilla,—who wonders at the ignorance of those who could conceive it as the seat of any thing that was “high minded or generous,”—who firmly believes from his knowledge of the place and people, that the accusations entertained are too well founded, and will be more and more confirmed,—who is himself easily related to one of the unhappy victims, and has had the best means of information,—and who in placing this in our hands, vouches for the character of the writer, as a pledge for the accuracy of his report.—Let them read it and blush,—if such a feeling of conscience *ever* comes over them.—To do so justice by acknowledging their error, is an act that has too much of the magnanimity of great minds in it to be expected from such a source.

MASSACRE AT MANILLA.

Calcutta, Saturday, December 2, 1820.—You will doubtless, ere this reaches you, have heard of the horrid Massacre at Manilla, and of the number of lives which fell victims to the bloody knife of the murderers; Mr. De Souza and Son, who go as Passengers by this opportunity, fortunately found refuge in the house of a rich old Meghan Lady, who, from the dreadful threats of the enraged populace, expired the day following. Our young Friend, Captain D. Nicol, with his mate, a Mr. Wilson, Midshipman of the American Frigate *Congress*, when imploring the Governor for his protection, before the mob in the streets, were both STABBED IN HIS PRESENCE BEFORE HIS TROOPS AND GUARDS; and instead of crushing their bloody designs, he cried to them, in a supplicant manner, “My Children! why do you commit such guilty deeds by killing unlawfully the Foreigners?” They, in reply, with their spears pointed to his breast, told him he had better return with his Troops; until then, they should not desist. This weak man believed what the ruffians had said, and RECALLED HIS TROOPS. No sooner had he done so, than they went on in prosecution of their horrid designs. The house opposite to where he stood haranguing the murderers, was immediately broken open; it was the house of the unfortunate Partners of Mr. Robert Stevenson, a Mr. Schafalinsky and Dunuflet, who fell victims to their bloody knife. Mr. Stevenson, fortunately, found refuge in the convent of St Augustine, with one of the Priests to whom he had done some little service. His house was not forgotten by them. A Malay woman who stood at the portal, harangued the people, and implored them not to molest the house of an innocent person; and after distributing among them what food she had, with a supply of money, they quietly retired, by which means she saved nearly to the amount of \$60,000 dollars which were in Mr. Stevenson’s Treasury, and were afterwards removed into the Citadel, under a guard of troops.

IT IS THE GENERAL OPINION THAT THE DREADFUL MASSACRE AROSE FROM JEALOUSY ON THE PART OF THE SPANIARDS, ON FINDING THAT THE FOREIGNERS HAD BECOME RESIDENTS SINCE THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS PROCLAIMED, AND PERCIVING THAT THEY WERE CARRYING THE WHOLE OF THE TRADE BEFORE THEM, WHICH EXCITED THEIR JEALOUSY! THREE SPANIARDS ARE CONFINED ON SUSPICION!! AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE PRIESTS WERE IMPLICATED IN THIS WHOLE OF THIS DREADFUL CATASTROPHE!!!

Mr. John Hudson, who was there, and has just arrived at Macao from Manilla, will sail for your place in a month hence, and will give you all the particulars of his escape, which I understand has been miraculous.

Madras, January 4, 1821.—By the *Lady Banks*, whose arrival we have already noticed, the following Passengers have arrived at the Presidency.

For Madras.—Mrs. Coulterman and four Misses Coulterman; Major Coulterman, H. M. 63d Regt., and Mr. Henderson, Cadet.—For England.—Mr. J. Burt; Masters Henry Meakin, and Charles and Dawson Prengrove.

The *Lady Banks* will continue her voyage in about ten days.

The Brig *Victoria* anchored in the Roads on Saturday, from Coringa, the 27th ulto.

Passenger.—Lieut. Liggett, 21st Regt. N. I. Lieut Macarthy, do, and Lieut. Ely, do.

On Sunday arrived the Ship *Hope*, Captain J. J. E. Flint, from Calcutta, the 23 December. She had a fine run down the Bay. The Surf was so high yesterday that no communication could be had with her.

Passenger.—Mrs. Henderson; Doctor Henderson; Lieutenant Strong; Mr. Pugby, and Mr. K. G. Abbott.

The *Cerberus*, *Ganges*, and *David Scott* had sailed from the Hoogly for England, about the 16th ulto.

The two former Vessels touch at Ceylon—the *David Scott* is expected to sail here.

The following are the names of the Passengers by the home-bound Vessel *Unicorn*.

Mrs. Wight, Miss Wight and Master Wight; Mrs. Warburton; Mrs. Chaffield and Child; Mrs. O’Neil; Col. Mansell, C. B. H. M. 63d Regiment; W. Mason, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Captain French; Captain Warburton, and Lieutenant Franklin.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1821.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having respectively produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted, severally, to the rank of Cornet, 2d Lieutenant and Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr. George Leigh Trafford.

Artillery.—Mr. Edward Fitzgerald Day.

Infantry.—Messrs. William George Cooper, Alexander John Fraser, Hugh Truop, Patrick Grant, William Green James Robe, and Colin Troop.

Captain W. D. Playfair, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Captain J. Smith, of the Quarter Master General's Department, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a Voyage to New South Wales, for the benefit of his Health; and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve Months.

Lieutenant James Martin, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Bombay and to the Persian Gulf, for the benefit of his Health; and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve Months.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 13, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Lieutenant J. J. Hamilton, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Troops at Dinapore and Benares, in the room of Captain G. Young, appointed Joint Secretary to the Military Board.

Surgeon H. V. Hough has been permitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank.

The undermentioned Officers, having forwarded Medical Certificates, the leave of absence granted to them, severally, in General Orders of the 27th November 1819, 20th May, and 17th June, 1820, is further extended for the periods expressed opposite to their respective names, with permission to remain at the Cape of Good Hope under the operation of the Regulations of the 21st October 1820.

Major Dickson, for Eight Months, from 12th October 1820.
Brigade Major Dundas, for Six Months, from 21st September 1820.

Captain Peach, for Eight Months, from 8th January 1821.
Lieutenant and Breve Captain Cleugh, for Six Months, from 20th August 1820.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 6th Instant, to grant an extension of leave of absence to Sir Robert Colquhoun, Commanding the Kenman Provincial Battalion, of two Months from the 9th Proximo, to enable him to join his Corps.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Order by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta, January 8, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Hickman, of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, now on leave of absence at the Presidency, have reported himself fit for duty, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment, and will proceed without delay by water and join the Headquarters of the Battalion at Chittagong, with which he will remain until the arrival there of Assistant Surgeon Spilsbury, when he will join the Left Wing of the Battalion at Dacca.

Lieutenant H. Sibbald is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

The following Removals of Officers from Troops and Captains in the Regiment of Artillery are to take place.

First Lieutenant G. H. Woodroffe is removed from the 6th Company 2d Battalion to the 6th Company 3d Battalion.

First Lieutenant J. S. Kirby is removed from the 2d Troop, Horse Artillery, to be the 5th Company 2d Battalion.

* Arrived 6th January 1821.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of Infantry (recently promoted) are posted to Corps as follows, and directed to join without delay.

Lieutenant Henry Chinaman Williams to the 2d Regiments and 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Gregory Haldane Jackson to the 2d Regiment and 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Joseph Graham to the 25th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Sewell to the 5th Regiment and 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant George Firminger to the 22d Regiment and 2d Battalion; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following Promotion.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jamader Davie Singh to be Subadar, from the 16th December 1820, vice Gangaram, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Banaras Levy.—Captain Wood, from 28th January to 28th February, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Invalid Establishment.—Lieutenant Pennington, from 15th January to 16th May, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 8, 1821.

Cornets and Ensigns are permanently posted to Regiments and Battalions as follows:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry at Hissarpur.—Cornets H. L. Ward, G. R. Crommelin, J. A. Scott, and P. O'Hanlon.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry at Hissarpur.—Cornets F. Wheeler, J. Page and G. C. Ponsonby.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry at Mahratta.—Cornets F. Dibdin, G. C. Smyth, J. W. E. Biscoe, and J. L. Tottenham.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry at Norwalk.—Cornets S. Nash, and C. J. Cornish.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry at Nasirabad.—Cornets W. Alexander F. Cooke, and E. M. Blair.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry at Mhow.—Cornets G. Forster, and W. Parker.

7th Regiment Light Cavalry at Kurnool.—Cornets G. T. Bishop, F. Angelo, S. O. Hunter, and E. B. Backhouse.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry at Pernambugar Onde.—Cornets C. H. Whaler, F. Tweedale, and E. C. Archbold.

European Regiment of Ghazipore.—Ensigns George Griffiths, Charles Wilson, John Peter Ripley, Thomas Cooke, Colin Campbell, and Robert Rush Margrave.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Henry Devonon, 1st Battalion (at Cawnpore,) Edward Wakefield, 2d ditto, (at Perteaburk, Oude,) T. F. A. Napier, 1st ditto ditto. W. H. Phibbs, 2d ditto ditto. W. Jackson, (1st) 2d ditto ditto, and Charles Fowles, 1st ditto ditto.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns George Temple, 1st Battalion (at Banda,) J. C. Sage, 2d ditto (at Neemuch,) A. A. L. Corri, 1st ditto ditto. D. L. Richardson, 1st ditto ditto. George Irvine, 3d ditto ditto, and David William, 2d ditto ditto.

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Jane Stevens, 1st Battalion (at Mhow,) E. F. Spences, 2d ditto (at Sanger,) A. B. S. Kent, 1st ditto ditto. C. J. Oldfield, 2d ditto ditto. J. Shell, 1st ditto ditto, and W. C. Carleton, 2d ditto ditto.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns G. H. White, 2d Battalion (at Sultaupore, Onde,) Joseph Holmes, 1st ditto (at Mahratta,) J. A. Campbell, 2d ditto. E. A. Chamberlain, 1st ditto ditto. Marmaduke Richardson, 2d ditto ditto, and William Jackson, (2) 1st ditto ditto.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns B. J. Fleming, 1st Battalion (at Neemuch,) William Douglas 2d ditto (at Kurnool,) J. R. Birrell, 1st ditto ditto. J. Pratt, 2d ditto ditto. Henry Hudleston, 1st ditto ditto, and John Gibbs 2d ditto ditto.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns James Brook, 1st Battalion (at Georagon,) David Downing, 2d ditto (at Nasirabad,) Hugh Cumming, 1st ditto ditto. J. H. Clarkson, 2d ditto ditto. A. C. Scott, 1st ditto ditto, and Thomas Lynght, 2d ditto ditto.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns J. S. Pitts, 1st Battalion (at Mhow,) Q. H. Edwards, 1st ditto ditto. Browne Wood, 2d ditto (at Faizygarh and Cawnpore,) W. M. N. Scott, 1st ditto ditto, J. W. Rose, 2d ditto ditto, and W. McDowell Hooper, 2d ditto ditto.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Beckett, 1st Battalion (at Kelesh,) The Hon'ble W. Stanhope 2d (at Agra,) A. T. A. Wilson, 1st ditto ditto. C. G. Macan, 2d ditto ditto. Edw. Squibb, 1st ditto ditto, and Richmond Houghton 2d ditto ditto.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns J. P. McDongall, 1st Battalion (at Hussegarh,) Gen. Gordon, 2d ditto (at Sanger,) G. H. M. Daley, 1st ditto ditto. J. P. Wade, 2d ditto ditto. Robert Birch, 1st ditto ditto, and Curwen Gal, (not arrived) ditto ditto.

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10th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns F. E. Manning 2d Battalion (at Barrackpore,) Claus Douglas, 2d ditto ditto. Alexander Wilson, 2d ditto ditto, Robert Campbell, 1st (at Barrackpore.) John Pollard, 1st ditto ditto, and Patrick Crawford, 1st ditto ditto.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Miles Damer, (on Furl) 2d Battalion (at Barrackpore,) H. W. Boatman, 1st (at Benares,) Michael Blood 2d ditto ditto, G. E. Cary, 1st ditto ditto. T. L. Kennedy, 1st ditto ditto, and G. Nugent Irvine, 2d ditto ditto.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Francis Rowcroft, 1st Battalion (at Jubbulpore,) Frederick Mullies, 2d (at Etawah,) H. H. Arness, 1st ditto ditto, N. J. Comberlege, 2d ditto ditto. C. H. S. Freeman, 2d ditto ditto, and J. G. Tudor, 1st ditto ditto.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns William Grant, 1st Battalion (at Midnapore,) Charles Boyd, 2d (at Barrackpore,) James Nash, 1st ditto ditto, J. R. Brown, 2d ditto ditto, George Haish, 1st ditto ditto, and G. H. Cox, 2d ditto ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns J. W. J. Gossely (College, Ft. Wm.) 1st Battalion (at Haora,) David Simpson, 2d (at Lecow,) Theo. Goldey, 2d ditto ditto, J. P. Douglas, ditto ditto, Walter Katherford, 1st ditto ditto, and Alexander McLean, 1st ditto ditto.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Payne, 1st Battalion (at Alivgarh and Shahjehanpur,) E. N. Townsend, 2d (at Barree,) John Frederick, 1st ditto ditto, T. C. Wilson, 2d ditto ditto, G. M. S. Rose, 1st ditto ditto, and Thomas Smith, 2d ditto ditto.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Hickey, (Adj't. Col. N. M.) 1st Battalion (at Haungabad,) R. W. Halbed, 2d ditto (at Asserugurh,) Thomas Fleming, 1st ditto ditto, J. K. McCausland, 2d ditto ditto, J. W. J. Robertson, 1st ditto ditto, Edward Watt, 2d ditto ditto, and T. J. F. Gunston, 1st ditto ditto.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Dallell, 1st Battalion (at Nasserabad,) W. J. Phillott, 2d ditto (at Saugor,) John Hay, 2d ditto ditto, Wm. Beveridge, 1st ditto ditto, C. V. Wyke, 1st ditto ditto, and J. M. McCrae, 2d ditto ditto.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Vincent Shortland, 1st Battalion, (at Alahabad,) John Taylor, 1st ditto ditto, William Murray, 2d ditto (at Saugor,) Charles Manning, 1st ditto ditto, G. J. Heathwaite, 2d ditto ditto, and Robert Chatwoode, 2d ditto ditto.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns George Barney, 2d Battalion (at Jeypore and Mirrapore,) Robert Garrett, 1st (at Benares,) Chase Bracken, (Col. Ft. Wm.) 2d ditto, Wm. Mackintosh, 1st ditto ditto, John Battisbee, 2d ditto ditto, Daniel Campbell, 2d ditto ditto, and T. H. Newhouse, 1st ditto ditto.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Stuart Corbett, 1st Battalion (at Barrackpore,) George Thompson, 2d ditto (at P. of Wales' Island,) A. A. Williamson, 1st ditto ditto, James Hay, 2d ditto ditto, W. H. Symer, 1st ditto ditto, and Alfred Lewis, 2d ditto ditto.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns W. H. Halford (on Furlough) 1st Battalion (at Hussainabad,) Joseph Leeson, (on leave) 2d ditto (at Lucknow,) Patrick Douglas, (not arrived) 1st ditto, Edmund Winstle, 2d ditto ditto, Archibald McLean, 1st ditto ditto, Alex. Hedges, 2d ditto ditto, and R. C. Jenkins, 1st ditto ditto.

22nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Charles Farmer, 1st Battalion (at Seerore,) Robert Baldessari, 2d ditto (at Hastingsab.) Peter Middleton, 1st ditto ditto, A. T. Davies, 2d ditto ditto, Wm. Sherrard, 1st ditto ditto, and G. A. C. Stewart, 2d ditto ditto.

23rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns William Ellis, 1st Battalion (at Kissangunge,) John Jones, 2d (at Dusapore,) J. A. Shearer, 1st ditto ditto, John Cumbridge, 2d ditto ditto, James Saunders, 1st ditto ditto, and Richard Angelo, 2d ditto ditto.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns F. C. Smith, 1st Battalion (at Mhow,) Philip Deane, 2d ditto (at Almora and Moradabad,) Edward Brace, 1st ditto ditto, Henry Lock, 2d ditto ditto, James Roxburgh, 1st ditto ditto, and Joseph H. Smith, 2d ditto ditto.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Whitaker, 1st Battalion (at Loondaunah,) James Waite, 2d (at Nasserabad,) T. B. P. Keene, (on leave to Ben.) 1st, C. J. Lowes, 1st ditto ditto, J. R. Talbot, 2d ditto ditto, and John Evans, 2d ditto ditto.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Thomas Roberts, 1st Battalion (at Deesi,) James Hewett, 2d ditto (at Mhow,) G. A. Currie, 2d ditto ditto, G. W. M. Gore, ditto ditto, John Francis, 1st ditto ditto, and Charles Guthrie, 2d ditto ditto.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns H. R. Osborn, 1st Battalion (at Meerut,) J. D. Douglas, 1st ditto ditto, B. W. Ebbot, 2d Battalion (at Cuttack,) J. E. Landers, 2d ditto ditto, S. F. Hannan, 1st ditto ditto, and William Foley, 2d ditto ditto.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns A. H. Jellicoe, 1st Battalion (at Agra,) H. W. Beloe, 2d do. (at Sencapore Oude,) P. J. Fleming, 1st ditto ditto, John Dade, 2d ditto ditto, F. B. Corfield, 1st ditto ditto, and J. F. Curnow, 2d ditto ditto.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns John Paton, 2d Battalion (at Loondaunah,) Roger Kerr, 1st ditto (at Juggernaut Poree,) Edward M. Orr, 1st ditto ditto, W. A. Ludlow, 2d ditto ditto, F. B. Todd, 2d ditto ditto, and Wm. Hogan, 1st ditto ditto.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Edward Morhead, 2d Battalion (at Chittagong and Dacca,) George Kinnoch, 1st ditto (Hussainabad,) G. R. Tarbot, 1st ditto ditto, John Gardes, 1st ditto ditto, Richard Langton, 2d ditto ditto, and Francis Warwick, 2d ditto ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; January 10, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon Knight, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Wardell, of the 2d Native Battalion, are permitted, to exchange Corps and appointed accordingly, the former to the 2d Native Battalion and the latter to the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; January 12, 1821.

Ensigns F. E. Manning and E. Campbell of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry are posted, the former to the 1st and the latter to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment, instead of as directed in the General Order of the 6th instant.

With the following exceptions, the Cornets and Ensigns posted to Regiments and Battalions in the General Order of the 6th instant, will proceed without delay and join their respective Corps.

Cornet Worrall is continue to do duty with the most Noble the Governor General's Body Guard:

Ensigns J. Brooke, ditto ditto 2d Battalion 18th N. L.

Cornet H. Lock ditto ditto 1st ditto 20th ditto.

This order does not affect Officers who have obtained leave to study in the College of Fort William, or those attached to the European Regiment for the purpose of instruction.

The undermentioned Ensigns are appointed to do duty with the Honourable Company's European Regiment, and directed to proceed by water and join the Corps at Ghazospore.

Ensigns W. G. Cooper, A. J. Fraser, H. Troup, Patrick Grant, W. G. J. Rose, Colin Troup, and G. Gale.

Cornet G. L. Trafford is appointed to do duty with the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry at Portnabgurk, and directed to join by water.

Lieutenant B. Ashe, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, is appointed to proceed in charge of the above named Officers to Ghazospore, and directed to take, in conjunction with the Superintending Officer of Cadets, the necessary steps for expediting their departure from the Presidency, reporting the date thereof, and transmitting Weekly Reports of progress, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon W Hamilton, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Ghazospore, and directed to join by water proceeding with, and affording Medical aid to, the above Party.

Sergeant Major Powell, of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Town Major's Department in Fort William, and directed to be struck off the strength of the Battalion from the 25th instant.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Lieutenant D. H. Heptinstall, from 25th December 1820, to 15 April, Medical Certificate, with permission to visit Amherst.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lieutenant Terranean, from 19th January to 13th February, Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 16th Regiment.—Lieutenant Wiggins, from 9th January to 9th March, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head quarters, Calcutta, January 13, 1821.

The undermentioned Ensigns, at present doing duty with the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Ghazospore, are directed to proceed by water and join the Battalion to which they have been respectively posted, with the least practicable delay.

Ensigns G. W. M. Gore, W. M. N. Start, C. G. Macau, R. Hongton, S. F. Hanck, B. Birch, J. F. Curnow, D. Williams, F. Warwick, G. Haish, and W. Jackson (3d.)

Bengal Artillery Division Orders under date the 1st instant, by Captain Curphey, Commanding the Detachment of Artillery assembled near Serjeo for Annual Practice, appointing 1st Lieutenant Crommelin, of the 8th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, Asst. Adj'tant and Quartermaster to that Detachment, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

General Staff.—Sub. Assistant Commrny General Lieutenant Speyld from 20th January to 20th May, in extension, to rejoin his Station in Bengal.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Lieutenant Snodgrass, from 8th January to 8th February, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 19th Regiment.—Lieutenant H. Kerr, from 20th January to 20th June, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

5th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel Nuttal, from 10th December 1820 to 15th July, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army,

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, the Lady of L. Magnier, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Barclay, of the 4th Light Cavalry, of the Bengal Establishment, of a Daughter.

In Fort William, on the 12th instant, the Lady of Major Brissow, of a Daughter.

At Nusserabad, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Major James Kennedy, Commanding the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 2d instant, the Lady of T. E. Monsell, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Soojenpore, in the Zillah of Naddeah, on the 13th instant, Lieutenant François Nichols, Price, of the Artillery Regiment.

At Penang, on the 11th of Dec., Mrs. Brunoe, wife of Mr. A. Brunoe, of the Naval Hotel.

On the 3d instant, the infant Daughter of T. E. Monsell, Esq.

At Nusserabad, on the 31st ultimo, Major William Dewani, of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Secunderabad, on the 10th of October, Lieutenant J. Myers, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left	Where Arrived
Jan. 16	Nerhuuda	British	P. Patnick	Bombay	Nov. 27
	Grao Careia	Portuguese	M. J. Silva	Lisbon	

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 16	Gaury	Arab	Abdullah Aziz	Jiddah
18	Grao Careia	Portuguese	M. J. Silva	Lisbon

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left	Where Arrived
Dec. 25	Eugenio	British	R. Allport	Persian Gulf	Nov. 27
23	Bora	British	Mahomed	Gao	Dec. 14

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 23	Elias	British	J. G. Frish	Mauritius

ARRIVALS IN ENGLISH PORTS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Commanders	From Whence	Where arrived
July 24	Princess Charlotte Keen	Bengal	Bengal	Liverpool
26	Briton	Brodie	Bengal	London
29	St. Patrick	Ferrier	Masella	London
Aug. 5	Mellich	Beecher	Bengal	London
5	Kingston	Bowen	Bengal	London
6	Alexander	Sutphen	Maschine	London
9	Lord Wellington	Wasse	Bengal	London
11	Streatham	Heaviside	China	Deal
12	Carraca	Spain	Batavia	London
13	Larkins	Lork	China	London
13	Princess Charlotte Vaughan	Bengal	Bengal	Beachy-head

ARRIVALS IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Commanders	From Whence	Where arrived
July 13	Middleburgh	Boling	Chios	Middleburgh
19	Nacus	Nye	Samarang	Havre
19	Alexi	Bacan	China	Texel
19	Chinas	Palman	Bengal	Antwerp
25	Maria	Hammer	Batavia	Nantes
Aug. 5	Courier des Isles du Vent	Aury	Java	Nantes
8	Integrity	Russell	China	Texel
8	Enouco	Rice	Java	Texel
8	Eugene	—	China	Bordeaux
8	Harmonie	—	Minilla	Bordeaux
9	Franklin	—	Bourbon	Bordeaux

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Queries for Solution.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I perceive that the Lecture on Liberty and Politics in the Government Gazette, is apprehensive of not living a week, and smells out murder and assassination in what many people, like myself, had taken to be an innocent quotation from Shakespeare, "His silver skin laced with his golden blood."

The same HORATIO, who it seems expects or hopes to see Sir ORACLE literally stabbed in a little week, goes on to say, that "we shall see his prancing hooch stretched on the sand." Does he mean that this formidable writer has really hooch, and not feet like other men?

This nameless writer knows what Sir Francis MacNaghien "wished to have understood," and he heard what he said on the Beach as plain as if he had been at his elbow. He knows who HORATIO means better than any body else; and he decides what is common and what is uncommon candour.

He must be a wonderful person, indeed, and every one is enquiring who he can be—what is his name?

Pray, Mr. Editor, do you think he is a Conjuror, or that it is THE WANDERING JEW?

P. S.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

So many opinions are abroad on this subject, that we know not who the Writer may be. We have heard of not less than half a dozen to whom the Letters are confidently ascribed. Whatever is their Author, however, it is clear that he WANDERS far from the path he had marked out for himself; for instead of fulfilling the expectations he had raised as to the arguments by which he meant to show that "such publications as had appeared in the Newspapers there ought to be put a stop to by some monitor or by ANY MEANS," he has filled more than three columns of the Gazette, without even an attempt to support this doctrine, either by law or by policy, and runs off into matter that has no direct relation to the subject. To quote his own language, we might safely say to our Enquirer, after the entire failure of this nameless Writer to prove what he had pledged himself to do, that "quite as much notice has already been bestowed on him as any body can believe him to deserve." We may add distinctly, both for his satisfaction and that of the Public, that neither on this nor on any other occasion do we identify ourselves with Correspondents on any question, but whatever we have to say, we say Editorially and in a manner not to be mistaken: although it is clear that the Writer in the Gazette supports us as of being concerned in the Letter of Horatio. It is a practice which we have constantly disavowed—which we now distinctly reprobate—and one to which we shall never lead ourselves—as we prefer the more open and honest course of fighting our own battles, and need no shield from others.

Note.

The "radical assertions" of the Hurkaru, (*to say its own new and elegant phraseology*) are mere subterfuge; and however carefully he may preserve Notes for future use, we state again, and defy him to prove the contrary, that no application was ever made to us for the French Paper in question, and that we never refused to return this or any other Paper left to us. Indeed the very Note he has preserved, and given out as a proof of this, does not dare to assert it—even if it be true that such a Note was ever written.—It says "The Editor of the Journal has kept the one of the 19th of July which he does not return." If this particular Paper of July 19, did really never reach its owner, by any accident—which it is beyond our power to know—we can safely state, that to the best of our knowledge and belief they were ALL returned when due with; and this we can positively assert without fear of contradiction that no Paper was ever purposely retained by us, against the wish of its owner, and that no refusal was ever made to return any Document committed to our care. If the Hurkaru has proofs to the contrary, let him produce them. But we ask him again, why, instead of all this violent recrimination, he does not show that we mis-translated the Proceedings of the Cortes—(for herein lies all the gist of the complaint)—as he may find in the Times of the 22d of July, 1839, a full Report of our own (and we will lend him the Paper for comparison if he has not a copy). If he will print them side by side, tho' that in the Times is from the Spanish Original, and that of the Journal from a French Copy, the Public will see that their similarity in substance is a pledge for the general fidelity of each. There is too much of fairness and justice, however, in such a proceeding, gear to expect it from such a quarter.

ASIAN NEWS.

Bavarian Papers., Nov. 1820.—Accounts from Sonjaevaroo upon the demise of His Highness the Scosocheonean, and the succession of his eldest Son to the throne.

The prospects for the manufacture of Salt, with the exception of the districts of Madura, Gristes, and Baniam, are universally dull.

Accounts from Banda mention a dreadful eruption from the Volcano on that island, on Sunday, the 11th of June, 1820, accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder, lightning, and earthquakes, insomuch as to compel the inhabitants to seek refuge by flight. The shipping had also removed to some distance, and were ready to put to sea in case of necessity. At the time of the despatch of this intelligence, the eruptions had ceased considerably, and the inhabitants had returned to their habitations. Some of the oldest, remember to have witnessed the former eruption in 1785, which was equally dreadful as the last.

Bellary.—An obliging Correspondent at Bellary has communicated to us the following account of an extraordinary animal production, which may interest the curious.

Extract from a letter dated Bellary, 9th December.

"The Cutwall attended by some of his people brought a plate covered with a cloth and sent me word he had something very extraordinary to shew me. I had the curiosity to inspect the plate, which upon being removed produced to my astonished view a completely formed Elephant that had just had been born of a Cow—the Cow had three other other young in the Pig fashion—this is a fact upon which you may rely.

"I may add this rare animal is dead and was about the size of a young Pig when first born, its trunk exactly the same as an Elephant's long tail and is every respect an exact representation.

Madras, Jan. 2, 1820.—The commencement of the New Year yesterday was observed as a close holiday at all the Public Offices. —The Honorable the Governor held a Public Levee at the Banqueting Room in the morning, which was very fully attended by the Public Functionaries, Civil and Military, and by many of the principal inhabitants of the Settlement, notwithstanding the very stormy and uncomfortable state of the weather.—In the evening a splendid entertainment was given at the Government House in joyous celebration of the day.—*Mad. Cour.*

Volcano, on the Island of Banda.—An eruption took place from the Volcano, on the Island of Banda, at noon, on Sunday the 11th of June 1820. Suddenly a thick volume of smoke issued out of the mountain, accompanied by a dreadful noise similar to that of thunder. The red flag was hoisted in Fort Belgien—the bells were rung, and an alarm given. The inhabitants were in consequence seen running in all directions, in the greatest confusion. Meanwhile the eruption continued throwing up stones with great force and noise. At night the spectacle became truly awful and appeared like a pile of fire. Earthquakes, and thunder and lightning were so frequent as to occasion the greatest terror. On Monday the 11th, and to the 15th, the atmosphere appeared to be serene and calm, with light variable winds. A great number of fruit trees and plants had been injured. The ships were removed to a considerable distance, and ready to put to sea in case of necessity. The eruption subsided after fourteen days, and the inhabitants returned to their homes, although the Volcano continues to send forth flames and thick smoke in a lesser degree. Some of the inhabitants remember to have witnessed the former eruption, and observe that it was equally dreadful, and continued for several years.

Rajmahal Hills.—From Rajmahal we learn that Colonel Franklin, has just accomplished a most interesting journey through the Rajmahal Hills. After visiting the detached range at Baroof, consisting chiefly of granite, he ascended the Jella County Ghant, and proceeded over three distinct ranges of mountains of very high elevation and of very difficult ascent. The hill villages which he passed in his route are said to be highly curious in their construction, and the race of people who inhabit them wild and savage though picturesque and romantic region, extremely singular in their habits, and appearance. The hill majoes and ghatwaias are represented as having been very men and attentive and contributed all in their power to forward their object of the Antiquarian's researches. Colonel Franklin has collected during his journey a most valuable assortment of minerals—Crystal in Quartz, Crystal in Flint, and Crystal in Agate, besides sam-

ples of Iron Ore, and other curious specimens of Natural History. At the date of our letters he was proceeding to visit the Meeter Jhurna, a Cataract in the Bhagulpore district, situated about eight miles inland from the Ganges. It consists of two falls, which taken together, measure 105 feet perpendicular height. The water after falling over vast masses of rocks is received in a basin below. At the bottom of the lower fall is a cave, from within which the water may be seen forming an arch on the outside. It has been generally called the crater of a volcano. This question we hope to see decided on the Colonel's return.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Bombay, December 30, 1820.—The Honourable Captain Heathorn, from China 11th November, arrived here on Wednesday last. She spoke with the *Daniva*, and *Marquis of Huntley* on the 20th of November, in the straits of Malacca, and with the *Lady Nugent*, from Bengal, for this port on Sunday last. She also saw a ship at anchor in Esqually roads, and another in Mangalore roads. The *Lord Castlereagh* and *Salmann*, of and for this port, were to sail from China about the 20th November, and the *Helen* and *Arie*, would follow them in a few days. The *Royal Charlotte* was loading for Madras. The H. C. ships *Thames* and *Earl Beauchamp*, were to sail for England about 27th November. The *Phillipe* and *Cambridge* were loading for Bengal. The *Charlotte*, of this port, passed Singapore on the 11th November.

Although we are not able to announce the safe arrival here of the anxiously expected ship *Hyperion*, we are most happy to state, that letters have been received from her, dated off Mysore 17th December, all well. She sailed from the Downs 21st June, arrived at Cape 30th September, and sailed thence 8th October.

We are happy to learn by accounts from Penang, dated 11th November, that Mr. Woodhouse, the Honourable Company's Advocate General at this Presidency, is much better, and may be expected to arrive here in the course of next month, with his family in the *Helen*, Captain Cooper. Lieutenant Crosby also comes passenger in that ship with re-established health.

The Packet for England by the Honourable Company's extra ship *Regret* is to be closed to-morrow evening. The free traders *Lady Burringdon* and *Thalia* will sail early in next month, between 5th and 7th.

Two transports, the *James Scott* and *Cornwall*, sailed yesterday evening for Dwaraka, to receive Major Digby's detachment of His Majesty's 60th regiment. The rest of the transports, with the forces, will leave the harbour, we are informed, on the 3d or 4th proximo.

A letter has been received from Sir Richard King, dated on board the *Minden*, 27th August, in Lat. 0° 37' S. and Long. 20° 34' W. in which the Admiral says that all on board H. M. ships *Minden* and *Seringapatam*, were well.

The first sessions for 1821 will commence this day week; at present we only know of four cases, one for a murder committed some years since, and which was ordered to stand over from the last sessions; another of burglary, a third of larceny, and the fourth for larceny, and receiving stolen goods.

A fire broke out in the Marine battalion lines on the explanade on Thursday about noon, which in a short time completely consumed the lines from one end to the other. We are very sorry to learn that two children were burnt to death, and many others severely scorched. Several goats were also burnt to death. The huts being composed chiefly of cadians, the fire spread with such rapidity, that all efforts to check its ravages were useless.

Letters from Jansiah, dated 16th December, mention that Sir George Cooper, quitted camp that morning, on his route to Hyderabad, under a salute of 15 guns from the Park.

Sir George and Lady Cooper had been staying for a few days with Colonel Scott, C. B. the Officer commanding the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The *Lady Nugent*, from Calcutta, arrived yesterday evening the Honourable Company's cruiser *Sylph* was standing into the harbour at sunset; and a signal was flying for a ship, which we hope will be the *Hyperion*.

It will be gratifying to the very numerous Friends of the late Captain Marriot, to be informed that a resolution has been taken of raising a Monument to commemorate the private and public worth of this lamented Officer, and that Messrs. Shattock & Co. have kindly undertaken to receive any subscription for defraying the expense attending its erection.

Liberty of the Press.

"And he was driven from man, and did not grace an oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grays like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I rightly warned your readers that the sport could not last long. Already we see our poor Bull,

"Foiled, bleeding, breathless, orions to the last,
"Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lanceo brast."

As brevity is the soul of wit, so it is the soul of all manner of disputes, except legal ones. The public attention could not tolerate a protracted Gladiator Exhibition; but in the present case there is nothing of that sort to fear. Let them but hold out a few weeks, and they will behold the result:

"Where his vast neck just mingles with the spine,
"Sheath'd in his form the deadly weapon lies."

A few weeks, did I say? SIR ORACLE (to come nearer to matter of fact) scarcely hopes to live one week: "If I live to write it," says he; but mixed with this tone of supplicatory resignation, he interposes his "most hearty defiance," forsooth, as if he did not show by infallible tokens that, while I profess to be thoroughly "in earnest," he is by no means invulnerable. Would it not be better for him to make a virtue of necessity, and to speak of his approaching fate with something of the gay magnanimity that Falstaff displays, "if I become not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up! I hope I shall as soon be strangled with a halter as another."

My reason for asking to whom, and on what occasion Sir Francis Macnaghten had spoken the day before the Session opened, was the unusual circumstance of a Judge referring to what he had said out of Court, on a matter then under judicial cognizance. We are told that the words referred to were used in a Letter, and that, if the question is repeated, they will be published "without any suppression." If then, Sir Francis has no objection to publish them, I know not who else can have any; and they will probably be thought an acceptable accompaniment to the entertainment now provided for the reading public. The whole case will be better understood, and each Letter will throw light on the other.

In SIR ORACLE's first Letter, he grounded the expediency of a Government control over the Press, on the supposed tendency of discussions on European politics, involving the severest censures on the conduct of Ministers, to create disaffection among the Natives. Having met his ingenious novelties on this part of the subject with such counter-statements and arguments as occurred to me, what reply does SIR ORACLE make, in acquittance of his engagement to answer, week by week, every apology that should be offered for the Liberty of the Press? Nothing. He abandons the most considerable and laboured part, I may say the substance, of his Letter, without one syllable in its defence.

In like manner, when he is challenged to point to any publications which have justified, or recommended assassination, he "makes no sign," but by shuddering at the early extinction which he apprehends from my instruments of hostility! Let the Politos look to it, for I shall not cease to ply them till SIR ORACLE ceases to advocate the cause of arbitrary power, whether acting legally or illegally.

When Sir Francis Macnaghten said that certain publications, "ought to be prevented by some means or by any means," we are told that he must be understood to have had no other means than such as were *legal* in his contemplation; and a pitiful outcry is made at the injustice of supposing him to have had other means in view. But I never imagined that he did advert to other than legal means; I only said that he recommended recourse to "any means, however summary or violent;" and what can be more summary and violent than to be kidnapped and banished, without Trial by Jury, or even by Witnesses, according to the Act in that case made and provided? The power which Sir Francis and his double wish to see applied to the prevention of unpalatable publications, is one which may be "exercised without the intervention of the Supreme Court." I do not dispute the legality of such a procedure; I only submit to the reader, whether he thinks it decorous that a Lawyer, all whose prejudices ought to be engaged in favour of the "golden mettawd of the Law," and against "the crooked cord of discretion;" that a Judge on the Bench, who ought to be convinced by experience, by study, and by sympathy with the most shining lights of his

profession, that there is no security for the equitable administration of Criminal Justice but by the intervention of Jury,—should declare a preference for proceeding against persons accused of fanaticism crimes without the intervention of a Jury?

This declaration was wholly gratuitous; because—I. as Sir Francis objected to a prosecution by Information, he might have referred to that by Indictment as the course that ought to be adopted in such cases;—2. the quality of the alleged libel, or of "such publications as have been common of late," could not affect, in any manner or degree, those technical grounds and reasons on which the competence or incompetence of the Court to grant an Information depended; and therefore nobody could have entertained a suspicion that Sir Francis withheld his assent on account of his not disapproving such publications. When Mr. Hobhouse applied to the Court of King's Bench for protection against what he considered an illegal commitment, the Judges contented themselves with maintaining the legality of the commitment, and with stating their inability to set aside the warrant. They did not say that they approved of the House of Commons being Recipients, Judges, and Juries in their own cause; nor that such publications as his "TRAILING MISTAKE" ought to be prevented by any means, and without the intervention of the King's Bench. When Henry VIII. asked Chief Justice Fineux what was the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Chivalry, the Judge declined answering, and said that the decision of that question belonged to the Law of Arms, not to the Law of England. He did not encourage the Tyrant to supersede the use of Juries by trying "what virtue there was in stones" launched from the hands of the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal.

Not the least delectable part of this debate is the "exact coincidence" which SIR ORACLE discovers between the opinions avowed by Lord Hastings in his Reply to the Madras Address, and those lately promulgated by Sir Francis Macnaghten. He says: "The Editor has assumed (for this I call assumption) that the sentiments declared by Sir Francis Macnaghten are different from those which have been declared by the Governor General. I deny it." What room is there for assumption or denial when the two declarations are before the Public, who perceive no other coincidence between them than there is between North and South, black and white, fire and water? It is true, the Governor General cannot divest himself of powers conferred by Law on his high office, but his late proceedings in your Case prove that he thinks that an accused Publisher ought not to be punished "without an intervention of the Supreme Court," Sir Francis is of opinion that he ought and his Friend denies that the two authorities hold different sentiments! Observe his logic. "The Governor General by his act (in submitting you to a Trial by your peers), and Sir Francis by his declaration (that you ought to be banished without such Trial) have made it known that in their respective opinions, publications of a pernicious description are not to be endured"—nor to be dealt with in a "different" manner, but with an "exact coincidence!"

Besides knowing the treatment which SIR ORACLE thinks applicable to persons accused of libelling, we may form some notion of his criterion of Libel from his vehement reprehension of you for speaking lightly of the proverbial uncertainty of the Law, and sorely of the consequences of being condemned to pay nominal damages. He rings the changes on the words Libel and Libeller, as if they import every thing immoral and dishonourable; and yet he knows that Mr. Fergusson offered to take all the guilt of this East-Office Letter upon himself; and said that "he who had never done any thing in his life which tended to injure an individual more than this publication, might sleep with as quiet a conscience as any Editor of a Public Journal, or any other man in the world, ever did or could sleep." Let me further ask SIR ORACLE whether the Gentlemen of the Law can, in most cases, predict the event of a prosecution for Libel, with more certainty than the Gentlemen of the Turf could lately foresee the result of a match between Sedd and Restoration; and whether (settling the fallibility of a Court out of the question) the world may not fairly consider nominal Damages to constitute nominal Libel!

If in SIR ORACLE's next Letter—if he lives to write it—he means to show that the Governor General in Council may lawfully "banish you from among us," at their discretion, his Letter will be full of what I vent (to use one of his own elegancies) truisms. If he means to contend that such powers ought to exist and be exercised, it will be full of something else, quod dicere nesciatis; at least till I have the production before me.

January 20, 1821.

HORATIO.

Bombay Orders.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle, December 18, 1826.

The following arrangements have been made for the benefit of the Troops proceeding to the Gulf of Persia.

The whole of the Troops, European and Native, to be supplied with warm clothing as on the last Expedition, the public followers with Cambric.

Additional Watermen are to be allowed in lieu of pockashies (as no Bullocks will be embarked) and Murrachs drawn from the public stores.

Five Washermen are to be allowed to each Native Battalion and Detachment, in proportion to their strength at the same rate.

All private as well as public followers are to be provisioned by the Commissioner Department, on Indent, and the charges for rations issued, to be recovered from their employers.

That a no Cattle can be sent, the property of Officers, the Monthly Master of Camp Equipe, and the Carriage thereof be suspended till the return of the Troops.

That on board such transports as cannot be provided with a Conductor from the Commissioner Department, the youngest Ship's Officer on board, or such one as the Commander of the transport may select, be appointed to receive charge of, and issue the provisions, on an allowance of Rupees two (2) per diem, such temporary agency not relieving the Commissioner Department from the usual responsibility.

That the Dooly Bearers, and all public followers be allowed the same proportion of Camp Equipe as the Native Troops.

F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Henry the Fourth.

The Chowringhee Theatre was filled on Friday Evening, to witness the Play of *Henry the Fourth*, and we believe the gratification of the audience was great and general.

Of the Play itself it would be presumptuous in us to speak, known as it is to most of our readers from their earliest years, illustrated and commented on as it has been by some of the first writers of our own country, and admired as it continues to be by the first Critics on the continent of Europe in the present day.

It would be equally difficult too, without repeating half the Play, to go into a close analysis of the manner in which the respective parts were filled, or to point out those salutes of exquisite wit—those bursts of heroic aspiration, or those touches of truest tenderness—which were alternately exhibited by Falstaff, Hotspur, and the Lady Percy. We were made to shake with laughter—to glow with indignation, and to sympathise with sorrow, by these remarkable characters; while the frank gaiety and princely demeanour of young "Harry Monmouth" the former with honest Jack Falstaff, and the latter before his father and in battle—and the well maintained severity and dignity of the King, all appeared to us faithful conceptions of the characters which the inimitable pen of Shakespeare drew.

We can only repeat therefore in general terms, that Falstaff, which is the life and essence of the Play, was as well done as we conceive it possible to be, whether in Europe or elsewhere; and notwithstanding the bays its Representative has won in other characters on these boards, we think his Falstaff beyond them all. The Prince was full of that ease in some parts, and dignity in others, which made the character in neither appear assumed. The attitude, gait, voice, and general manner, of this Amateur is that either of a veteran, or of one long skilled to regard the Stage with attention, and catch its tone and spirit with success. It was throughout, we think, admirable. The most arduous of all the parts, next to Falstaff, is undoubtedly Hotspur. To the Gentleman who kindly undertook it also above & above rather than suffer the occasion to pass by without our seeing the Play at all, the community owes the greatest obligations; moreover, there were portions of the part towards the close, when he became animated by his daring purpose, and more particularly the scene in which he falls by the hand of the Prince in single combat, that was marked by loud and merited applause. The part of the King, was also undertaken by the Gentleman who filled it so respectably, at a still shorter notice; and indisposition as well as serious avocations presented obstacles to the study of the part, which might account for and more than excuse the failure of memory in any minor portions of the dialogue—We observed but one, however, in the conference with Northumberland, and here the audience, with its accustomed indulgence, indicated pledges of encouragement.—The character, we think, was well supported throughout, whether

in the stately majesty of the throne—the anger of offended power—the expositiation of parental authority—or the argumentative remonstrances with the Ambassadors that sought to offer terms to him as King. Young Prince John was unusually interesting; and the minor parts were respectably sustained;—We cannot help adding that tho' the audience passed it over with great seeming indifference, the interview between the *Lady Percy* and her Husband, in which she urges him to disclose to her his purpose, was as fine as any they that has ever been witnessed on the Chowringhee Boards. There was no exaggeration—no extravagance of voice or action—to catch the wandering eye or ear—but there was a truth to Nature, which we should have thought had spoken to every heart. The scene is this:—

Enter Lady Percy.

How now, Kate? I must leave you within these two hours.

Lady. O my good lord, why are you thus alone? For what offence have I, this fortnight, been A banish'd woman from my Harry's bed? Tell me, sweet lord, what is't that takes from thee Thy stomach, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? Why dost thou bend thine eyes upon the earth? And start so often when thou sit'st alone? Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks? And given my treasures, and my rights of thee, To thick-ey'd musing, and sur'd melancholy? In thy faint slumbers, I by thee have watch'd, And heard thee murmur tales of iron ware; Speak terms of manage to thy bounding steed; Cry, Courage!—to the field! And then hast talk'd Of battles, and retire; of trenches, tents, Of palisades, frontiers, parapets; Of basilisks, of cannon, culverin; Of prisoners' ransom, and of soldiers slain; And all the currents of a heady fight. Thy spirit within thee hath been at war, And thus bath so beatir'd thee in thy sleep, That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow, Like bubbles in a late-disturbed stream: And in thy face strange motions have appear'd, Such as we see when men restrain their breath On some great sudden hazard. O, what portents are these?

Some heavy business hath my lord in hand, And I must know it, else he loves me not.

Hotspur.

What say'st, my lady?

Lady. What is it carries you away?

Hotspur.

My horse.

My love, my horse.

Lady.

Out, you mad-headed ape!

A weasel hath not such a deal of spleen,

As you are toss'd with. In faith,

I'll know your business, Harry, that I will,

I fear, my brother Mortimer doth sit,

About his title; and hath sent for you,

To line his enterprise: But if you go—

Hotspur. So far afoot, I shall be weary, love.

Lady. Come, come, you parquin, answer me.

Directly to this question that I ask.

In faith, I'll break thy little finger, Harry,

As thou wilt not tell me all things true.

Hotspur. Away,

Away, you trifler!—Love?—I love thee not,

I care not for thee, Kate: this is no world,

To play with mammetts, and to tilt with lips:

We must have bloody noses, and crack'd crowns,

And pass them current too.—Gods me, my horse!—

What say'st thou Kate? what wouldst thou have with me?

Lady. Do you not love me? do you not, indeed?

Well, do not then; for, since you love me not,

I will not love myself. Do you not love me?

Nay, tell me, if you speak in jest, or no.

We think this was exquisitely done; and if Miss Williams had never proved to us before how clear and accurate are all her conceptions of the highest efforts of the Drama in the delineation of female excellence, we should have pronounced on this alone, that she was fully worthy to represent with fidelity, the most difficult portraits of female life that have ever yet been exhibited on the English Stage.

General Orders.**Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 12, 1831.**

Colonel Nicolls, Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India, having returned to the Presidency, will resume the duties of his Department accordingly.

Ensign Frankland of H. M. 34th Foot is appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lieutenant General The Hon'ble Sir Chas Colville, G. C. B. until further orders.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, January 12, 1831.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

5th Dragoons.—Bvt. Capt. and Lieutenant Brett, from 1st proximo, to 1st May 1831, to enable him to join his Regiment.

14th Foot.—Captain Turner, from 1st November 1830, to 17th December 1830, in extension.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 13, 1831.

Lieutenant M. Schoff of H. M. 67th Regiment has leave of absence to the 25th of April next, to enable him to join his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 13, 1831.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

44th Foot.—William McDowell Hooper, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice H. W. Hartly, promoted, 1st October 1830.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON. Col. A. G.

Domestic Occurrences.**MARRIAGE.**

On the 20th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend S. Parsons, Charles Cary, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, second Son of the late George Cary, Esq. of Tor-Abbey in Devonshire, to Miss Marianne Turner.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, the Lady of R. B. Lloyd, Esq. of a Son.

On the 13th instant, the Lady of Captain E. C. Kemp, of the ship Roberts, of a Daughter.

At Singapore, on the 12th instant, at the house of R. Britridge, Esq. the Lady of C. B. Francis, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son. At Manila, the Lady of Captain William Balston, of the ship Edward Stretell, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Singapore, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Mills, sincerely regretted.

At Sea, on the 15th of November, on board the Hannah, of a decline, Lieutenant Henry William Dashwood, of the Bombay Engineers.

At Bombay, in November last, Lieutenant Edward Woodhouse, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

Shipping Intelligence.**CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 19	Sally	Amer.	C. Bertoldy	Madras

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 26	Hannah	British	J. L. Heathorn	China Nov. 11
29	Lady Nugent	British	—	Calcutta

Passengers.

Passengers Proceeding to England and Cape of Good Hope, by the ship William Money.

Mrs. Young, Mrs. Russell, The Honorable James Sturat, Chief Member of Council, for the Cape of Good Hope. The Reverend Thomas Robertson, Doctor H. Young, Captain Green, Lieutenant Wild, Mr. Robert Grant, Mr. Forbes—Children : Misses Flora Anne Gilbert, Emma Frances Higgins, Anne Young, Amelia Read, Mary Franklin, Louisa Johnstone, Ann Caroline James, Julia Bainbridge James, Catherine Sarah Ingles, Helen Ingles, Eliza Flora Shapland, Emily Hall Jackson, Elizabeth Roberts, Anne Roberts, Eliza Griffin, Rose Newson, Frances Henderson, Jane Davis, Rose Oliver, Harriet Check, Georgiana Smith, Mary Russell, Amelia Wood, Masters Charles Hayes Higgins, Thomas Colquhoun Read, Francis Hastings Gilbert, Robert Morris Ingles, Charles Gale, Henry Brooke, J. Russell, Archibald Young, Peter Grant, William Wood, Alexander and Thomas Tweedie, John Nicholl Shapland, Alfred Check, William Tunbridge.

From Madras to England.—Lieutenant General Edward Tand.

Passengers per schooner-Rosa, from Goa to Bombay.—J. Peters, son, Esq. Mrs. Wallace.

Passenger per ship Lady Nugent, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Lieutenant Hennersley.

Arrivals and Departures.**Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from the Presidency.**

Arrivals.—Lieut. Col. B. Stewart, Com. of the Bareilly Prov. Batt. from Bareilly.—Lieut. Col. R. Stevenson, Officiating Quarter Master General of the Army, from Cawnpore.—Capt. C. Wardle, 2d Batt. 27th Regt. N. I. from Coddack.—Capt. G. Hawes, 2d Batt. 26th Regt. N. I. from Mhow.—Lieut. H. P. Carleton, Adj't. H. C. E Regt. from New South Wales.—Lieut. J. S. Marshall, 1st Batt. 29th Regt. N. I. from Penang.—Ensign Joseph Leeson, 2d Batt. 21st. N. I. from Allahabad.—Ensign C. Boyd, 2d Batt. 13th N. I. from Kishengunge.—Mr. Curwen Gale, Cadet of Inf. from Europe via China.—Mr. Richard Somerville, Cadet of Inf. from Europe.

Departures.—Lieut. Col. W. Agnew, 2d Batt. 7th N. I. to Futighor.—Capt. H. D. Showers, Major of Brigade, to Meerut.—Capt. J. Ferris, Com. of Ordnance, to Bombay on the ship Anna.—Capt. Palmer, Madras Artillery, to Fort St. George, on the Bell Alliance.—Lieut. J. Thomas, 1st Batt. 8th B. N. I. to Bombay on the Philippa.—Assistant Surgeon C. Hickman, 2d Batt. 30th Regt. N. I. to Chittagong.

Since our last the Hon'ble James Stewart, Member of Council, has left Calcutta, under the salute due to his rank, to proceed to the Cape, for the benefit of his health.

The Bishop embarked on board the ship Essex on Monday, under the usual salute. His Lordship is proceeding on a Visitation to Bombay and Ceylon.

Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T., has embarked for Europe.—Gent. Gaz.

Commercial Report.

By the French ship Caesar, from Bordeaux the 21st of August, the following commercial intelligence has been received, which shews a considerable increase in the price of Cotton between the dates mentioned :—

Bordeaux, July 10.	Bordeaux, Aug. 21.
Surat Cotton, 82.50 to 92.50	92.50 to 100
Bengal Cotton, 82.50 to 92.50	92.50 to 97.50
Per half kilogramme, and in Bond.	
Indigo, on the 21st of August, was 9.27 to 10.81 per lb.	

Essays on Military Law.

ESSAY III.—ON THE VOTE OF THE MINORITY OF A COURT MARTIAL IN PASSING SENTENCE OF DEATH.

In the Mutiny Act, 234 Clause, it is laid down that no Sentence of Death shall be given against any Offender, unless 9 Members out of 12, or 2/3ds of those present, when the Court consists of more than 12 Members, shall concur therein.*

Constituted as Courts Martial are, the word Sentence is perhaps liable to some misconception, and it should have been distinctly stated, whether by it is meant the Verdict, by which the Accused is found guilty, or the enunciation of the punishment, which, in consequence, he is condemned to suffer; or does it refer to both, and mean that 9 voices must concur in the verdict of guilty, when death may be the consequence, as well as in the vote for death?

It may however, be presumed that by the word Sentence is meant the judgment of the law pronounced by the Judges after the verdict of the Jury has been delivered; and the principal object of this paper is to point out the inconvenience which might be experienced in this part of our Military Code if, according to Adye and McArthur, the absolving minority are not to take any part in the question of punishment.†

As, by his doctrine, the votes of the minority are always to be employed on the side of mercy, the inconvenience I have alluded to, can only be experienced in cases when the offence is punished with death without any discretion being left to the Court: to such I shall confine my observations, first considering the question on the supposition that the absolving minority have a right or rather must vote on the question of punishment:

In a Court of 12 Members, assembled to try an individual for an offence to which the punishment of death is expressly annexed, without any alternative, suppose the prisoner to be pronounced guilty by 7 voices, then as every Member in his judicial capacity is to vote on the question of punishment, and no discretion is vested in the Court, every voice must, as a matter of course, be given for death; and under such circumstances a verdict of guilty is in fact a sentence of death. This agrees with what is laid down by Adye, page 222, 7th edit., who says "If a prisoner is found guilty of a crime in the punishment of which there is no alternative, any further questions become unnecessary;" but I should be glad to know how he reconciles this with his doctrine respecting the absolving minority having no right to vote, which point I now proceed to consider. As in the first case, I suppose that by a Court composed of 12 Members setting to try a person as above, the prisoner is found guilty by 7 voices. Now, as 9 voices are required to pass a sentence of death, and as the absolving minority are not allowed to vote on the question of punishment, it follows that an offender found guilty of a crime to which it has been thought proper to attach the penalty of death escapes all punishment, because there are not 9 voices to support the sentence. Nor, will the doctrine laid down by Sir C. Morgan (in page 861, vol. 2d of McArthur) remove the difficulty, for the presumptive opinion given by it to the absolving minority is intended to operate in favor of the prisoner, never against him, and as it is declared that the members whose votes have absolved the prisoner cannot consistently with reason or justice award any punishment, it would be too much to say that by their voices the offender may be condemned to suffer death.

It will perhaps be said that as the penalty of death is positively annexed to the crime without any power in the Court to mitigate it, the sentence follows as a matter of course after the majority have found the prisoner guilty; and that as no question need be put with respect to the punishment, so no reference is necessary to the proportion of Members who may have joined in the verdict of guilty. In my opinion, the question as a matter of form, cannot properly be dispensed with; but waiving this, it is a principle invariably acted on that penal statutes are to be strictly construed, and it hardly need be observed, that by a strict construction of the clause of the Mutiny Act, no sentence of death can be legal, except 9 Members out of 12 concur thereon by direct votes regularly given.

* The concurrence of two-thirds in every Sentence of Death is requisite in Courts Martial consisting of a lesser number than 12 Members. MUTINY ACT, Sect. 16, 1808.

† There are but two Articles of War which contain a penalty of Death without alternative, which are the 11th & 12th Articles of the 14th Section.

Asiatic News.

Madras, January 6, 1820.—The Captain of the *Lady Banks* landed a small Packet Mail for Madras yesterday, containing a very few letters from England, which were quickly distributed from the Post Office. By this opportunity we have received some London Journals to the 10th of July, from which we hope yet to glean intelligence that has not yet transpired through the medium of the *Bombay* and *Bengal* Papers.

The Packets brought out by the H. C. Ship *Wellesley*, which are understood to be very numerous 27 or 28 bags, are said to be on board the expected Ship *Partridge*, which sailed from Calcutta on the 22d ultimo.—She was to touch at Vizagapatam, but is hourly expected.

The *Hope* spoke the ship *Presidente* at the head of the Bay on the 27th ultimo, bound from England to Calcutta.

The *Hope* will continue her voyage for London direct on the 10th instant. She offers an unusually favorable opportunity for making a quick and pleasant passage to England. Bets have been laid that she will arrive in the Channel on or before the 1st of May.

The *Athena*, Captain Wooller, from this Port, arrived in England on the 9th of July.

Madras, January 6.—We are at length enabled to announce the arrival of one of the expected vessels from Calcutta.—The H. C. Ship *Moira* came in yesterday—she left Calcutta on the 23d (but did not finally quit the Pilot till the 31st ultimo) the following are the names of the Passengers.

For Madras.—Mrs. Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Preadorgast, Captain Short, Lieut. White, Messrs. Nixon, Bidgion, and Ashton, Cadets; and Master Williams.

For England.—Two Misses McQuarries, and Laing, two Masters Sandford, Laing and Wright.

The Brig *Slosham*, Captain Penberthey, has also arrived from Ponang the 21st ultimo.

The *Hope* we are informed will positively sail on the 10th instant, her Packet will close at 3 o'clock on the evening of that day.—She will touch at Cuddalore to take up Mrs. Cockburn and family and Miss Keer, and from thence proceed to Negapatam, where Mrs. Young and family and Mrs. Cotton will embark on her for England.

The *Lady Banks* is expected to take her departure about this day week.

Splendid Fete.—A splendid Fete was given by His Highness the Nabob at Chepauk on Wednesday Evening the 27th ultimo, in honour of His Highness's Accession to the Mysore. The Company began to assemble at the Palace before nine o'clock, and consisted of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Munro, The Honourable the Chief Justice and Family. The Members of Council, and most of the other principal Families at the Presidency. The avenues from the entrance of the Grounds to the Palace, were studded on each side with Lamps, while the Palace was lighted up in a very splendid manner. The Company were received in the spacious suite of apartments below, where the Mysore is placed—he was seated richly habited His Highness the Nabob—together with some Members of His Family. A full length Portrait, superbly framed, of His present Majesty when Prince of Wales, attracted particular attention—the colours have lately been renewed, and now appear as brilliant and fine as when the Picture was first painted. Lady Munro, Lady Stanley, Mrs. Stratton, and others of the Ladies who arrived early, visited Her Highness the Begum. After the Company had been some time assembled, they adjourned to spacious and handsome Pandals placed at the back front of the building, where were several *jals d'asa* according to the eastern fashion. An exhibition of Fireworks then commenced, which was of a most brilliant description, and continued a considerable time—an immense concourse of natives had been admitted into the grounds to witness the exhibition—these were seen in large groups, as the fire-works were lighted up, and added greatly to the interest of the scene. After this exhibition the Company returned to the interior of the building, and sat down to Tables covered with a profusion of excellent viands, dressed after the European manner—Wines also of the first quality were in abundance. The repast being over the Company returned to the principal apartments of the Palace, when garlands of Flowers, &c. were distributed in the customary manner by His Highness, assisted by some of the Members of His Family—after which the Company took their leave.

Tomb to the Memory of the late Dr. R. Jobb, L. L. D.—It having been suggested that the Masonic friends of the late Dr. R. Jobb, Provincial Grand Master on the Coast of Coromandel, might wish to subscribe to the Tomb about to be erected over his grave in St. Mary's Burial Ground, by the Masonic Body on this Presidency, they are hereby informed that Individual Subscriptions not exceeding 10/- Rupees will be received by the Provincial Grand Treasurers at the Office of Mr. Edward Gordon, Madras.

Vestiges Revised.—The Mausoleums at Surat, belonging to the English, erected about the middle and end of the 17th century, are in the Arabesque style; one to the memory of Governor Oxenden, 1669, must have been built at an enormous expence, the dome rises to the height of 40 feet, surmounted with Gothic arches, forming an upper story supported by massive pillars with staircases in the angles leading also to a terrace and entablatures; the diameter of the building 25 feet. This is not so magnificent as one built over a Dutch Chief, who died about the same time; the inner room of this, where the body is deposited, is of an octagonal shape, with regular doors and windows, the sides of it ornamented with Scripture inscriptions, and the escutcheons of his family, the whole surmounted with a dome supported by elegant pillars, forming a plateau round it; it is of much larger dimensions than the former one, the name is Vander Heft, 1679. These lofty piles accord not with the humility of the Christian religion, and are evidently borrowed from the Mahomedans, who required room in their Mansoleums for the performance of their religious rites, that is, for the attendance of Priests, Pakirs, and Devotees, a fund being allotted for their maintenance, by the deceased.

Pancharee, a measure of rice of 5 Seers. The number five seems to be considered by the natives of India and Persia, as peculiarly fortunate; in Bengal a host that rows 10 oars is still called Panchay, its original number being only five; our favorite Liquor Punch and our famous Poppel show wherein Punch is the principal character, have travelled from India to Europe; our favorite Liquor is so called because composed of 8 ingredients, the Poppel show because it consists of 5 characters, of which Kuragoo or Punch, was the principal. The predilection for odd numbers is however by no means confined to India or Persia; amongst all European nations the number three is reckoned fortunate. Ships Boats had generally an odd number of oars; Salutes always consists of an odd number. Among the Chinese the number 1, 3, and 9 are considered as peculiarly fortunate.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Explanation.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
Actions that he should not be deprived of the indulgence always so necessary and never denied to a Performer on his first appearance in public,—I beg leave to state to you from authority, in answer to a part of your Critique on the Play of *Henry the 4th*, performed on Friday last, that the Amateur who attempted the part of the Prince, though extremely flattered by your favorable mention of him,—so far from being either a Veteran, or having had opportunities of a minute attention to the English Stage, has been in foreign countries, the greater part of his life; and was never a Candidate for Theatrical fame, except on two occasions, when he attempted the parts of *Falstaff*, and *Goldfinch*, and then only in the presence of his Brother-Officers during the Spanish Campaign.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

January 22, 1821.

AN AMATEUR.

Note.—This only renders the greater honor to the true genius and accurate conception of the Gentleman who filled this part so well. Although there is no Royal road to Mathematics, there are some minds that make the road to all things shorter than others would do; and if after only two efforts, and those abroad, the young Prince could so well acquit himself as he did on Friday, he has found a shorter way to excellence than most men. We shall be glad to see him often to such advantage.—ED.

Sporting Intelligence.

BARRACKPORE MEETING, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1821.

The fourth and last year of the Bengal Stake of 50 Gold Mohurs each h. st. for 2, 3 and 4 years old Arabian and Country bred Horses, wt. for Age R. C. (8 Subscribers.)

Mr. Black's ch. c. f. by Flemings, 3 years, Walks Dover.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—T. Y. C.

1 Mr. Black's b. c. m. Kid, 6st. 7lbs. (J. Mansfield)

2 Mr. Oakley's b. h. Sandal, 6st. 6lbs.

Time 6' 52"

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—E. R.—L. M.

1 Mr. Walter's g. A. h. Fadlader, 6st. 7lbs. (W. Smith)

2 Mr. Black's g. c. h. Dragon, 6st. 7lbs.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1 Mr. Walter's b. c. High Priest, by Sorceror, 13st 7lbs. (owner)

2 Mr. Black's g. c. Dobbin, 12st.

Time 7' 50"

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. James Sutherland, to Miss Isabella Rachel Chew.

At Secunderabad, on the 16th ultimo, by the Reverend H. Hayter, Lieutenant William Taylor, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss B. Jones.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a Son.

At Pondicherry, on the 25th ultimo; the Lady of John De Fries, junior, Esq., of a Daughter.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commander	From Where Left
Jan. 22	Brampton	British	S. Moore	Gravesend July 8
22	Asia	British	J. Lindsay	Gravesend July 14

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commander	Destination
Jan. 20	Good Success	British	W. T. Poynton	Bombay
20	Nancy	French	D'Estany	Bordeaux
20	Asia Granda	Portuguese	P. X. Simas	Lisbon
20	Familia de Cavale	Portuguese	M. de M. Resende	China
20	Meldeek el Bhar	Ashra	P. M. David	Jiddah
21	Eghid	British	R. Brown	Massilia

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commander	From Where Left
Dec. 30	Victoria	British	M. Gomes	Cortina Dec. 27
Jan. 6	Boyne	British	Ferguson	London Sept. 8

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commander	Destination
Dec. 31	Hope	British	J. J. H. Flint	Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship Brampton, from London to Calcutta.—Messrs; Joseph Corfield, R. Bailey, Isaac Cooper, and R. S. Napier, Cadets, 39 Honorable Company's Recruits, and 3 women.

Passenger per ship Asia, from Gravesend to Calcutta.—Mr. Charles Cowles.

Passengers per ship Boyne, from England to Madras.—Mrs. C. Fagan, Mrs. J. H. Att, Mrs. Moncreiffe, Mrs. McKinnie, Miss M. Haig, Lieut. Col. C. Fagan, Master P. S. Fagan, Andrew Read, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, Rev. W. Hodge, M. M. Just, Esq. H. Att, Esq. Henry Masterop, Esq. Soligan, Capt. N. S. Webb, Captain J. Bradbury, Lieut. J. S. Williams, L. Kenaway, Esq. J. Vernon, Esq. Mr. Henry Dumphrey, Mr. R. Aikiss, Mr. J. C. Racines, Mr. J. J. Hamilton, and Mr. F. S. Senior.

Prize Question

"And Saul said to David, Thou art not able to go against this Philistine, to fight with him; for thou art but a youth, and he a man of war from his youth."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Notwithstanding his inferiority in strength, experience, and skill, trusting to the justice of his cause, "A YOUNG MADRASSEH" ventured an argumentative contest upon the Prize Question with "AN OLD BENGALLEE," who was the first to retire from the debate.

I have lately read with interest and attention a Letter in your Journal, upon the same subject, by a Gentleman who very justly designates himself "A CALM OBSERVER."—Though calm, however, he observes partially:—he is a dispassionate but determined advocate:—he is the "OLD BENGALLEE" calmed:—his sophistry, adorned with luxuriance of language and allusion, and concealed under much real Military learning, carries with it the insinuating strength of courteous ability. I would not be so presumptuous as to contend with such an Opponent, if by being personally dismobilized I could at all effect the solid merits of the Deccan Army's position. The just cause of the Greeks remained unharmed though Patrocles fell, when against superior strength he fought with the weapons and wore the armor of Achilles.

Much stress is laid by your Correspondent upon the Proclamation issued by Lord Wellesley, that the Patronage of the Army should be exercised by Lord Lake, and that the conduct of the details of it should be reported to the Governor General and not to be Captain General.—This point, I am free to confess, appears to me of no more weight on your Correspondent's side than if he were to advance that subsequently to Lord Wellesley's receipt of his commission, His Lordship did not usually wear a red coat but a blue one.—At all times, and not merely "on emergent occasions," he was Supreme Military Commander.—He parted (whether from choice or necessity matters not) with many of the solid advantages of an Indian Commander in Chief with a general Commission, but he was still throughout India Supreme Military Commander, and of this situation he actually exercised the powers, though stripped of its decorations.

Lord Wellesley formed, as he tells us in his Letter to the Bombay Government, a general plan of war, leaving General Lake indeed to prepare "a detailed plan of the campaign" on his side of India, for his Lordship's approbation.—The same thing was done by General Wellesley on the Deccan side. Lord Wellesley told his inferior Generals, as Lord Hastings did, "what he wanted done," gave them the same "full powers" within their respective ranges, as Sir Thomas Hislop appears by the Treaty with Holkar to have possessed within his range.

After all, the YOUNG MADRASSEH only urges an analogy as to the direction of the Mahratta Wars in 1803 and 1817.

The CALM OBSERVER's reasoning is applied fairly to the Pindary War, in which a simultaneous movement of the Indian Army was indeed originally contemplated;—but in that war was not the Prize property given, in effect, to the Bengal Army, by a General Order of Lord Hastings?

The last Mahratta War shows that absolute "plans of a campaign" cannot be drawn up, if what is obvious to common sense requires any proof:—yet surely, if Lord Hastings could draw up at Gaor "an absolute plan of a campaign like an Aulic Council" against Bajee Row in the Soothera Mahratta Country, above seven degrees of latitude distant, so could the absolute plan of a campaign for the conduct of affairs in Hindostan be drawn up at Calcutta. As far as the alteration of plans to meet the apprehended death of Sir Thomas Hislop, I must observe that so obviously probable an event as the death of any one man, might be foreseen and provided against, even by some of the least wise Members of an Aulic Council.

The CALM OBSERVER asks, with an air of triumph, how the positions of Generals Smith and Doveton chanced to be so near to Poona and Nagpore, at the period of the treacherous attacks of Bajee Row and Appoo Sahib. The fact is, that when the attack upon the Poona Residency was made, General Smith was at or near Ahmednugur, on his march from Poona, and that General Doveton was at Jafferabad (about a fortnight's forced marches distant

from Nagpore), when he received the requisition of the Resident. If the defection of Appoo Sahib had been foreseen, would two weak Battalions have been alone left to secure so important a place as the Residency of Nagpore?

In an Indian War, on a very extended scale, where Divisions are so far distant from each other as the Divisions were in the last Mahratta War, the Generals of each must necessarily be vested with great, nay almost independent powers. It signifies little to the merits of the Prize Question by what style those Divisions or their Generals, were called. We cannot change the nature of things, though we may easily give them a fresh designation by a new nomenclature. General Smith was never so near to Lord Hastings of any of the Bengal Division as was General Wellesley to Lord Lake: the same may be said almost generally of each of the Deccan Divisions during the Mahratta War. Your Correspondent's observations as to a combined and simultaneous movement of the whole Indian Army, solely apply to the Pindary War, not to the unforeseen Mahratta War which sprung out of it.

Your Correspondent's argumentum ad hominem, as to General Hislop's sharing in the Prize Property captured by Generals Smith and Doveton, is politic, but not just. If the Deccan Army can exclude the Bengal Army from sharing in their captures, they will doubtless settle their private disputes if they have any amongst themselves. With them, the OLD BENGALLEE and the CALM OBSERVER can have nothing to do. It is a very good maxim of a very bad man, "Take all you can get quietly, and then dispute about the remainder." By a parity of reasoning, if the Deccan Army intends to squabble amongst themselves, which I never heard and do not believe, they will nevertheless be wise enough first of all to unite in an exclusion of the most evident interlopers.

With regard to the Deccan Army, thus much may by the way be generally observed. That General Hislop's, General Smith's, General Doveton's, Colonel Adams's, and General Malcolm's Divisions, were, in the Mahratta War, of active and immediate importance. They gave to each other direct, and to the success of the cause indispensable assistance. General Doveton annihilated the Army of the Raja of Nagpore. General Smith defeated Bajee Row twice, and pursued him for many hundred miles. General Doveton was then ready to take up the pursuit, whilst Colonel Adams, at an important moment, gave to him no assisting check. General Malcolm finally moves to the northern side of the Asserger hills, and the prey is enclosed and secured. Where was the Bengal Army during this period? At a distance, affording just as much assistance to the Deccan Army, as did General Doveton's to the Bengal Army in the Nepal Campaigns. General Hislop and General Malcolm fought the battle of Mahidpore.

I reject references to European warfare, because I can see no analogy between regular troops opposed to regular troops, with experienced Commanders on either side, and regular troops under experienced Commanders opposed to a large undisciplined, ill-armed, disconnected, and unbroken rabble.

"Formidable men but to their friends."

If I did not reject it, I might compare "the simultaneous invasion of Lombardy and the Netherlands when these countries both belonged to Austria," to the simultaneous invasion of the Mahratta Territories during the late War, as, an argument against throwing the Indian Prize Money into a General Fund.

The general inference which I draw is—That Lord Wellesley acted in his capacity of Captain General in 1803 as much as Lord Hastings acted in that capacity in the Mahratta Campaign in 1818, or which I believe to be the truth, that Lord Hastings, in the last Mahratta War, as Lord Wellesley in the former, only exerted the political control of Governor General. View the question either way, the Hindostan Army can have no right to share with the Deccan Divisions. How the latter share, let them settle amongst themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant:

Hyderabad, Dec. 20, 1820.

PHILO MULL.

*Your Readers will be careful to keep in mind, that the Pindary and Mahratta Wars are held to be distinct.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

N. M.

Morning, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9
Evening, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	33

Moon: Age, 21 Days

Atlantic News.

Bombay, January 3, 1821.—The long expected Ship, the *Hypocrite*, arrived on Monday last, having been more than six months on her passage, this sufficiently elucidates the pecuniary length of passage of ships bound to Bombay who do not pass the Cape early in September.

This Ship from her length of passage has of course brought us no English news, she stopped a week at the Cape but we believe later news has reached us from hence by the way of Bengal, than any brought by her; a list of her Passengers will be found in the usual place.

The Accounts from St. Helena, are brought down to the 12th of August, and as no mention is made of Ships absolutely laying Quarantine, we apprehend, that its spirit only extended to intercourse being interdicted, but that Ships were allowed to water, and procure their supplies at Lemon Valley, and then to depart.

The Armament for the Persian Gulf is in progress, and it is supposed will be ready by the end of the present week.

The predatory hordes in Gugarat, still continue troublesome, and we have to record a spirited little achievement of Major Ballantine against a party of Komau Thatties, consisting of 70 horses and a party of Infantry, who after a smart action, were completely routed. Govind Row and the Bawnugur people came up and pursued them to the mountains within a Cora of Metecula; Gaia Kureem and three others of note were killed; 15 men and 25 horses were taken prisoners and upwards, of 200 head of cattle, their spoils from the interior. They passed by Umralla in the night. Govind Row declares, he knew nothing of the business until word was sent to him to join.

The Transports James Scott and Cornwall sailed for Dwarka, on Friday evening, to receive on board the detachment of H. M. 65th Regiment commanded by Major Digby; from thence they will proceed to the rendezvous at Nasrat.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left	Arrived
Jan. 23	Mary Ann	British	W. Webster	Bombay	Nov. 20

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 21	James Sibbald	British	J. E. Forbes	London
21	Minerva	British	J. Russell	Penang

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left	Arrived
Dec. 29	Syph	British	C. Wright	Mangalore	Dec. 8
29	Vestal	British	J. Robinson	Mangalore	Dec. 29
31	Hyperion	British	R. W. Norfor	London	June 21
Jan. 1	Edmonstone	British	S. T. Beaver	Calcutta	Dec. 1

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 29	James Scott	British	R. Bonn	Kutch
29	Cornwall	British	W. Richardson	Kutch
Jan. 1	Minerva	British	G. H. Trill	Coromandel
1	Prince of Wales	British	J. Stott	Muscat

PASSENGERS.

Passenger per ship Lady Nugent, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Ensign Hennoye, of the 67th Regt.

Passenger per ship Hyperion, from London to Bombay.—T. Flower Esq., C. S. Mrs. H. F. Flower, Alexander Mackintosh, Esq., Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. H. Milburn, Two Miss Milburns, Mrs. R. Proud, Miss F. Pottinger, Miss C. Toriano, Lieutenant Colouet H. Roome from Cape, Mr. J. B. Phillips, Mr. J. Marjoribank, Mr. C. Pottinger, M. S. Scott, Cadets, Captain D. McDonald, B. Marine, left Sick at the Cape and returned to England.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d instant, Mr. Francis Dillon Bellow, to Miss Ann Jane Foster.

At St. Mary's Church, Madras, on the 21st ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Mr. B. Johnson, to Miss Sarah Evans, of Mrs. Balfour's Seminary.

At Calicut, on the 25th ultimo, Captain George M'Kenzie Stewart, 1st Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Babington.

At Madras, on the 26th ultimo, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Reverend C. Church, A. F. Bruce, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Marianne, daughter of the late Robert Cathcart, Esq. of Drury, near Edinburgh.

At Bombay, on the 28th ultimo, by the Reverend Henry Davies, Quarter Master Sergeant Peter Smith, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry, to Mrs. Elizabeth Holbrook, widow of the late Conductor Holbrook.

At Boiphat, on the 1st instant, by the Reverend N. Wade, Mr. James Warren, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery, to Miss Isabella Lucia Green.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain Hitchins, of a Daughter.

At Balasore, on the 24th of September, the Lady of Captain James Roche, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Serangoon, on the 6th ultimo, of a malignant Jungle Fever, Matilda, the lamented child of Captain James Roche, in her fifth year.

At Beeddy, on the 31st ultimo, George, the infant Son of Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 5 months.

At Madras, on the 20th ultimo, William Scott, Esq. aged 23 years, the eldest Son of Andrew Scott, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service on the Madras Establishment.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th ultimo, of a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Ann Lorenzo Warren, wife of John Warren, Esq. late a Captain in His Majesty's 56th Regiment, who resided several years at the Presidency. Possessed to a rare degree of all the moral and social virtues which can grace human nature in all the bearings and relations of life; those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, will sympathize at the distress of a disconsolate husband, an afflicted mother, and five young children whom she has left to bewail her irreparable loss.

At Trichinopoly, in December last, in the 28th year of her age, in consequence, Mary McDonald, wife of Francis McDonald, private in His Majesty's Royal Scots, leaving a disconsolate husband and infant child to deplore her loss. A woman possessing all the virtues that adorn private life—her memory will be long held in remembrance by her many friends and acquaintances, which was manifested by the grief in accompanying her remains to the grave.

Administration to Estates.

Lieutenant Robert Roche, late of Chinsurah, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Mr. Antonio De Silva, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mrs. Cecilia De Mellos Silva.

Mrs. Ann Morris, late of Calcutta, widow, deceased—Mr. William Wainoch, of Calcutta.

Lieutenant Samuel Griffin Jones, late of 2d Battalion 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Scott, late of Calcutta, Gentleman, deceased—Mr. George Horsett.

Asiatic News.

Madras, Jan. 9, 1821.—We regret to be obliged to record the disaster that has befallen the homeward bound Ship *Bulmer*, which sailed from these roads on the 26th ultimo. It would appear that this unfortunate Vessel encountered a severe hurricane on the 31st from the N. E., which afterwards shifted to the Southward, from which quarter it blew with increased violence. The Ship was dismasted and sprung a leak, the Cargo was nearly all thrown overboard, and the Vessel reached Sadras with the greatest difficulty at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The Passengers were landed safe, and have since arrived in Town. The Vessel is reported to be in a dreadful state, but at present we can give no further particulars.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather at this season, which was unexpected, and altogether unusual; the departure of the Ship *Hope*, Captain Flint, that was fixed for the 10th instant, is obviously postponed until Saturday the 13th, on which day this fair Ship will sail for England. She only touches at the Cape of Good Hope for eight and forty hours, which is the shortest time a Ship is permitted to stay, according to the regulations of that Port. The Honourable Company's Chartered Ship *Misra*, Captain Hornblow, is to be dispatched about Monday next for London direct. Packets are open for both these Vessels.

The Ship *Calcutta*, from Calcutta, came in on Saturday evening, having left the River on the 1st instant. She proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool in a few days.—Passengers: Lieut. Campbell, Bengal Native Infantry and Child.

The Ship which anchored to Southward on Saturday proved to be the *Elizabeth* from the Mauritius. She left Port Louis on the 30th November. We have heard no news. Commercial accounts state that the premium on Dollars at the Isle of France was 38 per cent. Bills on London sold as high as 52 per cent. The *Elizabeth* experienced a heavy gale of wind in Lat. 13 N. Long. 84° 40' East on the 2d and 3d instant.

The *Bombay Merchant* sailed for Calcutta on Saturday. The ship *William Petrie*, Captain T. Murray, came in last evening from Sea.

We find accounts of the arrival on the 6th August in England from this Port of the *Lord Wellington*, (Wason,) the *Medway* on the 20th July, *Mallish* and *Kingston* on the 4th of August.—The *Princess Charlotte*, from Calcutta, and the *Larkins* and *Sreamham*, from China, had also arrived.

The four traders *Prince Blucher* and *Forbes* were to sail for Madras and Calcutta on the 10th, and the *Houghly*, with the same destination, on the 20th of September, so that these Vessels may be daily looked for.

Sir George Cooper was near Hyderabad at the date of our last advice—He did not expect to reach the Presidency before the end of next month.

Our new Judge, Sir Charles Grey, had not taken his departure when the *Boyne* sailed, and we cannot learn on what Ship he intended to take his passage.

The following extract of a letter from the Brig. Stotham from Manila, has been handed to us:—

"We have the Sepoys, Peons, and some other Passengers on board, together with some part of the cargo only, having been obliged to leave a quantity overboard.

We were near foundering in a hurricane which lasted three days. 5 feet water is the hold taken in through the hatches.

We sailed from Pasang on the 2ist of December. In Long. 86° on the last quarter the gale commenced; hove in to 87° 30' drifted to the verge of sounding; wind from the Eastward; hove about; wind shifted to the N. N. E. and for three days we could not show a spark of canvas.

Left H. M. Ship *Dreadnought* off Penang, she was in sail on the 25th December—had brought intelligence of a dreadful massacre at Manila of the English, French, Chinamen and Yankees. The Spanish Governor and Troops looked on and gave no assistance—the loss sustained by plunder is estimated at 300,000 Dollars. The excuse made by the Natives was that the Europeans had brought the *Cholera Morbus* to Manila."

Russian Note.

NOTE OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MINISTRY TO THE RESIDENT SPANISH MINISTER.

Petersburgh, April 20. (May 2).—The note which the Chevalier de Zava de Bermudez addressed to the Ministry of Russia, under the date of the 19th of April, has been laid before the Emperor.

Constantly animated with the desire of seeing the prosperity of the State and the glory of the Sovereign maintaining themselves and flourishing together in Spain, his Majesty the Emperor could not, without profound affliction, learn the events which have occasioned the official note of the Chevalier Zava.

Even though those events should be considered only as the deplorable consequences of the errors, which, since the year 1814, seem to have presaged a catastrophe for the Peninsula, still nothing can justify the aggressions which deliver up the destinies of the country to a violent crisis. Too often have similar disorders announced days of sorrow for empires.

The future for Spain appears again under a sombre and disturbed aspect. Well-founded disquietude must be awakened throughout all Europe; but the more serious those circumstances are, and the more they are capable of becoming fatal to that general tranquillity of which the world has scarcely tasted the first fruits, the less does it belong to the powers guaranteeing that universal benefit to pronounce separately, with precipitation, and according to limited or exclusive views, a definitive judgment on the transactions which have marked the commencement of the month of March in Spain.

Not doubting but that the Cabinet of Madrid has addressed similar communications to all the Allied Courts, his Imperial Majesty readily believes that all Europe is about to speak in one unanimous voice of the Spanish government the language of truth—consequently the language of a friendship equally frank and well intentioned.

Meanwhile the Russian Ministry cannot dispense with adding some considerations on the anterior facts to which the Chevalier Zava de Bermudez has referred in his note. Like him, the Imperial Cabinet will invoke the testimony of those facts, and, in citing them, will make known to him the principles which the Emperor proposes to follow in his opinions with his most Christian Majesty.

In shaking off the foreign yoke which the French revolution had imposed, Spain acquired indelible titles to the esteem and gratitude of all European powers.

Russia paid her the tribute of these sentiments in the treaty of the 6th (20th) of July, 1812.

Since the general pacification, Russia has, in concert with her allies, given more than one proof of the interest she takes in Spain. The correspondence which has taken place between the different courts of Europe attests the wish which the Emperor has always formed that the authority of the King might be consolidated in both hemispheres, through the medium of pure and generous principles, and with the support of vigorous institutions, rendered still more vigorous by the regular mode of their establishment. Institutions which emanate from thrones are conservatory; but if they spring up amidst troubles, they only engender a new chaos. In declaring his conviction on this point, the Emperor only speaks according to the lessons of experience. If we look back on the past, great examples present themselves for the meditation of nations and sovereigns.

His Majesty persists in his opinion; his wishes are not changed; of that he here gives the most formal assurance.

It now belongs to the government of the Peninsula to judge whether institutions imposed by one of those violent acts—the fatal patrimony of the revolution against which Spain had struggled with so much honour—can realize the benefits which both worlds expect from the wisdom of his most Catholic Majesty, and the patriotism of his counsels.

The path by which Spain shall choose to seek this important object, the measures by which she shall endeavour to destroy the impression produced in Europe by the events of the month of March, must determine the nature of the relations which his Imperial Majesty will preserve with the Spanish Government, and the confidence which he would always wish to testify towards it.

Government Orders.**FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 23, 1821.**

Authentic intelligence have been received of the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF YORK on Sunday the 6th day of August last. His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Mourning be worn by the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Honourable Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services belonging to the Presidency of Fort William;

The Mourning is to commence at Calcutta on Sunday next the 28th instant, and is to be continued for a period of 3 Weeks.

The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may on this melancholy occasion be observed by all other classes of British subjects residing within the Province subject to his Presidency;

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

W. B. BAYLRY, Chief Secy. to the Govt.

Civil Appointments.**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—JANUARY 19, 1821.**

Mr. P. M. Wynch, Superintendent of Law Suits, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs;

Mr. E. Molony, Deputy Register of the Courts of Sadar Deewaney Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Transistor of the Regulations.

Mr. J. F. Ellerton, Register of the Zillah Court at Burdwan.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—JANUARY 13, 1821.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. George Swinton, Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Persian Secretary to the Government.

Mr. Henry Chasseigne, Private Secretary to the Governor General.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 13, 1821.

Mr. Curwen Gale, having produced a Certificate of his appointment to a Cadetship of Infantry, on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly; date of arrival in Fort William, 10th January 1821.

Rank as Ensign was assigned to Mr. Gale, in General Orders of the 23 ultimo.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 16, 1821.

Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, Officializing Quarter Master General of the Army, having arrived at the Presidency he is directed to take charge of the duties of his Office, and appointed to a Seat at the Military Board.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General L. Loveday to the General Staff of this Presidency from the 11th instant, in the room of Major General Ashe, who has proceeded to Europe.

His Lordship in Council is likewise pleased to appoint Major General L. Thomas, C. B. of this Establishment, temporarily to the Staff of this Presidency, in the room of Major General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. of his Majesty's Service, from the date of the dispatch of the Ship Albion, on which the latter Officer proceeds to Europe.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 13, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Statements, showing the proportion of Off-Rankings payable in advance to Colonels of Regiments and Sharers in the General Fund, on account of the years 1819 and 1820, be published in General Orders.

Supplementary Statement of the proportion of Off-Rankings; payable in advance to sharers in the General Fund of 1819.

Lieutenant General R. Philips for the full year (on Furlough.)

Statement of the proportion of Off-Rankings payable in advance on account of the year 1820, to Colonels of Regiments and Sharers in the General Fund.

Senior List. Se Rs A/P

L. Gen. Geo. Russell, for the full year, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Lieutenant General Sir Evan Baillie, Bart. for the full year (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Lieutenant General Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B. ditto, (in India)	6000	0 0
Lieutenant General James Dun, from the 1st of February, vice Smart deceased, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Lieutenant General James Dickson, from the 1st of April, vice Johnston, deceased, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....

Colonels of Regiments, &c.

Lieutenant General George Hardyman, for the full year, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Lieutenant General James Morris, ditto, (in India)	6000	0 0
Lion. Genl. Peregrine-Powell, ditto, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Lieutenant General Robert Philling, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Lieutenant General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. do. do.	.....	.....
Major General John MacIntyre, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General H. DeCastro, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Bennet Marley, ditto, (in India)	6000	0 0
Major General Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. do. do..	6000	0 0
Major General Samuel Bradshaw, do. (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Major General Sir George Wood, K. C. B. do. ditto.	.....	.....
Major General John Haynes, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Nicholas Carnegie, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General John Gordon, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Thomas Bateman, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Sir Henry White, K. C. B. for the full year, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. for the full year, (in India)	6000	0 0
Major General Sir George Sackville Browne, K. C. B. for the full year, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Major General Walker D. Fawcett, for the full year, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Major General George Pole, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Archibald Ferguson, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Charles Stuart, ditto, (in India)	6000	0 0
Major General Saint George Ashe, do. (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. for the full year, (in India)	6000	0 0
Major General Henry Fox Macleratz, for the full year, (on Furlough.)	.....	.....
Major General Edward Swift Broughton, do. do.	.....	.....
Major General Robert Haldane, C. B. ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Lambert Loveday, do. (in India)	6000	0 0
Major General Lewis Thomas, C. B. ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Thomas Hardwicke, ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Major General Henry Grace, (deceased) from the 1st of January, to the 3d of May, inclusive,	2000	0 0
Major General Robert Gregory, C. B. for the full year, (in India)	6000	0 0
Major General John Arnold, C. B. ditto ditto.	.....	.....
Colonel George H. Pine, for the full year, (in India)	6000	0 0
Colonel James Tolley (deceased) on the junior list, at £ 543 15 per annum, from the 1st of January, to the 3d of May, inclusive,	1422	3 0
On the full share, from the 4th of May, (vice Grace deceased) to the 31st of Nov. inclusive, 3116 10 9 4538 13 9	.....	.....
Colonel Mathias Burall on the junior list, at £ 543 15 per annum, from 1st of January, to the 11th of November inclusive.	.....	.....
On the full share from the 12th of November, (vice Tolley deceased), to the 31st December inclusive,	500	0 0
.....	500	0 0

Colonel George Dick, on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, for the whole year, (on Furlough)		
Colonel John Cunningham, on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, from the 1st of February, (vice Dunn transferred ad the senior list, vice Scott deceased) to the 31st of December, inclusive, (on Furlough)		
Colonel Thomas Shuldham, on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum; from the 1st of April, vice Dickson, transferred to the senior list, (vice Johnston deceased,) to the 31st December inclusive,	3121 14 0	
Colonel Alexander Caldwell, C. B. on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, from the 6th of May, (vice Grace deceased) to the 31st December inclusive (on Furlough)		
Colonel James Price, on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, from the 12th of November, (vice Barrell, who comes on the full share from that date, vice Grace deceased) to the 31st of December inclusive.	555 0 0	
Major C. S. Fagan, Army Clothing Agent, (1st Division) for the full year.	6000 0 0	
Colonel Marmaduke W. Browne, ditto, (2d Division) for the full year.	6000 0 0	
Total... 10466 10 9		

The Accountant to the Military Department is directed to adopt immediate measures for the payment of the Advances, according to the foregoing Statement.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments,

— 10th Regiment Native Infantry —Ensign Francis Edward Manning to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, deceased—date of Commission to be adjusted hereafter.

Medical Department.—Deputy Superintending Surgeon, J. Law to be Superintending Surgeon, from the 17th December 1820, vice Dyer deceased.

Sergeant Charles Robinson, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Superintending Surgeon, vice Law.

Sergeant Robinson being at present on leave of absence at the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health. His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Sergeant Charles Houter, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to Officiale as Deputy Superintending Surgeon, until the arrival of Mr Robinson, or until further orders.

Captain R. H. Sneyd, Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, to be a Member of the Board of Superintendance for Improving the Breed of Cattle.

Surgeon Andrew Forbes Ramsay, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Captain J. Fleming, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on his private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon George Govan, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

25th Regiment Native Infantry —Senior Captain Thomas Parsons Smith, to be Major, from the 1st January 1821, vice Dowall deceased.

Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Gardner Boyd to be Captain of a Company, and Senior Ensign William Whitaker to be Lieutenant, from the same date, in succession to Smith promoted.

Brevet Major G. Bonos, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot, to Command the Agra Naubat Battalion, vice Captain R. H. Sneyd appointed to the Command of the Governor General's Body Guard.

Lieutenant D. Thomas, Fort Adjutant of Bazaar, to be Barrack Master of the 10th or Agra Division of the Army, vice Cooper who exchanged.

Captain H. R. G. Cooper, Barrack Master of the 10th or Agra Division, to be Fort Adjutant of Bazaar, vice Thomas who exchanged.

Captain Robert Rich, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to Officiale as Second Assistant Secretary and First Assistant Accountant to the Military Board, during the absence of Captain Dawes, who has been permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on account of his health, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. H. Sandys, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarier Master General of the 3d Class, in the room of Captain Craikshank, deceased.

Mr. Richard Somerville, having produced a Certificate of his Appointment to a Cadetship of Infantry on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter; date of arrival in Fort William, 13th January 1821.

Lieutenant Colonel Doyle, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Bushire by Sea, and to be absent on that account for three Months.

Major Melville, Military Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor General, is appointed to act for Lieutenant Colonel Doyle as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, during that Officer's absence, or until further orders.

Major R. Cartwright, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Captain Charles Fitzgerald, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, Deputy Pay Master to the Nerbuddah Field Forces, having furnished the prescribed Medical Certificate, and in lieu of that from the Pay Department, an engagement on the part of his Agents, Messrs. Mackintosh and Company, to be answerable for any Public demands that may hereafter be brought against him, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Lient. and Adj't. Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, who, in General Orders of the 6th September 1819, obtained leave to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, having forwarded a Medical Certificate, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the same account, his Furlough commencing from the 16th October last, the date of the sailing from Java of the Ship Minerva, on which he engaged his passage.

Captain G. Hawes, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel M. White, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 13th November 1819, is extended to the 6th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant R. Sutherland, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 30th September last, is extended to the 1st of June next.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the General Department, under date the 18th instant, to make the following Appointment.

Ensign Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant to Lieutenant Garstin, until the latter Officer shall be enabled to give his undivided attention to the duties appertaining to the projected Light House.

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, Commanding the Provincial Battalion at Bareilly, has been permitted by Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 16th December last, to be absent from his Station on account of his private affairs, from the 18th November 1820.

W. CASHMENT, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief. Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 15, 1821.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 8, 1821.

The extension of leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Grass, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 17th instant, is to terminate on the 1st May next instead of the 1st March as therein specified.

JAS. NICOL, Adj't. Genl. of the Army.

Letters Delayed.

The pressure of European Intelligence compels us to delay for the present, a number of Letters that have reached us from various quarters, but to which we shall give our earliest attention. Among others are the following :—

On Anonymous Correspondents.—By an Auxiliary.

The Caterpillar and Naturalist, a Fable.—By Sigismund Fros.

Fourth Military Essay.—Whether a Court Martial can find a Prisoner Guilty, without awarding any Punishment.

A Plain Statement.—By W. H. Taylor.

An Inscription less known to Fame than it deserves to be.—By A. D.

Some Remarks on the Traisms of Veras.—By Joseph Surface.

A Letter on the Delusion of Going Home by way of China.—By a Sufferer from the Celestial Empire.

A Wanderer's Journey.—Signed, A Wanderer.

A Letter on the practice of giving Pieces of Plate to Captains of Indian men.—By a Friend to Real Merit.

On Military Savings Banks.—By Philo-Fundist.

Another Letter on the New Military Bank.—By A Captain.

A Letter on the allusions made in Scripture to the present state of our Eastern Trade; as well as to the persecution of the Queen, through means of witnesses all brought from the dominions of the Apostate Church, signed R. Tyler has been received.—We will gladly hand this over to any other Paper which the Writer may point out.

The Letter signed Philo-Papilio, was actually in the Press, and some copies printed off; but the request of the Author to suppress it entirely, has been strictly attended to.

Communications sent for the Press are never delayed unnecessarily. It is therefore highly desirable that before they are sent they should undergo careful revision, lest they go out with "all their faults upon their heads."

Clear and legible writing, and this only on one side of the paper, will be of great utility to the authors as to the Printers; as they tend, the one to secure accuracy, the other to facilitate despatch.

Sporting Intelligence.

BARRACKPORE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1831.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—C. D.

- 1 Mr. Oakley's gr. A. h. Hukkebooh, 9st. 1lb. (W. Salter)
2 Mr. Black's b. g. Dragon, 8st. 5lbs. Baited.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—C. D.

- 1 Mr. Black's ch. A. h. Bazar, 8st. 1lb. (J. Mansfield)
2 Mr. Oakley's b. A. h. Taffee, 8st. 5lbs.

A Good Race. Time 2' 53".

MATCH FOR A CHEST OF CHAMPAGNE, (Owners riding) —R. C.

- 1 Mr. Walter's b. b. High Priest,
2 Mr. Black's gr. b. Dobbin,

A Capital Race.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—L. M.

- 1 Mr. Black's b. c. c. Dragon, 8st. 9bs. (J. Wiseman)
2 Mr. Oakley's g. A. c. —8st.

Mr. Walter's Saracen, 9st. 1lb. recd. 50 Gold Mohurs comp. from Mr. Black's ch. f. by Flamingo, 8st. L. M. 100 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Black's Kid, recd. 50 Gold Mohurs from Mr. Oakley's Ulster, 8st. 9bs. each—Y. C. 100 Gold Mohurs b. st.

Arrivals and Departures,

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain W. Morton, Engineers, from Alighor.—Brevet Captain T. Trist, 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry from Fettergham.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Vovle, Invalid Establishment, to Europe on the Windsor Castle.—Captain W. McQuhar, Commissary of Ordnance, to Allahabad.—Captain W. James, Brigade Major, to Saugor.—Lieutenant and Quarter Mr. Ward, 5th Light Cavalry, to Rajputanah.—Lieutenant T. Williams, 9d Battalion 29th Native Infantry, to Loednah.—Assistant Surgeon J. Turner, Benares Levy, to Sultanaura, Benares.—Ensign W. F. Beaton, European Regiment, to Ghazerpore.

Domestic Occurrences.**MARRIAGE.**

On the 22d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr. John Miller, to Miss Elizabeth Hartley.

BIRTHS.

At Mysore, on the 13th instant, the Lady of G. Smith, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 29th of Dec., the Lady of J. Benjamin, Esq. of a Son.

At Sindwara, on the 27th of November, Mrs. Leonard, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Loharpur, near Buxar, on the 4th instant, the Infant Son of Lieutenant J. Hailes, of the Honorable Company's Snd, aged 2 months and 25 days.

On the 31st of Dec. Mr. Andrew D'Cruz, at the advanced age of 75, deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances, as an affectionate father and sincere friend.

At Fort Marlboro', on the 21st of October last, Brevet Captain Robert Redman Hull, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Barrack Master to the 15th, or Nerbuddah Division.

At Pallidam, 27 miles east of Colombatoo, on the 21st of Dec. Mary Miss Gurne, infant Daughter of James Wyre, Esq. aged 21 months and 17 days.

At Madras, on the 24 instant, Mary Anna, daughter of F. E. Clementson, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 4 years and 14 days.

Shipping Intelligence.**CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 20	Timandra.	British	J. Price	London
25	Cacator	Porto	Varencelle	Macao

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 23	David Clark	British	C. Miller	Bombay
23	Charles Mills	British	J. S. Maitland	Massipatam
23	Cauderbox	British	Hummud Hadje Alipees	Jiddah
23	Fygel Corrim	Arab	Nacoda	Jiddah
23	Atlet Rohoman	Arab	Hudjee	Jiddah
24	Sunbury	British	H. Scarborough	Pesang

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 5	Moira	British	W. Hornblow	Calcutta
5	Stonham	British	C. Penberthay	Pesang
6	Calentia	British	J. R. Stroyan	Calcutta
8	Elizabeth	British	Vint	Mauritius

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 6	Bombay Merchant	British	Rowe	Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship Timandra, from London to Calcutta.—Mrs. Nicholson, Captain H. Nicholson, 11th Bengal Native Infantry, Mr. M. Calman, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. A. C. Maclean, returning to India, Messrs. S. Twemlow, J. L. Farres, Cadets.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	8 36
Evening,	8 30
Moona's Age,	23 Days

Public Notices.

(For the Information of Distinct Subscribers.)

French Surgeon.—The Surgeon of the French ship *Indien*, in consequence of that vessel being laid up, finding himself without occupation, will be happy to embrace any opportunity of exercising his professional knowledge either on board an English vessel, or on shore. He has served in the French Army as a qualified Surgeon, during ten years, attached to a Regiment of Cavalry, and also in the Military Hospitals of the country; and possesses the usual certificates and testimonials of his skill, experience, and actual service in this capacity. Letters addressed to the Printer of the *Calcutta Journal*, will meet due attention.

Fashionable Jewellery, per Lotus.—Hamilton and Company, have opened their extensive Investment recently received by the above Ship, consisting of a very large assortment of all descriptions of the most fashionable Gold and other Ornaments;

Westphalia Hams.—Esteemed the finest in the world. A few prime Westphalia Hams of the best quality, and finest flavour, may this day be had at W. Brown's Stores, Bebe Rose's Ghaut, at the moderate price of Two Rupees per pound.

Stylish Carriage Horses.—A pair of grey Stylish Curricles Horses, 14 hands 3 inches high, four and five years of age, one two-thirds English, the other a Stud-bred, have been daily driven on the Courses with a Lady, and are warranted sound and quiet, and go in single Harness. Apply at the Printer.

Military and Haberdashery.—A grand display of most fashionable Military and Haberdashery, from the manufactory of the celebrated Nourtier of Paris, chief Milliner to the Empress of Russia, and all the Courts in Europe: just received by La Seine, Captain Houssart, which left Havre de Grace so late as the 12th of August last. Mr. T. R. Wiltshire announces to the Ladies of the Presidency, and those residing in the Country, that he has received a very splendid Investment of most Fashionable Military and Haberdashery, sent out to particular indent by the above arrival; consisting of the following Articles, which he is disposed of at unusually moderate prices for prompt payment. Full trimmed Dress Bonnets; Caps; Turbans, &c. of the most recent Parisian Fashions, each varying in patterns;—Gown Trimmings, of extraordinary beautiful patterns;—Ladies' Straw and Chip Hats;—Real Lace;—Valuable Caps, tastefully trimmed;—Bodies;—Tippets;—Chemistries, of patterns that have never been seen in Calcutta;—Most valuable rich Blond Lace Dresses, with uncommon fine flounces, some set with false pearls;—Superior French Velvets, of all colours;—Satins;—Sarocets;—Silks;—Ribbons, of the greatest variety of colours;—Real white Lace Gown Pieces;—Veils;—Scufs and Handkerchiefs;—Velvet Redicules;—Elastic Garters;—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves.

Independent of Millinery. Mr. Wiltshire has also received the following, viz. Perfumery, from Chardin, consisting of Pomatums;—Essence of Pomatums, in Porcelain Pots;—Almond Paste, in ditto;—A general assortment of Essences;—Superior French Lavender;—Essence Boxes, fitted up; Satin Boxes, fitted up with, different kinds of Essences; Vermoulin, for Scent, in tin boxes, containing about 15 lbs. each;—Engravings of Landscapes, for Drawing, and Female Heads.—Cut Glass Decanters, with 4 and 7 divisions, fitted up with Essences, &c. &c. &c.

Superior China Investment.—William Brown begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen in Calcutta, that he has just received by the Ship *Philippe*, a fine assortment of First China Goods, of the very best quality, carefully selected by Henry Brightman, Esq. at Canton, consisting of Pouchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder Tea, in chests, half chests, and ten catty boxes.—Tubs and half tubs of Sugar Candy—Nankin Craps, Crepe Shawls, Crepe Scarfs, Laces, Silk Camblets, Satins, and certain Gauze, all of the richest and most fashionable colours, which, in order to procure a speedy Sale of the whole, he has determined to sell on the most moderate terms, at his Stores, in Bebe Rose's Ghaut.—Where else may be had choice Genuine old London Market and London Particular Madeira Wines, French Claret, and Hennessy and Co.'s superior fine flavoured Cognac Brandy, in whale, half, or three dozen chests, at very reduced prices.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Books for Sale on Commission, at Scrap Day's, No. 6, Old China Bazaar.—Burkhardt's Travels in Nubia, with maps, 4to 30 rs. First 6 Volumes of the Quarterly Review, half bound in vellum, 8vo. 32 rs. Hume's History of England, 10 vols, bound in calf, 8vo. Grant's History of the Mauritius, 4to. Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, 5 vols. 20 rs. Horshburgh's Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, and the Interjacent Ports, compiled chiefly from Original Journals at the East India House, and from Journals and Observations made during twenty-one Years experience Navigating in those Seas. 4to, half vellum, 16 rs. Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Society, instituted in Bengal, enquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia, vol. 13. Milburn's Oriental Commerce, the 1st vol. calf, 4to 8 rs. Another Copy, ditto, 6 rs. William Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Justice, and its influence on General Virtue and Happiness, 2 vols. 4to. 10 rs. Granger's Biographical History of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution, 2 vols. 4to. 6 rs. Winterbottom on the Chinese Empire, with a copious account of Lord Macartney's Embassy, 1 vol. 8vo. 3 rs. Public Characters, of 1805 and 6, 2 vols. 8vo. 6 rs. Beloe's Miscellanies, 2 vols. 12mo. (a very scarce work,) 16 rs. Palmyra, and other Poems, by T. L. Peacock, 12mo. 2 rs. Macpherson's History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover, 3 vols. 4to. Anecdotes and Revolution de la Russie, en 1762, par Rulhier, 8vo. 2 rs. Considerations on the State of Public Affairs, in 1780, with an Appendix, containing Extracts from Vattel's Laws of Nations, 2 rs. Spectator, 8 vols. 12mo. 20 rs. Pennant's London Improved, abridged, by Wallis, 3d edition. 1810, 2 rs. An Enquiry, Concerning the Human Understanding, 4 rs. The Fudge Family in Paris, 12mo. boards, 5 rs. Origin of the Pindars, 12mo. boards, 5 rs. Finch's Poems, 2 rs. Two Volumes of Monthly Review, 8 rs. A Journey from Bengal to England, by George Foster, in the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company, 2 vols. 4to. bound, 10 rs. The Heoriade, an Epic Poem, in Ten Cantos, translated from the French of Voltaire, into English Rhyme 4to, half bound, 4 rs. New Annual Register 1806, 7, 8, and 10 royal 8vo. half bound, 4 vols. 10 rs. Poetical Works of Garth, Rowe, Hugues, Addison, Sheffield, Prior, Congreve, Fenton, 8vo. boards, 5 rs. Cruttwell's Gazetteer, second edition, 4 vols. 8vo. neatly bound, 16 rs. Pope's Works in nine vols. complete, 8vo. calf, 32 rs. Memoirs de Richelieu, 9 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt, 32 rs. Memoirs of the Reign of George Third, by W. Bullock, 4 vols. 8vo. bound, 16 rs. An Enquiry into the Principles of Civil and Military Subordination, by the John Macdiarmid, Esq. 8vo. calf, 4 rupees. Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 8vo. half vellum, 4 rupees. The Sexagenarius; or the Recollections of a Literary Life, 2 vols. 8vo. boards, 10 rupees. Lamb's Specimens of Dramatic Poets, second edition, 8vo. boards, 6 rupees. Narrative of a Journey into Persia, and Residence at Teheran, with a large map and coloured plate, 8vo. boards, 1820. 6 rupees. O'Donnell, a National Tale, by Lady Morgan, 3 vols. 12mo. boards, 12 rupees. Secret Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, 2 vols. 12mo. bound 6 rupees. Beau's Journey to Rome and Naples, in 1817. 12mo. boards, 3 rupees. Astur, a Bedouine Romance, translated from the Arabic, by Terick Hamilton, Esq. 12mo. half vellum, 6 rupees. De L'Allemande, par M. Le Baronne de Stael-Holstein, 8 vols. 12mo. calf, 12 rs. Histoire de Napoleon, Empereur des Francais, 4 vols. 12mo. calf, 12 rs. OEuvres de Madame Cottin, Amelie Massfield, 3 vols. 12mo. bound, 10 rs. Felix Alvarez, or Manana in Spain, by Alexander R. G. Dallas, Esq. 1st vol. boards. 2 rs. Original Letters from India, containing a Narrative of a Journey through Egypt, and the Author's imprisonment at Calicut, by Hyder Ali, to which is added an abstract of three subsequent Voyages to India, by Mrs. Fay. 2 rs. Poems and Songs, by Robert Taunay, 4th edition, 4to. boards, 4 rs. Cowper's Poems, a new edition, with additions, 12mo. boards, 3 rs.

New Pamphlets.—Virginia, a Tragedy in Five Acts, by Jas. Sheridan Knowles, Esq. The Asiatic Journal, No. 54, for June 1820. 2. rs. The Radical Letter Bag. Thoughts to my Country. An Address to the Higher Classes in the Town of Manchester, and the vicinity by an Inhabitant.

Passage to London.—The Honorable Company's Chartered ship Providence, 679 Tons, Calcutta built, Captain John Adair, of the Honorable Company's Service, will sail for London, touching at Madras, on or about the 20th of February. For Passage, apply to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. or to the Captain, or Mr. Read, No. 42, Loll Bazar.

Sporting Intelligence.

BARRACKPORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1821.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

	st. lbs.
1 Mr. Oakley's gr. A. b. Hukkeboekah, (W. Salter)	9 1
2 Mr. Black's b. c. c. Dragon,	8 9

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—T. Y. C.

	st. lbs.
1 Mr. Walter's ch. b. Monitor, (W. Smith)	8 6
Mr. Black's b. c. m. Kid,	8 6

A good Race, Time 1' 28"

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

	st. lbs.
1 Mr. Black's ch. A. b. Bazar, (J. Mansfield)	8 5
2 Mr. Walter's gr. A. b. Fadiadeen,	8 7

Time 3' 40½"

Mr. Sawyer's *Carcassus*, received 60 Gold Mohurs comp. from Mr. Black's Kid, 8*q*. Tbs. L. M. 100 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Walter's *Fadiadeen*, received 60 Gold Mohurs comp. from Mr. Black's ch. c. by Flamingo, 8*q*. Tbs. each 100 Gold Mohurs.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Chinsurah, on the 3d instant, by the Dutch Commissioner, Mr. C. A. Fenwick, to Miss Rosalie.

BIRTH.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. Mary Ogg, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Colhab, on the 3d instant, in the 19th year of her age, Margaret Oliva, the wife of Captain C. H. Mainwaring, 47th Regiment, after a tedious and hopeless illness.

At Bombay, on the 3d instant, Mr. Daniel Newton, Assistant to the Custom Master, aged 60 years.

At Bombay, on the 3d instant, Lieutenant Alexander Rind, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, attached to the Poonah Auxiliary Horse.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Cotton—Has undergone no alteration in this market since our last; some trifling parcels of the new crop have exchanged hands amongst the natives, at the high price of 25 Rupees per maund. At Mirzapore the importation last week is 2,177 bales, being considerably short of what it has been for some weeks past, and the price had advanced a little. At Patlyghur the importation and prices agreed with those at the same period last year. The upper markets generally may be stated to have experienced a trifling decline.

Indigo—Continues to maintain its price, being still reckoned the safest mode of remittance by produce, notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts which have been received at the sale at the India House, on the 20th August. The importation of the present season to the 17th instant, is factory maunds 60,430, that of last year to the same period was 90,832.

Opium—There is not much doing in this; Patna has been sold during the week at our quotations.

Piece Goods—Are in fair demand, but we can state no alteration in prices.

Salt-petre and Sugar—Remain as before.

Block Tin—May be stated at a reduction of 4 to 6 Annas.

Freight to London—This may be quoted at £6 per Ton, and with difficulty procured even at this rate.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 26	Ass & Amelia	British	Joseph Short	London
	Fatty Salem	British	P. Dillon	Madras

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship Regent, from Bombay to London.—Assistant Surgeon Wooleot, Madras Establishment. Lieutenant Bell, 89th Regiment, Easiga Pilsold, 67th Regiment.—Sailed January 2, 1821.

PRICES OF DRUGS, SPICES, &c. SOLD AT THE COMPANY'S QUARTERLY SALE, LONDON, AUGUST 14-20, 1820.

	£ s d. £ s d.
725 Chests Aniseeds, good, fresh,	per cwt. 2 18 0 0 3 2 0
764 Chests Boxes, refined, good, but small, ditto	2 10 0 0 2 14 0
661 Boxes Cinnamon, 1st sort,	per lb. 7 10 0 0 8 3 0
478 Ditto ditto, 2d sort,	ditto 0 7 1 0 0 7 2 0
226 Ditto ditto, 3d sort,	ditto 0 5 1 0 0 6 6 0
46 Chests Beans, broken,	ditto 0 8 0 0 0 6 7 0
225 Bags Cloves, good,	ditto 0 3 4 0 0 3 0 0
65 Bags Cardamome, long Malabar, good, ditto	0 2 0 0 0 2 8 0
215 Dappers Castor Oil, 1st quality,	ditto 0 10 0 0 0 1 1 0
839 Chests Cloves, 2d quality,	ditto 0 0 7 0 0 0 9 0
43 Casks ditto, 2d quality,	ditto 0 0 5 0 0 6 6 0
70 Corks Cocoa, Nat Oil, good clean white, per cwt. 1 10 0 0 2 2 0	
54 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto,	ditto 1 8 0 0 0 0 0 0
165 Elephant's Teeth, various sizes,	ditto 16 10 0 0 27 10 0
166 Chests Gamboge, middling pipe and cake,	ditto 10 0 0 0 14 3 0
2642 Bags Ginger, good Bengal,	ditto 0 15 0 0 0 17 0
218 Chests Gum Arabic, good yellow,	ditto 4 2 0 0 4 11 0
	dark red,
	ditto 2 15 0 0 3 15 0 0
67 Ditto ditto Assafetida, fine pure gum,	ditto 2 5 0 0 2 10 0
	mixed inferior, ditto 0 10 0 0 3 0 0
	stone, ordinary, ditto 0 5 0 0 1 5 0
445 Do. da. Anim, scraped in sea large pieces ditto	0 0 0 0 8 10 0
	ditto, in smaller pieces, ditto 4 4 0 0 5 5 0
	all small pieces, ditto 2 10 0 0 2 17 0
430 Ditto ditto Benjamin, 1st quality,	ditto 43 0 0 0 16 15 0
	2d ditto, ditto 12 15 0 0 38 5 0
	3d ditto, ditto 4 0 0 0 9 10 0
450 Chests Lac Dye, good, free from gum, per lb. 0 3 0 0 0 8 7	
	middling, ditto 0 1 11 0 0 2 0 0
	inferior, hard and gummy, ditto 0 1 0 0 0 1 0
6738 Bundles Manjeet, mixed, small and large roots,	per cwt. 1 10 0 0 1 17 0
66 Casks Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, small, ...	
Bombay sort,	ditto 8 5 0 0 0 0 0
42 Ditto ditto, fine large Manila sort,	ditto 15 10 0 0 16 0 0
58 Ditto ditto, blue edged sort,	ditto 8 5 0 0 0 10 0 0
132 Casks Mace, (Company's) 1st sort,	per lb. 0 7 1 0 0 0 0
125 Ditto ditto, 2d sort,	ditto 0 5 7 0 0 5 0 0
10 Ditto ditto, 3d sort,	ditto 0 2 8 0 0 3 1 0
8 Casks Nutmegs, good, in sorts,	ditto 0 3 11 0 0 4 0 0
75 Chests ditto, the long sort, in the shell with Mace,	ditto 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 0
2000 Bags Pepper, Black Billipatam, good (Company's) ..	ditto 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7
661 Chests Rhubarb, trimmed flat,	ditto 0 3 0 0 0 4 10 0
Chests Shallack, good orange,	per cwt. 4 0 0 0 4 11 0
	middling ditto, ditto 3 10 0 0 3 15 0
	orangey ditto, ditto 2 9 0 0 2 15 0
	in block, ditto, ditto 2 0 0 0 2 11 0
	dark red, good, ditto 2 1 0 0 2 6 0
712 Chests Tincal, good and middling,	ditto 0 0 0 0 2 6 0
225 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto,	ditto 0 0 0 0 2 6 0
6488 Bags Turmeric, good Bengal,	ditto 0 9 0 0 0 12 0
1880 Ditto ditto, middling ditto,	ditto 0 9 0 0 0 9 0
1337 Ditto ditto, very ordinary, old,	ditto 0 4 6 0 0 6 0
60 Boxes Tortoise-shell, good large plates, brightmottled,	per lb. 3 15 0 0 2 3 0 0

AUGUST 24, 1820.

Sago, Red, ..	per cwt. 0 18 0 0 0 0 0
Ditto, White, ..	ditto 0 10 0 0 0 12 0
Salt-petre, ..	ditto 1 8 0 0 1 10 0
Safflower, flake, fine, ..	ditto 18 0 0 0 18 0 0

Asiatic News.

Allahabad, Jan. 19, 1821.—The weather for some days has been very gloomy and rainy, attended with thunder and lightning; and threatens, I am sorry to say, to ruin the wheat and barley crops, which are just rising into the ear at present; half past eight A. M. the gloom is almost as great as at half an hour after sun-set, and at four P. M. yesterday, there was no seeing distinctly in the Bungalow without a candle.

Kalludghat, January 1, 1821.—On the 31st of December, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, a party of about 40 well armed, but nearly naked Robbers, attacked the Bazaar of the 2d Cavalry at this Station. They immediately inquired for the Cetwali, and two principal Suraifs, whose houses they attacked, burnt, and in part plundered. The alarm having been quickly spread upon their first entrance, the Suraifs had sufficient time to escape with their families and some of their effects. Most of the Dookandars were too much alarmed for their personal safety to think of the protection of their property; each person imagining himself to be the object of violence, all was consternation. The extent in value of the plunder realized by the Banditti is at present unknown. One man was killed, and some few defenceless wretches wounded during the course of this unexpected rapine.

By eight o'clock the Robbers had decamped, and the whole of the Bazaar was in flames. A large proportion of property, which had escaped the hasty search of the merciless plunderers, was consumed by fire. The Commandant and Officers of the 2d Cavalry have, in part alleviated the distress of the sufferers, by a liberal Subscription. No exertions were spared by the Officer commanding the Detachment to apprehend the offenders, but as yet they have proved unsuccessful. Picquets of Cavalry are still scouring in all directions. The caste and general pursuits of the Banditti is unknown.

Native Speech.—The following speech was lately made by a Native to a Gentleman extremely reduced by an indisposition from which he was slowly recovering "Sir, Master no angry I tell one word."—"Well Barber, what is it?" "Master been too much sick, Master all bone and leather no meat got."

Black Berries.—A Gentleman of the name of Berry, upon being asked why he was so insensible to the charms of Indian Females, replied that a tropical climate was not favorable to the growth of a Black Berry.

Bombay, January 6, 1821.—The detachment of His Majesty's 66th under Major Dighy, to receive which the transports James Scott and Cornwall sailed on the 29th ultimo, arrived here from Dwarika boats, on Sunday last. The expedition to the Arabian coast will sail, it is said, about the 18th instant. The embarkation of the troops, &c. will commence on Monday morning.

The first sessions of eyer and terminer commences this morning; there are, we understand, only three bills for the Grand Jury. The trial of Sergeant Williams of the European Regiment, against whom an indictment for murder was presented at the last sessions, is fixed for Monday. The Court will meet on that day at half past nine o'clock in the morning.

The Lady Harrington, Captain Living, for London, will sail, we are informed, on Monday. The Thalia will follow her in a few days.

Madras, Jan. 11, 1820.—The Partridge we understand, hove to, late in the day, off Vizagapatam, but was taken by the current so far to leeward, that being unable to get off the place again, they made all sail, and the ship was not in sight in the morning. Some gentlemen who had long been expecting her arrival, were in consequence apprehensive of being disappointed of a passage to Madras on this ship. It is possible, however, as she has not yet arrived, that the Captain may have made a long stretch off the Land, for the purpose of getting to windward of the place again—and that the ship may have made her appearance after the Tappall bringing the account had been despatched.

The brig Hastings, Captain Vaughan, arrived from Calcutta on Tuesday, whence she sailed the 3rd instant:

Passenger.—Mr. Andrew Berg, and Mr. Monday.

The Calcutta, Captain Siroyan, left the roads for England on the 7th.

The Packet by the H. C. Ship Moira, is advertised to be closed on the 20th instant.

Madras, January 12, 1821.—No further arrivals from Bengal have taken place since our last.—The Partridge has not come in, which is very vexatious, as she is understood to have the Madras Packets for June and July on board. It appears she hove too off Bimlipatnam on the 29th, and was soon endeavouring to beat up to Vizagapatam next morning, but the current being strong she could not effect her object, and therefore made all sail on her course and so account have since been received of her. We trust we shall hear of her this day, or we shall begin to apprehend that she has passed our Port and proceeded on her voyage.

The Boys was expected to sail in the course of last night for Bengal.—The Hope positively sails for England to-morrow evening. Her Packets will be made up at 3 o'clock P. M.

His Majesty's Ship Dauntless came in from the Eastward on Wednesday.—She sailed from Penang on the 23d ultimo. Letters from thence contain very gloomy accounts of affairs in China. The Chela Marbas had broken out in Canton and at Whampoa, as well as amongst our Indians, and had committed dreadful ravages amongst the Chinese. The Hong Merchants had in consequence fled into the interior, and all Commercial transactions were suspended. It is also added that the new Emperor of China had enjoyed the pleasures of Sovereignty for a very short period—his subjects having almost immediately on his elevation revolted and devoted their unfortunate Sovereign to the How string.

We are sorry to mention that deplorable accounts have been received of the ravages committed by the Evidemic in the Honourable Company's 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, on its march from Nagpore to Hyderabad. Three Officers and upwards of two hundred Recruiting followers had fallen victims to this dreadful scourge of India.

Letter from the Bulmer.—The following is an Extract of a Letter, received from a gentleman who went passenger from Calcutta on the Bulmer.

"If you have not heard of the fate of the Bulmer, you will be a little surprised to hear from me at this place. I am, as also all the other passengers, residing at the Governor's house, who is constant together with his family in paying us every possible attention. To give you some idea of what we expected to be our fate, we suffered a severe hurricane on the 31st December, in which we were speedily reduced to a deplorable state of wreck—14 feet water in the hold—every boat washed away, as also all the spars—a perfectly clear deck fore and aft—only the main and foremasts with the fore top mast remaining—every sail, although furled, blown away, and the yards all lost except the fore and fore top sail yards—the mizen mast cut away—two men washed overboard, of whom one was fortunately saved, by being entangled in part of the wreck and washed alongside again.

In consequence of the very meritorious conduct of the ship's crew on the occasion, it has been determined by the passengers to testify their sense of their valuable services, and the following was yesterday drawn up and agreed to; viz.

"The extraordinary exertions, so conspicuously made last Sunday, on the following night and up to the present period, by the sailors, to save the lives on board the Bulmer, when she was in imminent danger of foundering from the effects of the tremendous hurricane of last Sunday, merit the approbation and reward of the passengers on board. It is therefore proposed to raise fifty Guineas, to be equally distributed among the Sailors who were at the pumps all Sunday night without intermission, and to nominate a Committee to receive and distribute the money on subscription. Resolved that Wm. Mason, Esq. Madras Civil Service, Col. Mansel, C. B. H. M. 53d Regt and Mr. W. H. Twentyman, be appointed Members of the Committee.

Sadras, Jan. 6, 1821.

The sum of 500 rupees was immediately subscribed. The following is a correct list of the Passengers that were on board the Bulmer.

Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. O'Connor, Lieutenant Colonel Mansel, C. B. H. M. 53d William Mason, Esq. M. G. S. Major Andrew French, Lieutenant Franklin, Captain Warburton, Mr. W. H. Twentyman, Mr. William Brown, Mr. H. Havens—Children; Miss Chatfield, Miss Wight, Masters W. J. Twentyman, Wight, Wells, William Fitzpatrick, Henry Fitzpatrick, Charles Fitzpatrick, Two orphans of H. M. 53d, and two women—servants to the Ladies.—Hark.

Liberty of the Press.

"He spoke oracular and sly,
"He'd neither grant the question, nor deny."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I know not whether my own patience may not be exhausted before that of your readers. We have now for the second time expected to enter on "Lecture First, On the advantages of Arbitrary Power;" and instead of hearing our Lecturer's exordium, we find him involved in an endless prolegomenon of quibbling and prevarication, from which if he were to labour to extricate himself he would never arrive at the new and inviting field to which we have been summoned. I can therefore by no means promise to accompany him to his *sala et placita*. Having hooked a heavy fish I was at first pleased with the wild vivacity of its struggles, but if it runs out much more of my line, I may let it go for very weariness.

SIR ORACLE said, if you repeated a question of mine respecting a certain private Letter of Sir Francis Macnaghien's the question should be answered without any suppression. I repeated the question, thinking that if you did not choose to stand to the consequences you would strike out that part of my Letter; but that if you had no occasion to shrink from the disclosure you would let it stand. But though all men, with one exception, saw that you had repeated my question, yet since that one will not be satisfied unless you use this formula: "I the Editor do hereby repeat, &c." it will be proper that you declare in your own person whether you meant it to be understood that you accepted SIR ORACLE's offer, and that you did repeat my question. SIR ORACLE who upholds so much strictness the responsibility of a publisher, ought to have been the last to raise the cavil under which he has evaded the fulfilment of his promise.

The publication of the Letter aforesaid would have helped to determine what construction we ought to put on the words delivered from the Bench: "Such publications ought to be prevented by some means, or by any means." There are three legal modes of proceeding against persons accused of libelling,—1. by Indictment,—2. by Information,—3. by Summary Transportation without Trial. Sir Francis Macnaghien objected to the second mode; and the question is not whether the expression "any means" will include Indictment, as whether it will exclude Summary Transportation. SIR ORACLE says that by "ANY means," Sir Francis means one particular course, viz. by Indictment; and that though he himself would rather dispense with the intervention of a Jury, yet Sir Francis thinks a defendant requires to be hedged about with two concentric Juries! One would not have anticipated that the original swelling phrase could have been made to collapse so completely, nor that the two friends who seemed to share each other's most inward counsels, should yet be so much a variance! This instance of disparity throws an air of uncertainty over all the explanations which the one propounds in the name of the other.

When SIR ORACLE said that he had seen a publication in which Assassination was openly justified, he alluded, it appears, to the Letter of Casca which you did not publish, and he now complains that you did not, and reiterates his prayer that Casca shall be delivered up to his critical tomahawk.† He will not believe that radi-

* NOTES BY THE EDITOR.—We have no reason, certainly, to shrink from the publication, nor to desire the suppression, of any Letter to which the amiable Writer in the *Gouverneur Général*, and his opponent MORATIUS, may allude; and by permitting the question to be repeated by the latter in our pages, without depressing it, we certainly conceived that it might be fairly inferred we had no objection to such publication. The best proof we can give of our sincerity in this profession, is to repeat that though we did not admit its publication, yet when it was threatened to be published without suppression, we did not oppose it; while, by the repetition of our Correspondent's question, coupled with our silence, we meant it to be understood that we had no objection, whatever, to its being produced.

† We can safely declare that whoever the Writer in the *Gouverneur Général* may be, he did not see the Letter of Casca, which, because it advocated the right of Assassination in certain cases, was not published, and therefore remained in our possession alone. It is, however, a strange proceeding, first to declare that we deserve banishment for aiding in such publications,—and then when it is proved that we did not punish, to call upon us to do so, and to blame us equally for the suppression.—There can be no mode of satisfying so capacious a Complainant, so that it would be vain to attempt it.

cal error can be combined with talents and good temper. Did he never meet with an eloquent but mistaken enthusiast; with an author by merit raised to the bad eminence of being the most immoral, and at the same time the most seductive? Did he ever hear of one Machiavelli? Can a child refute him? No! Frederick the great could not do it; his Anti-Machiavelli is full of inaccuracies. Are libels contemptible in proportion to their aberration from what is just and true? Did the numberless refutations that were, or might have been published, save Carlyle from prosecution and punishment? And yet the truth of Christianity is as capable of proof, and as well established by every species of evidence, as the criminality of justifying Assassination. But SIR ORACLE's conduct in this matter deserves to be noted as the second instance that has occurred of what the Quarterly Review calls the *argumentum à dôtili*. The first instance happened in this wise. The late Mr. Trotter accused the physicians who had attended Mr. Fox during his last illness of hastening his death by giving him digitalis, or foxglove. When it was proved that no such medicine had been exhibited, he turned round on the unfortunate physicians, and said: Then it ought to have been given; it might have saved his life, he died for want of it! Just so with SIR ORACLE, and one may dramatise the scene as follows:

SIR ORACLE, "Mr. Editor, you published CASCA, and deserve to be banished from among us, and whipped through the world. If a Jury were not too good a thing for a person of your description, I would hope to see *sua per dol.* against your name for such an outrage on the public safety. I would rather see every press in the universe broken up than have it believed that I could countenance such diabolical doctrines."

EDITOR. "Excuse me, SIR ORACLE, I did not publish CASCA."

SIR ORACLE. "You did not! Then you ought to have done it, and I call upon you yet to deliver the culprit into my hands and let me manage him. I invoke you in the name of humanity to let him loose upon the world that we may see his deformity and his malice. You exaggerated his strength and his powers of malignity, you dressed him in false colours. What care I for his speckled skin, his envenomed fangs, his forked tongue, his 'crested pride'? A child might play with him!"

Nevertheless, Mr. Editor, I would counsel you to continue to keep CASCA snug under hatches. Let SIR ORACLE write *Reponse au silence de Monsieur Casca*, if he pleases; that is quite as much as can be prudently entrusted to him.

He says, why am I silent as to the more insidious recommendation (of Assassination) by an attempt at ridicule? Does the *onus probandi* lie on me who deny having seen any such thing, or on him who says he has seen it? Why is he silent? When instances are required, the first that he adduces is of a suppressed publication; and for the next, he says, let those who have never seen the *peculiar article* point it out!

As to the famous "exact coincidence" between Lord Hastings and Sir Francis Macnaghien, we are now instructed that the wonderful coincidence is between the *Gouverneur Général* and Sir Francis,—SIR ORACLE would have us believe that His Lordship treats us as the *Fœces de Two faces under a hood*; that he holds one language as an individual and another as a public functionary, and that it is uncivil to "cast back upon" the latter the avowed principles of the former; that "it is disingenuous and ungrateful to give such a construction as he has heard given to His Lordship's personal declaration upon a particular occasion;" and that we must not expect to find the virtues of the Marquis of Hastings pervading the mighty sphere through which the Governor General's influence extends. However averse Lord Hastings may be to extra-judicial inflictions, yet he believes that the Governor General has transmitted to England "some who were not entitled to be here." Of what character are the insinuations conveyed in these refined distinctions I need not explain to your readers; at the same I willingly acquit SIR ORACLE of any ill intention; it is mere blundering. If SIR ORACLE had hit the true distinction that is observable in this matter, he would have perceived that the Marquis of Hastings and the Governor General are the same person; but that the Governor General and the Governor General in Council are different authorities. An officer acting ministerially may be constrained to do what the man would wish to avoid; but one acting magisterially ought never to do what the man would disapprove.

He believes that some have been transported to England. How many? Has there been a single instance? I request that he will

same ONE instance. Perhaps he will mention some one whom his Lordship refused to transport, and turn that into matter of complaint.

He says, "I have never been the advocate of anything so delusive as that one man shall have a right to hold others in subjection at his own will." But what says he to four men having such a right? A tribunal may be an organ of arbitrary power of however many members it may be composed. But these are mysteries which we expect to see unfolded in his next Lecture.

January 23, 1820.

HORATIO.

Military.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 15, 1821.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 6, 1821.

Ensign Macan, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment, is directed to proceed by water from Ghazipore to the Presidency, where he will join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry until further orders.

Ensign Brown Wood, of the 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry, who is at present attached to Captain Wood's Levy at Benares, will continue to do duty with that Corps until further orders.

Ensign Talbot, 2d Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore, until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Cuttack Legion.—Major S. Fraser, from 15th January to 15th March, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Staff.—Brigadier Borrell, from the 15th January to 15th April, in extension, preparatory to an application to proceed to Sea.

Farrukhabad Provincial Battalion.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Smith from 20th January to 20th February, to visit Benares, on urgent, private affairs.

Dromedary Corps.—Local Lieutenant Teiley, from 15th January to 15th June, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

6th Light Cavalry.—Captain Hearsey, from 15th January to 15th July, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Mysore Levy.—Ensign Roberts, from 1st December 1820 to 8th January, on private affairs, preparatory to proceeding to join the Corps to which he stands permanently posted.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.—Lieutenant Farquharson, from 20th December 1820 to 1st May, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 17, 1821.

Ensign James Brooke, is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign J. H. Clarkson, from the latter to the former Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Lieutenant Crane, from the 15th January to 1st March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Ensign J. C. Sage, from 15th January, to 15th February, to remain at Bhagpalpore, previously to proceeding to join his Battalion at Neemuch.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment.—Lieutenant Troup, from 7th January to 30th April, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 19, 1821.

The following Removals and Posting of Officers to and from Companies in the Regiment of Artillery are directed:—

1st Lieutenant R. Hutchins, from the 7th Company 2d Battalion to the 11th Company 4th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant F. A. Tockler, from the 8th Company 1st to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant P. T. Cartley, from the 1st Company 2d to the 8th Company 1st Battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. F. Day, is posted to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

The appointment by Major Nation, Commanding the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders of the 2d instant, of Lieutenant and Acting Quarter Master Biggell to act as Adjutant during the absence on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant Bird, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant Vetch, from the 15th January to 15th February, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Ensign W. G. Cooper, from 10th January to 15th March, to visit Dacca on private affairs, previous to joining the Corps with which he is appointed to do duty.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant Palmer, from 15th February to 15th June, to visit Ghazipore, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Ensign C. Gale, from 15th January to 15th April, to visit Purneah on private affairs, previous to joining the Corps with which he is appointed to do duty.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quartermaster Godby, from 15th February to 15th May, to visit Breilly, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Captain Martin, from 11th January to 11th March, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Lieutenant Marshall, from 17th January to 17th February, ditto ditto.

JAMES NICOL, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Grain, Rice, Pains,	per pound	2 10 s 2 12
Patchery, 1st,	2 9 s 2 10	
Ditto, 2d,	2 3 s 2 4	
Meongy 1st,	1 16 s 2 0	
Ditto, 2d,	1 14 s 0 0	
Indigo, Purple, (in bond) ..	170 0 s 175 0	
Purple and violet, ..	160 0 s 170 0	
Violet,	165 0 s 160 0	
Violet and copper, ..	145 0 s 150 0	
Copper, fine,	140 0 s 145 0	
Copper, lean,	110 0 s 130 0	

Note.—It being difficult to quote with precisionness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's price, exclusive of freight and charges.—(A.) advance on the same.—(D.) discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	35 s 40 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	20 s 25 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, coarse,	7 s 10 per cent. A.
Flanneles,	0 s 5 per cent. A.
Hats,	10 s 15 per cent. D.
Chintz, good patterns,	0 s 15 per cent. A.
Cutlery,	0 s 20 per cent. D.
Barthen-ware,	30 s 40 per cent. L.
Glass-ware,	30 s 35 per cent. D.
Window Glass,	25 s 30 per cent. D.
Hosiery,	P. C. 0 s 10 per cent. D.
Millinery,	20 s 30 per cent. A.
Muslins, assorted,	10 s 15 per cent. A.
Oilman's Stores,	30 s 35 per cent. A.
Stationery,	10 s 15 per cent. D.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	200 4 s 205 8 per 100
Dubious,	30 4 s 30 6 each	
Zos, or Peas,	10 8 s 17 6 each	
Dutch Doubloons,	4 4 s 4 12 each	
Louis D'ors,	8 4 s 8 8 each	
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191 4 s 191 8 per 100	
Sicca Pagodas,	8 6 s 8 7 6 each	

Fashionables.

Ball.—Lady Maenaghten's Party was very fully attended on Thursday evening, by the principal families of the Settlement, and gaiety and good humour presided over the scene, which was one of great festivity till 3 o'clock. The Ball was opened by His Excellency the Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, and Mrs. Buller. The return of this Lady to the circle of Fashion, after an absence of nearly two years in the interior of India, has been at a less auspicious season for gay and brilliant Entertainments than that over which she may be said to have presided, during the reign of Masquerades, Concerts, Balls, and At Homes, which distinguished the Gold Season of 1818. Why so marked a change should have taken place in so short a period, would be worthy an inquiry; and as the young Ladies and unmarried Gentlemen ought to be most deeply interested in the Restoration, it would be a fair division of labour for the Gentleman to employ their talents to divine the cause and apply the remedy, and the Ladies to weave garlands, with which to crown, under the Canopied Pavilion of the Ball Room in the Town Hall, at the next Conversation, the favored Bachelor who should best succeed in bringing back this golden age.

Concert.—Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concert was honored on Friday Evening by the presence of the Governor General, and the Marchioness of Hastings, with a more numerous attendance than the preceding ones, as we learn, for we were deprived of the pleasure of attending. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's efforts we have heard were as usual most successful, and the aid yielded by the Amateur Ladies, both efficient as to strength, and charming as to effect. Of our wishes for the frequent enjoyment, general cultivation, and liberal patronage of this best of all Entertainments in Calcutta, few will doubt; our hopes are not so sanguine; but we shall hail disappointment with pleasure, and would most willingly be deceived.

Farewell.

TO THE MAGISTRATES, MERCHANTS, MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, AND EDITORS OF BRITISH INDIA.

GENTLEMEN!

At the beginning of the year 1821, I bring my labours in the Newspapers, upon the subject of Delinquent Grains, to a close. But in bidding you a FAREWELL, as the Guardians of the safety, the wealth, health, and intellectual improvement of the PUBLIC of this great and rising country, which I have anxiously, conscientiously, and perhaps not altogether imperfectly, endeavoured to serve, permit me for one moment, to request your undivided and most serious attention to the direful consequences, that have followed the introduction of the POISONOUS RICE amongst the Spaniards at Manila.

They are MISERY, MASSACRE, DISEASE, and DEATH; and in the melancholy list of the victims to the fury of an enraged population, who not unjustly concluded they were suffering from a Poison introduced among them by Foreigners, is the Commander of the Vessel, one of your own Captains, which, so far as I can judge, conveyed the Fatal Poison to their shores.

If terrible facts of this awful nature are found incapable of making any impression, it is evident my writings must produce none. To the Public; I therefore, bid FAREWELL; tempus coronat opus, vale.

Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,
Allahabad, January 19, 1821.

R. TYTLER, M. D.

Querries to the Lawyers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir. I would be glad, through the channel of your Journal, to address two questions to the Lawyer.

1st—Is it not a declared principle of English Law, that a person cannot be tried twice for the same offence?

2nd—In the instance of *Rox versus Powell*, has not the Prisoner been twice indicted, twice tried, and twice capitally convicted for the same offence?

Yours, THOMAS STILES.

January 1821.

Robbery on the River.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

A Robbery was committed near this, last night, on a Dacca Pulwar, laden with valuable goods, from Calcutta to Singapore, belonging to Sadoosook Ramsook, and insured by Hanover Moll and Behary Loil. The cargo consisted of Tattenague, Vermilion, and Black Pepper, to the amount of 4,570 Rs. as per Rowanab. She had put in at the Chokey of Batteopore, to get her Rowansah signed at sea set, and the Manjee wished to remain at the Ghant during the night, but was bidden to move off, which he did, to the distance of about 100 yards, and there came to an anchor; she had six men and two children on board.

A little after midnight she was cut adrift by a Diver under water, from the shore, and had drifted a little distance off, when they found it out. As they began to get their oars out, they were boarded by two Boats with a gang of Thieves, armed with clubs, who drove six of them into the water. The Manjee and one Child remained in the Boat; those who were swimming made a very great noise, but the people of the Chokey took no notice of them, although other nights in the ebb tide, they are always on the alert. They drove down till near Islora, when the Baileah of that Factory was sent off, and picked up the six men in the water, two of whom were nearly exhausted. They afterwards found the Boat, and towed her to shore.

An account of the affair being sent to the Merchant, the Insurers came and overhauled the Pulwar, where they found better than one third of the cargo gone. An account of the Robbery was also sent early in the morning, to the Magistrate of the District, but I believe no notice was taken of it.

The Boat was at anchor near the Pagoda, on Doctor Brown's Ground, below Serampore, where, near it, resides a noted Gang of Thieves, the head of which has but lately been let out of prison, where he had been confined for former depredations of the like nature, but who now lives within the boundaries of Serampore.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Banks of the Hooghly, Jan. 23, 1821.

J. N.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore, on the 6th instant, by the Reverend W. Mallin Lieutenant and Quarter Master John Taylor, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Miss Charlotte Boddam, eldest daughter of the late Charles Boddam, on the Bengal Civil Establishment, and grand daughter of the late Governor of Bombay.

On the 18th ultimo, on board the *Boyne*, by the Reverend Mr. Mill, Just H. Alt, Esq. Professor of the Mission College at Fort William, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Chincote, on the 20th ultimo, by P. R. Copas, Esq. Magistrate of Ganjam, Mr. J. Klyscendroff, 1st Dresser 3d N. Y. B., to Miss S. Stephenson.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th instant, the Lady of G. Money, Esq. of a Son.

At Cochin, on the 15th ultimo, the Lady of George Malher, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, of a Daughter.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 26	Fatuie Moharruck	Arab	Aly Peiwan	Juddah
26	Good Hope	British	R. A. Humphreys	S. America
26	Lady Raffles	British	J. Coxwell	London

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 2	Regret	British	T. Welbank	London

NOTICES.

Dr. TYLER, having taken his Farewell of the Indian Public, as far as regards the Discussion on Our Rice, the Letters of Galiciano Mator, on the effects of Oats on Snipes, dated from Long Bill Judd, Allahabad, January 19, 1820;—as well as that of Maturus Antonius, dated from Netherby, January 21, 1821—cannot be published.

Various Communications have been received, and are under consideration. Such as are not particularly referred to in the Notices to Correspondents, will be published at room can be found for them; or, if objections exist against their publication, they will be stated; and the Mr. S. S. either returned to the Authors on application in the same hand writing, or destroyed within the period of a month from their receipt, unless particular reasons should suggest the propriety of preserving them, though no deduction would be made from the value of the original.

The Lines of VIATOR, written *envers l'Amour*, during a cruise in the Indian Ocean, have been considerably delayed amidst the claims of "Europe News";—but will have an early place.

ASIANIC NEWS.

By the arrivals from the Eastward, on Sunday and yesterday, we have received various Letters; and among which is one from Manila, up to the 19th of December. The Shipping and Commercial intelligence conveyed in it, will be found under their usual heads.

Our Letters from Penang come down to the 28th of December, and Papers to the 30th. The first of these, which communicate local intelligence more freely than the latter, convey the following information.

"On the 26th of December, a Portuguese Brig arrived at Penang, from Macao, in twenty days, the commander of which stated that the Liverpool Frigate, on the 5th of December, was in the Typha, with her sail bent, and report said that she was proceeding to Macao, in consequence of the intelligence of the Massacre that had just reached China.

By the same vessel, Mr. Phillips, the Governor, received a letter from a Friend of his at Macao, stating the particulars of an occurrence that took place a few weeks before at Whampoa, from which it appears that an Officer belonging to one of our China Ships, had shot one of the Natives by accident, and that in consequence, all intercourse with our Shipping was interdicted, and all Commercial transactions had ceased; From the same source it was gathered that the Emperor who had lately ascended the Throne of the Celestial Empire, had been put to death by the bowstring, and one of the Younger Brothers (a Minor) had been chosen as his Successor.

The Cholera had made its appearance in China with the most destructive effects, and the Inhabitants were deserting Canton as fast as they could escape."

Portuguese Gazette, December 27, 1820.—Accounts received from the Brig. St. Antonio, state that on the 29th of November, being in company with the H. C. Ship Lord Castlereagh and the Portuguese Ship Feignaz, Capt. J. Long, they had experienced a very violent and heavy squall off the coast of Cochin China, and on clearing up no part of the latter Vessel was discernible; it is supposed that from the suddenness and violence of the squall she had not time to prepare for it, and had in consequence upset and went down immediately. We lament to add that the loss of lives is stated to be very considerable. The Governor of Timor and Suite, who were a short time ago here on their way to Macao, and a great number of Officers and Troops with their families were on board of this ill-fated vessel proceeding to Timor.

The Lord Castlereagh had also suffered from the squall, having carried away her main mast and boats, and had a great part of her cargo damaged.

The Spanish China we understand has made its appearance at Macao, and that in China its ravages were most dreadful and distressing.

China Gazette, December 30.—Yesterday morning arrived the Ships Thalia, Captain P. Herbert, and Helen, Captain G. Longley, from China. The former vessel left the 10th and the latter the 1st instant.

We are happy to state that the differences, which was reported,

here a few days ago to have existed between the British and Chinese at Canton, and occasioned a temporary suspension of Trade, had been settled, and tranquillity restored.

The Merchant Captain Kinsey, had arrived at Macao. The H.

C. Ship Lord Castlereagh had sailed for England.

The French Frigates had arrived. A Dutch Brig, and Brig were going

to Singapore when the Thalia left the harbour.

The following are portions of the Letters sent to us from Manila.

Manila, Dec. 19, 1820.—I inclose you the List of Shipping Arrivals and Departures up to this date. Since my pocket to you before enclosing the details of the Massacre here, nothing very material has occurred.

No executions have yet taken place; all is perfectly quiet; The Military Force has been augmented by the recall of some disbanded Troops from the provinces, particularly from that of Pampanga, whose quota of men when they arrived were not only much more numerous than was called for, but they were mounted on horses, and many of them were furnished with equipments of their own province. These men are excessively exasperated against the Tagaloes (the tribe of Indians that inhabit the province in which Manila is situated); they are from the best cultivated provinces, and that which furnishes the largest part of the Sugar, Indigo, rice for exportation; and as they and their countrymen now experience a difficulty in selling their goods even at low prices, they are enraged at the Tagaloes, who they say are the cause of it, by their conduct towards the Foreigners and Strangers. One district is said to have requested leave to come down and punish them in a summary way, by burning all their towns;—indeed the whole are only waiting for an opportunity to get at them, hence there exists no apprehension as to the future temper of the Troops.

When the American Frigate Congress arrived, she offered assistance to the Manila Government, which was declined. The Trials of the Offenders are proceeding; but the Spanish mode of Trial, both in Civil and Criminal cases, is very slow. They have no "viva voce" examinations or Trials in open Court; all is conducted by writings, and when these are finished, which are often excessively voluminous, they are sent to the Judges, who pass sentence, which sentence must be confirmed by the Supreme Court (Andioncia). This is the most tardy method, perhaps, ever yet invented; and whatever may be its advantages, they can certainly never compensate for the great assistance which a Judge (they have as yet no Juries) must have in forming his opinion, from the long, the manner, and the look of the Prisoner or Witnesses.

The Circular, accompanying the Shipping Lists I have enclosed, is from a respectable House of Business here, and will at least show their opinion as to the state of affairs. You are at liberty to make what use you please of it. The other Letter on the productions of the country, may be useful to your Commercial readers, and though it is of an earlier date, I enclose it, as it is being very scarce. The Description of Manila in your Journal of the 7th of February 1820, is not so, I will shortly send you a more correct one with a Map, which will serve you for an Engraving to illustrate my Account.

The Cholera has shewed in Manila and its immediate vicinity, but is said to rage dreadfully in some of the provinces.

CIRCULAR.

Your public Papers have doubtless been filled with accounts of the massacres committed by the natives of this country, on the 9th and 10th of October last, on some of the strangers at that time residing out of Manila.

Without entering into details, which might be superfluous, some Newspapers having without doubt acquainted you with them, we feel it our duty to re-assure and tranquillize you, should you by chance have some speculation already directed, or intended for this country.

We are happy in being able to acquaint you that public tranquillity is already restored, and as several examples will doubtless be shortly made, we doubt not that strangers will for the future enjoy a greater degree of security at Manila than before; and as an instance of what we have advanced, we beg leave to observe that Mr. Dumartay of our Firm remains at Manila, as well as many other foreigners; particularly those engaged in agricultural speculations, none of whom have suspended their enterprises.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.
Your most obedient Servants,

MANILA, Nov. 1820.

ROXAS AND DUMARTAY.

* This Description of Manila, to which our Correspondent refers, will be found in the 1st Volume of the Journal for 1820, at page 260. It was originally drawn up for our column, by a Correspondent now resident at Macao, who, from whence it is dated, and who resided at Manila some time. We shall be glad on all occasions, however, to have more correct accounts of this and of any other Eastern Settlement, in a quarter of the globe so imperfectly known, in comparison to places more immediately situated to us; as it is say by a compilation of different authorities, that perfect accuracy can be so well established as to be confidently relied upon.

COMMERCE OF MANILLA—1820.

In addition to our Circular, (to which we request your kind attention) we beg leave to trouble you with a few notes on the commerce of this country.

SUGAR.—Has been scarce or abundant according to political circumstances; the first exportations to any amount were made in the years 1812 and 13, and since that epoch the produce of this article has experienced annually a considerable augmentation: in 1813 15,000 pekals were exported, in 1814 30,000, and so rapid was its increase that in 1819 the exports were nearly 300,000: this quantity might almost have been doubled in 1820; had not the locusts in 1819 devoured the principal part of the growing crop, still we have little doubt that the exports of this year will equal those of 1819. This rapid augmentation gives an idea of the future abundance of this article, and the more so, as Agriculture so much neglected in the Philippines has at length attracted the attention of Government who not only protect, but offer it every encouragement possible; in consequence of which the natives have been induced to apply themselves to it much more than formerly, and that during the year 1820, several strangers have obtained permission to establish themselves here, for the purpose of cultivating plantations of Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c. nor are they ignorant that the Manila Sugars are generally esteemed in the European Market. Until now the prices of Sugar have varied greatly, since 1814 they have been from 5 to 8 Spanish Dollars the pekal; but with reference to the annual augmentation of this article, we may venture to say that its ultimate level will be from 5 to 8 dollars the pekal.

COFFEE.—This has not been considered as an article of any importance till the commencement of the year 1819, since which time the Government has partly endeavoured to enforce its cultivation by the natives; the exportation for the last year was nearly 500 pekals, this year it has been nearly 800, and we have no doubt that in future it will become considerable; the soil of the Philippines is well adapted to the culture of Coffee, which is of an excellent quality.

INDIGO.—Our Indigo is naturally good, and its depreciation in the Markets of Europe and the United States, has been owing to the adulteration practised by some of the manufacturers, but our Government are taking every measure to prevent these practices, which indeed have sensibly diminished: the annual exportation has been about 1,300 quintals (Spanish weight) of all sorts; the best is in general worth from 60 to 70 dollars the quintal; it has however been sold (in the months of September, October, and November last) at 50.

COTTON.—This article has been hitherto so neglected, that the quantity raised was only sufficient for the country manufactures, but in 1818 about 500 pekals having been exported, this circumstance drew the attention of the agriculturists, and in 1819 nearly 6000 pekals were raised, which packed in bales of 3 pekals, have been sold from 20 to 40 dollars the bale; we infer from thence that the augmentation of Cotton will keep pace with that of Sugar, and that the prices, (owing in the first instance to the small quantity in the market, and to the want of machines for clearing it) must eventually be lowered; not only in consequence of its increasing quantity, but from the recent arrival of machines from Europe.

RED-WOOD.—(A species of Campeachy,) is very common here, a considerable quantity is exported to China, it is worth from 1 to 1½ Spanish dollars per pekal.

TORTOISE-SHELL.—70 or 80 pekals of this article are usually exported, its price fluctuates according to the demand from 5 to 600 Spanish dollars per pekal.

WAX.—Is of a very good quality; the annual exportation is from 7 to 800 quintals.

The Philippines produce also Pepper and Cacao, but in small quantities: To conclude, there is no country so fertile, that is more so, no soil hotter calculated for the productions both of Asia and America, and from the encouragement which agriculture receives, and the number of persons who engage in it, we may venture to anticipate the abundance with which those productions may be furnished.

We shall say but little on the articles of importation, the country requiring only those necessary for its own consumption, which though augmenting daily, is as yet inconsiderable, and as we can assure the one hand determine the number of arrivals at the Philippines we are confident on the other in advising nothing to be brought for this market. We repeat, that the consumption, a taste for European articles and luxuries in general increase daily; we should therefore say that to avoid risks a few articles only should be brought, as wines, brandies, liqueurs, &c. in short, a trifling invoice of general articles.

The Custom-house Duties are as follows:—**Imports.**—1½ per cent. on Colored Gold, 3½ per cent. on Dollars, and 1½ per cent. on Merchandise. **Exports.**—Colored Gold 1½ per cent. Dollars 5½, and Merchandise 2½ per cent. The payment of duties on Goods, either imported or exported, is regulated by a valuation at the Custom House of their cost prices, or those of sale; and this valuation is in general, 30 per cent. above the actual value. We have the honor to be, yours most obediently,

ROXAS and DUMARTRAY.

MANILLA PRICE CURRENT, DECEMBER 18, 1820.

SUGAR. 6½ dollars per pekal to 6—no demand.
COFFEE. 14 dollars per pekal.
INDIGO. 60 to 70 dollars per quintal—dull sale.
COTTON. 15 to 25 and 24.

The crops of Sugar are abundant, and large tracts of land are prepared for cultivation. The prevalence of the Cholera, and the dreadful events of the 9th and 10th of October, have a little damped the activity of the growers, as they expect the intercircumstances will influence the state of the market considerably.

New South Wales.—Among other private Letters that have either reached us direct, or been handed to us for perusal by friends, to whom they were addressed, we have been favored with a sight of one from this quarter, dated Sydney, August 20, 1820, which communicates some facts of sufficient interest to deserve publication. The portions we have thought worthy of selection are as follow:—

"This is a fine climate and country. The early accounts, written previous to the interior being penetrated, represented the soil as sterile and the cultivable country as hemmed in by mountains and consequently the Colony incapable of great extension. To say nothing of that noble country, Van Diemen's Land, there have been discovered in the western country vast and fertile tracts over which may be extended the British sway and race. You have before heard of that gap in the mountains in the longitude of the cow-pastures which has been lately discovered. The Governor is in October next to proceed to that country, which seems by report to be of a soil only partially fit for tillage, but affording excellent forage for neat cattle, though it is too moist for sheep."

The profits of rural industry, more especially of fine-woollen sheep, are very great. Many settlers are ruined; but it is by drunkenness, improvidence, or some capital errors at their outset.

As to the moral and political evils observable in this country, they are truly great and lamentable, but they are fast, very fast indeed, coming to a close. Some of the errors of Administration are too gross to continue; and the parent country having, in Mr. Bigge, appointed a Commissioner of Enquiry qualified in every respect for so delicate and difficult a task, and possessed of the confidence of all parties, we cannot but anticipate decided improvements from his suggestions. He returns in January, it is thought, to England.

Ministry grudge the expense of this Colony, as well they may. Mr. Bigge has, it is pretty well understood, formed some very decided opinions, not merely on the necessity, but the means and mode of retrenchment; and indeed I find among men of sense there is much unanimity and clearness of ideas on the subject. In short the convicts; instead of being aggregated as too many are now in the Government employ, at an immense charge, and to their further demoralization, will be distributed to the farmers and others, who will perhaps get a small premium to take them off, employ and support them, with efficient authority over them. This will be a measure not of retrenchment merely, but of amendment, and in connection with the concomitant reduction in the amount of public expenditure, will bring about a thorough change in the constitution of the Society and the course of industry."

The earliest foundation for the improvement of the Colony is laid in the inconceivably rapid advance of the Colony-born population, which expands in a ratio much surpassing any thing known in America. At present it may be equal to the European, and a very great proportion consist of children, consequently of little importance in the transactions of life. Eleven years hence, even supposing 2,000 persons imported annually, the Colony-born population will be thrice the European, and comprise a great number of masters and heads of families. Now, this allowed by the most desponding and prejudiced, though they do not know how to draw the proper conclusion, that the Australasian race is much more moral than the parent stock from which they are descended.

Madras, Jan. 13, 1821.—His Majesty Ship *Dreadless*, Captain Campbell, arrived on Wednesday from Penang, the 23d ultimo.

The Ship *Hope*, will sail to-night or to-morrow morning.—In addition to the Passengers whom she will take on board at Cuddalore and Nagapatam, the following proceed in her from hence.

Mrs. Pybus and two Children, Captain Holme, Royal Scots, Captain Wilson, Bengal Establishment, Captain Williams, W. Mighellson, Esq. and Martin G. Cook, for the Cape.—Captain Oliphant.

The *Lady Banks* is expected to sail for England on Wednesday. Passengers.—Mrs. Willis and three Children, A. Hawaii, Enq. Assistant Surgeon, and Lieutenant Smith.

The homeward bound Ship *Cambria*, sailed on Monday last. The H. C. Ship *Mirra*, will continue her voyage to England about the 20th instant.

We are somewhat disappointed at the non-appearance of the *Purwidge*.—we hope she has not passed our Port, but we confess we have some apprehension about it—it appears she was off Vizipatam on the 29th ultime, but by the force of the current was driven seaward, and unable to make the roads, she put to sea, and nothing has been heard of her since.

A Plain Statement.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

Sir;

I have observed, in your Paper, two anonymous Letters, regarding a Case that came before the Police, betwixt me, as Plaintiff, and Mr. HALIFAX, Teacher, Dharamtola, as Defendant, at least alluding to that Case, as I conceive, in so pointed a manner that it is impossible for me to mistake them, or to suffer the liberties there taken with my character to pass unnoticed. The first Letter, published on the 29th of December, is entitled "HON. EQUALITY TO PUPILS," and subscribed "AN EX-WEYMANS." Of this statement I complain; not that I am able to discover in it any assertion that is not strictly true, but because it seems to have given rise to the other, published on the 4th instant, entitled "A COUNTER STATEMENT," which is altogether (to use its own language) "a train of wilful misrepresentation and deliberate falsehood."

Of this fabrication, it will be sufficient to instance the following specimens. "The Case (it says) at the Police, simple as it is, must have been misrepresented: the decision is on record, and bears no adverse interpretation, viz. 'Yes (the Teacher) cannot be considered as accessory to a misdemeanour committed during your absence, and it appears in evidence, without your knowledge.' And in another part, that 'On Friday the 23d of December, the Case was tried by the Magistrate of the Police, who, upon hearing the evidence on both sides, declared that as the Gentleman could not be responsible for misdemeanours committed in his absence and without his concurrence or knowledge, he could not not be considered as accessory to the violence laid to his charge.'

To demonstrate the utter fallacy of this writer's statements, which are all "of a piece," and rest entirely upon the unfounded assumption of the Evidence and Decision above cited, I beg leave to submit for your perusal the following Letter, written by order of a Magistrate of Police.

To Mr. W. H. Taylor.

Sir,

As your Case was not tried, no Witnesses being examined, nothing further appears in the Records of the Office, but that the parties were present, and settled amicably; consequently, no Decision could have been given.

I am, Sir,

Calcutta Police Office, 16th Jan. 1821. Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) V. RIGODY, Clerk.

I have only to add, in explanation, that the Magistrate having expressed his opinion that Mr. HALIFAX was not responsible for the actions of his pupils, and dismissed him accordingly; & finding the main object of the Prosecution left off, dropped further proceedings, and accepted of an Apology from the Boys as Mr. HALIFAX paying all expenses. It gives me great pain to be thus intruded on the notice of Public, in order to repeat the unwarrantable assertions of one who pretends he has "HEARD TWO SIDES OF THE SAME STORY," although I assert with confidence, that he can have heard nothing from my side, and that therefore the credit of the "dubious unmasking falsehoods," which he states to have been published in this Case, must rest entirely with himself or his Informant.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

W. H. TAYLOR.

P. S. If Mr. H. had disallowed the above Counter-Statement, I should have been spared the necessity of contradicting it. He must be aware, however, that a Defence resting on false data is more injurious to the person it attempts to defend than to him it attacks; because it is apt to lead to the unfortunate conclusion that his conduct requires, although it does not admit of any better apology.

W. H. T.

Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I had occasion the other day to go up the River, and it was only on returning to Calcutta, that among the Papers brought to me at the Ghat, I received your Journal of the 18th, containing the OLD SUS's Rejoinder to my Letter of the 11th instant, which it seems has not quite cleared up his misgivings concerning the MILITARY BANK. I have little hope of doing so, for my friend appears to belong to the class of persons who are "convinced against their will," and who proverbially maintain that "their opponent has almost entirely failed in satisfying their doubts." He is a true doubting philosopher, and an aversion to this plan, which he has somehow imbibed, so bewilders him, that he entertains the most opposite apprehensions. Sometimes he thinks that only Poor Economists will employ the Bank, as the intermediate depository of their Savings, and shows how the dividend will be only 6 per cent, for the first year, out of which all expenses must be paid. He predicts that Depositors can never "even in future years" get more than 6 per cent. for their money, out of which the expense of management must be deducted. Then in the next breath he wonders at the Hoods of some of the principal houses in Calcutta having encouraged, and united themselves to, a project which "from thinking of the probable effects of the Institution" he foresees will swallow them all up like Aaron's rod. "They are performing" (he goes on) "a professional *folie de ce*" in supporting the Military Bank, which he yet thinks no sensible man (like himself) "who is convinced of the stability of his own Agents" will employ. He is alarmed at the probable expense "if every thing else correspond with the magnificent apparatus of Twelve Directors who go out by rotation." Truly if every other part of the expense correspond with the gratuitous services of the Directors and the Secretary, the charges must be ruinous! Does the number of Directors displease him? why two or three would have been quite enough if any gentleman like those who have undertaken this duty could devote the whole of their time to it. But they cannot; and therefore the burden must be divided, when each will readily bear a portion. Already one of the members (Mr. Palmer) has gone on business to the Eastern Islands; and another (Lieut. Col. Paton) on a tour of duty to the Upper Provinces. But the large number of the Directors will admit of this.

When the OLD SUS awoke the idea of an Officer saving 50 rupees by placing it out of his power to spend it, he appears to look upon the idea as new. Let him ask his "faithful friends" the next time he comes in from Barrackpore to breakfast with them, whether they have never adopted the same plan. It has not infrequently happened within my knowledge that when Agency Houses become decidedly anxious that some Constituents should commence habits of saving, they have been in the practice of requesting them to write a fair letter to their Paymaster, "to deduct a hundred rupees a month on their account." They have no lectured them into a conviction of the necessity of economy" and assured them that "the will alone was wanting," but have solicited them in "a moment of transient feeling" to give them "a dash of the pen" to the aforesaid purpose. Have they "found that habits of economy were not so to be effected?"

Unwary experience, says the OLD SUS, has I believe found that the affairs of a Joint Stock Company are never managed with either the same attention or economy as those of an Individual Trader. I am glad to see that our SCHALTZERS read "The Wealth of Nations."—It is an excellent work, but when my friend gets as far as p. 158 of the 3d volume he will find that to this general axiom there are four cases expressly excepted by Adam Smith, and the first is the Banking Trade, because the practice is capable of being reduced to a routine, or "to strict and uniform rules." To depart on any occasion from those rules (observes that profound thinker) is consequence of some flattery speculation of extraordinary gain, is almost always extremely dangerous, and frequently fatal to the Banking Company which attempts it. But the constitution of Joint Stock Companies render them in general more tenacious of established rules than any private company. Such Companies therefore seem extremely well fitted for this trade.

There is no doubt that this caution will often (generally indeed) prevent them from making quite so much of their money as those who risk more, and how far an individual will run such risk by employing the Military Bank or the private company, is a question he must decide for himself. His own enquiries or those of some trusted friend into the nature of the trade which the private ex-

Asiatic News.

Bombay, January 10, 1821.—The kindness of a friend has enabled us to give our readers a correct list of the troops embarked on the transports, for the Persian Gulf, under the command of General Lionel Smith, C. B.

Ship's Name and Corps.	Tons	Officers	Bur- seers	Natives	Trade	Pass-
						er.
For Caroline, Horse Artillery, Commissariat of Stores, Commissariate,	542	7	122	25	135	
For England, Commissary of Stores, Foot Artillery, Engineer Department, Commissariate,	426	6	69		173	
For Bannerman, His Majesty's 65th Regiment Commissariate,	754	14	230		91	
For James Scott, Detachment of His Majesty's 65th Bombay Regiment Commissariate,	648	10	248		72	
For Cornwall, Detachment of His Majesty's 65th Regiment Commissariate,	423	6	120		39	
For Lexington, Bombay Regiment Commissariate,	625	9	220		90	
For Byngore, General Staff, Bombay Regiment Commissariate,	791	16	250		178	
For Duke of Bedford, 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry Commissariate, Pay Department,	685	8	2	322	84	
For Milford, 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry, Officers 1st Battalion 11th, and 2d Battalion 12th Commissariate,	625	12		321	95	
For Lady Barlow, Flank Company's 2d Battalion 24th Commissariate,	450	4		222	41	
For Bombay Castle, Flank Company's 1st Battalion 3d Pioneers Commissariate,	582	7		289	61	
For Upton Castle, Flank Company's 1st Battalion 4th Commissariate,	506	5		234	108	
For Glorious, Flank Company's 2d Battalion 9th Commissariate,	490	5		220	44	
For Francis Warden, Flank Company's 1st Battalion 3d Commissariate,	410	6	2	53	183	
For Sophie, Officers 1st Battalion 2d Commissariate,	329	4			217	
Total	8471	117	1263	1680	1611	

RECAPITULATION.

The 15 Ships measure	Tons 8471
The 10 Bugalaws, about,	2031
The European Troops' including the Officers, Staff, &c.	1390
The Native Troops,	1686
	3066
Followers,	1611
Total	4677

The Embarkation of the Troops took place on Monday and Tuesday; the Ships are all on the move, and when our paper went to the press, some of them were below the middle ground. It is supposed they will sail for Muscat, in the course of this day or early to-morrow morning.

Lieutenant Grabb of the Honorable Company's Marine, is appointed to the office of Agent of Transport, and they will proceed under the charge of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Vessel.

We have nothing new to communicate through the report of a Gentleman having arrived on the *Bussorah Merchant* with an overland despatch very prevalent yesterday morning; we however ascertained very soon that this rumour was without foundation, the gentleman, Mr. Huley of the Bombay Marine, having left England in April, and if we except that he was an eye witness of the revolution at Naples, had nothing to communicate.

The News from the Persian Gulf brought by this ship is far from satisfactory; Trade was dull, and the recent disorders at Busorah indicated almost a total cessation of our commercial relations.

Essays on Military Law.

ESSAY IV.—WHETHER A COURT MARTIAL CAN FIND A PRISONER GUILTY WITHOUT AWARDING ANY PUNISHMENT.

When a Court Martial finds a Prisoner guilty of the whole or part of the charges preferred against him, is it under any obligation to follow up its finding by awarding some punishment, or may it decline so doing?

I shall first copy three cases bearing on the point, one of which is in support of the affirmative, and two of the negative side of the question; and as the latter two appear to have given rise to no observation on the part of the confirming authority, they must be allowed their full weight in the argument.

It is laid down as a maxim by Sir Charles Gould, that when a prisoner is found guilty of even the slightest breach of an article of War, some punishment must be assigned though the Court may recommend him to the Royal mercy. An instance of this occurred at a Court Martial held at Portsmouth, in November 1781, when John Ashworth, of the 101st Regiment having been found guilty of trifling disobedience of orders, the Court, in consequence of his former services, wounds, and good character, as also of his long confinement in loathsome and unhealthy black holes, declined adjudging him any further punishment. This determination was very severely animadverted on in the Orders of the Garrison (November the 25th 1791.) "His Majesty has been pleased to pardon the act of disobedience which John Ashworth, of Captain Jackson's Company of the 101st Regiment was found guilty, viz. of quitting the apartment without leave, in which he was to remain a prisoner, in consideration of the good character which the prisoner appears to have supported during several years service, as a Sergeant in the 70th Regiment, and of the imprisonment sustained previous to his trial. Whilst His Majesty has been graciously pleased to pardon him, he at the same time expressed much surprise that the Court Martial having convicted the prisoner of the articles of the charge, should think themselves warranted in declining to award any punishment, such as the law has prescribed if the penalty is expressed, or if committed to their discretion such as they should think proportioned to the crime, submitting to the Royal consideration any circumstances which in their opinion might induce His Majesty to remit the sentence either wholly or in part. But absolutely to dispense with punishment, is the prerogative of the Crown only. At the same time, the Judge Advocate General has intimated to Lieutenant General Monckton, that with regard to the manner in which His Majesty thought proper to take notice of the Proceedings of the Court Martial on the Prisoner Ashworth, that the King imputed the irregularity to an error of judgment, and thought it necessary to mark the same, in order to prevent the like in future rather than to express his displeasure in the present instance."

It is, however, remarkable, that an officer having been tried at Coxheath, in 1778, for releasing a Prisoner against whom no evidence appeared, without the orders of the Commanding Officer, the Court found him guilty of the charge, but were of opinion, that the confinement was more than an adequate punishment for the offence, which Sentence was confirmed, without any mark of displeasure.*

On the 17th of October, 1814, Colonel Quintin, Commanding the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, was brought to trial on several charges preferred against him by the officers of the Corps; among the charges was the following.

4th. For general neglect of duty, by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the Regiment under his command, when on foreign service, by which the reputation of the Regiment suffered in the opinion of the Commander of the Forces, and of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Cavalry, their displeasure having been expressed in a letter from the Adjutant General of the Forces on the continent, addressed to Major General Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the Hussar Brigade, dated on or about the 29th of March 1814, and in the Orders of the Lieutenant General, commanding the Cavalry dated the 21st of February 1814, such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quintin being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to His Majesty's Service, and subversive of all order and Military regulation and discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

* See Willans's Military Arrangements, Note 120.

The Court's Sentiments on this charge are as follows:

"With respect to the 4th charge, the Court are of opinion, that a relaxed discipline, as set forth in the charge, did exist in the Regiment under Colonel Quintin's command, whilst on foreign service, during the period alluded to in the letter and order referred to in the charge, and as they cannot but consider the Commanding Officer of a Regiment to be responsible for such relaxation of discipline, they therefore think themselves bound to find Colonel Quintin guilty to the extent of allowing it to exist; but as they consider the letter from the Adjutant General to the Troops on the Continent, of March the 30th 1814, expressing the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces, as a reprimand to Colonel Quintin, adequate to the degree of blame which attached to him, the Court do not feel themselves called upon to give any Sentence upon this charge in the way of further punishment, and they consider that any thing unusual in this determination will be explained by the singularity of the circumstances attending this charge, by which an Officer is put upon his trial for conduct which had before been the subject of amanuensis by those under whose command he was then serving, but which at the time was not considered deserving of a more serious proceeding by the Commander of the Forces, nor does it appear to have been made the subject of any remonstrance, or request for a more serious investigation on the part of the Officers of the Regiment."

The finding and sentence of the Court Martial was approved by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, without any notice having been taken of the foregoing part of them.

In my researches, I have not met with any thing on the subject of this Essay, in the Military works to which I have had an opportunity of referring, and from their silence I conclude, it had not occurred to the Authors that any doubt could be entertained on the question, and consequently it would not be noticed by them. In strictness, I am disposed to think that a sentence of punishment, ought in all cases to follow a verdict of guilty, but at the same time, I must allow that by a rigorous enforcement of the law the unpleasantness of sentencing men to punishment under circumstances, which in the Court's opinion render punishment unjust, may tend to lower the estimation of Military tribunals, by tempting them to evade the rule and award nominal punishment. For where it is felt, that a prisoner has, previous to his trial, undergone censure, restrictions, or deprivations adequate to the offence he may have been found guilty of, a Court Martial will be disinclined to put the remedy out of its own power by trusting to the effect of a recommendation to mercy.

But there are cases of a different nature, in which the Court, from an extreme desire to perform its duty conscientiously, may find a prisoner guilty of the facts charged against him, but so modified as to be divested of their criminal tendency, and consequently not calling for punishment, in the same manner, as when on a trial for libel, the Jury bring in a verdict of guilty of publishing only, thereby voiding the libellous intent.

For example (I quote from a real case) a man was brought to trial, for conduct unbecoming a Soldier, and contrary to the Articles of War, in having violently beaten one of his comrades with a thick stick, the Court found the prisoner guilty of having beaten his comrade, but as it was done in the moment of discovering him in an improper situation with his (the Prisoner's) woman, it considered the act justifiable, and therefore declined awarding punishment.

In such a case, I think the Court, in refusing to assign punishment, would be substantially right, but in my opinion, it might adopt a more judicious mode of obtaining its end; for as the facts charged against the prisoner, when divested of the qualities with which they are clothed by Military law, and which alone can bring them within the judicial action of a Military Court, cease to constitute a Military crime, the Court might safely and conscientiously pronounce a verdict of acquittal.

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrin, Lieutenant James Thomas, of the 8th Native Infantry of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Clarissa Maria Hodgkinson.

BIRTHS.

At Benares, on the 22d instant, the Lady of Captain Blake, Sept. Mil. Read, of a still-born Son.

At Moulmein, on the 30th ult., Mrs. N. Wright, of a Daughter,

Cruisms of Verus.

"When truth kills truth. O! devilish holy fray."

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is by no means a vice of the present age, over-readily to admit the sentiments of those who are adventurous enough to commit them to the ordeal of public examination;—and accordingly he must pass either for a very subtle disingenuous or a very cautious reasoner, who, having embarked on the boisterous ocean of *pernicious publicity*, finds himself at the end of the voyage without having experienced the attacks of those sharks who lie in wait to entrap the unwary. Under these circumstances, it is not wonderful that than anonymous writer in a Newspaper, in order to avoid those dreaded attacks should have a tendency to *truthism*, and frequently find himself strenuously maintaining, *the undisputed truth*, which, to his alarmed imagination appeared an *assailable position*.

Of all the writers of this description whom I have met with for a long time, no one approaches near, in point of *truth and novelty*, to one, whose Letter to the Editor of the Champion you have copied into your Journal of the 19th instant: he styles himself *Venus*, and well he may, for he has fortified himself behind such an impenetrable barrier of trite truisms, undeniable facts, and antediluvian axioms, that I defy the most captious logician to find the smallest flaw in his reasoning. I have selected a few of his most edifying observations, and I feel assured that your readers will be much benefitted by the re-perusal of them.

The position he wishes to establish, is, that low rank is no disgrace to a man, nor is high rank always accompanied by exalted virtues, he proceeds as follows. "There is a malignity in some minds which loves to dwell on circumstances, to bring down a person who has risen above them to at least their level, if not below them."

Again "that such success (that of the person who has risen from low rank) in life should excite envy is not surprising; that malice should fix on a circumstance which rather exalted than depressed the character alluded to, is, I am sorry to say, so ordinary a circumstance" &c.

Again "I have mixed with the highest and the lowest classes in this and other countries; I have gone from the cabinet of a Duke more adorned by the virtues of his mind than the star on his breast, to the room of a cobbler whose sentiments were more elevated than those of Socrates; I have detected meanness, grossness, sordidness, where high birth and great possessions claimed and received the homage of the mean, the gross, and the sordid; and I have found, under the tattered garments and hard fare of honest industry, dignity of mind, firmness of principle, independence and integrity. Whenever I find man in the true character of man he is my delight; but whether he rose to his character by freeing himself from disadvantages attending both high and low life, is to me a matter of no importance. Yet it does excite a momentary surprise that persons of good education, and in general of good feelings, fall into the vulgar error of prostrating their understandings to outward appearances" &c.—Profound Moralist!

Again—"From what source is it derived that the wearing of a livery is to stamp disgrace upon a human being? Divine Providence has allowed, for wise purposes, differences of situations for the children of Adam; but no one is answerable for the situation in which it has pleased the Supreme Being to place him"—&c. "Away then with this idle prejudice, that a person once in a menial situation may not be a proper companion for the highest rank in life;" and "The wearing of a livery does not degrade a man, nor is it, except in the eyes of the silly, the vain, and the ignorant, a stain upon his posterity."

After a deal more of the same kidney, VERUS winds up with the following irresistible conclusion. "It is a base argument to say because the man had worn a livery it was disgraceful to advance him to a higher situation." Of a truth, Mr. Editor, Sir Peter Teagle was in the right. "There is nothing so noble as a man of sentiment."

I remain, your obedient servant,

Bengal, January 20, 1820.

JOSEPH SURFACE.

Inscription.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Nec omnis moriar.

SIR,
I send you an Inscription, which is less known to fame than it deserves to be, both for its intrinsic merits, and for the laudable example which it holds forth of a desire to supply the acknowledged want of monuments of British ascendancy in India.

A. B.

UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF LORD MINTO GOVERNOR
GENL OF INDIA AND GENL. H. R. WETT,
COMD. AND VICE PRESIDENT,
A PASSAGE WAS MADE THROUGH THE KIRAHER PASS,
OF VAST HEIGHT TWO MILES IN EXTENT
INTO BURDEE FOR 18 POUNDERS, &c. &c.
BY LT. COL. TETLEY, COMMAND.

THE 24. BATT. 21st. REGT. NATIVE INFANTRY.
AIDED BY HIS GALLANT AND WILLING CORPS,
THE FOLLOWING OF WHOM FELL COURAGROUSLY,
INCHA, BYGENAUT, GOORANGE POORUN,
BAHADER CAWN, GOLUNDAUZE,
SOANE HEAD BULLOCK MAN,
TILLOK SING, SEPOY OF THE SAME CORPS, KILLED AT
BISORE GHAUT.
APAUL TONG BOARRAH CHURRY IN BURDEE,
APRIL A. D. 1811.
WHICH IS NOW DESTROYED AND LEVELLED WITH
THE GROUND.
GOLOUB SING NAIK : SEPOYS. CASSAREE DUN,
PHEEROO SING, IYSOOK, DEENA, BOODKE,
FEB. 14th 1811, 1 JEMDR. 2 HAVILDHR. 2 NAIKS AND 30 SEPOYS
DEFENDING THE POST
AGAINST 300 BANDITI BEATING THEM OFF.

A Wanderer's Journey.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
However the life of the Wanderer may be doomed to experience misfortune and pleasure, the one perhaps occurring in the due course of things, whilst the other may approximate to reality, it must be granted that he becomes an observer of scenes, and obtains thereby a more thorough knowledge of the World than he

" Who some years lived, he lived in solitude,
" And scarcely quitted his ancestral home,
" Tho' many a friend and many a lady woo'd
" Of birth and beauty, yet he would not room
" Beyond the neighbouring hamlets church-yard rade:

I am enabled, by crossing the back of my journeying Nag again to tell you of much that I have seen, and of much also that I anticipate to add to my small stock of human knowledge. When about, by inattention custom, to propel my animal on by the application of my spur to his side, the reins was arrested by a hand; if it had been by that of a robber, my tale might be interesting, but it was by the hand of a friend, who grasping my knee at the same time, desired me to dismount, and witness on that Evening the Play of *The Road to Ruin*, I begged him to spare me the exhibition of a Play so ominous, and I intreated in the name of friendship, that he would permit me to depart on the road destined to me by Fortune. Finding my request not acceded to, and my friend being a genteel military man, I was led, with feelings I cannot now describe, to my friend's hospitable roof, and in the evening seated myself in my old corner behind the scenes.

The admirable delineation of *Old Doran's* character, suffer. ing bankruptcy from the dissipation of an inconsiderate and deluded son, brought home to my bosom feelings of extreme pain; whilst I felt a pleasure in admiring the masterpiece of performances, not only in the excellence of the exhibition by the Gentlemen who performed that character, but in the whole throughout the Play, and I felt myself repaid for delaying a day's progress on a Wanderer's Tour:

Silly, the old and avaricious Jew, was the most distinguished character on this occasion; his sordid and villainous pursuits were

characterized with the powerful expression of a despicable rascality, in the feature of the countenance: and the voice was well adapted to an age declining fast into the grave.

The Road to Ruin is certainly one of the best Plays in the British Drama. In the character of *Sally* we have an opportunity of approving a virtue of sterling worth, which in spite of all opposition stands not short till it has obtained the end and object of its laudable exertion. We cannot fail in observing in the character of *Old Doran* the strong hold which pity takes upon the mind, urging forcibly to the immediate relief of the distresses and madness of a son plunged into errors and debt, arising from an association with men of bad principle and dissolute habits, yet in this very son we behold a heart remaining uncorrupted, still animated with the utter detestation of the degeneracy and debasement of these connections, and homes warmly clinging to the parent for forgiveness in the sincerity of repentance; while we see, in the character of *Goliford*, the thoughtless and confirmed associate of Jockeys and Racers, ready to fall upon the unwary, whose ulterior purpose is to scramble for the wealth of others at the sacrifice of private happiness, and whose competition in following the principles of him who is justly called a Gambler, has no affections of real friendship and of real worth, but he surveys man with an evil eye, who he imagines is watching the moment for the gratification of that wish he himself feels, the accomplishment of a scheme for his reination.

The Jew is introduced in *The Road to Ruin*, as an Usurer, the picture of a character whose soul is contracted and narrow, with an absence of all that has a tendency to humane or benevolent feeling, whose fortune is realized by the misfortunes of those in imminent distress, and whose object is to seize the exigencies of the libertine and Minor, grasping at the all of inadvertent youth.

The character of *Sophie* is introduced as a weak and thoughtless girl, under the guidance of a vain conceited mother, yet we behold innocence and simplicity winning the heart of the libertine to honorable marriage, thus proving *Henry Doran's* inward and noble principle; though bad *Goliford* beats the Lover,

" The laugh, that from the corner flies
" The sportive fair one shall betray.
" As the boy in wanton frolics was laid
" His lips on her's in various kisses played,
" With every kiss to try a thousand wiles,
" A thousand gestures and a thousand smiles

Witnessing a Play like this, Sir, performed with great color, I rose from my privileged corner in the Saugor Theatre, thought that all men are doomed to struggle with misfortune, to languish under the pressure of adverse changes, that the injuries which man sustains from man in private life was on that Evening admirably depicted. Thus informed, I remounted my Nag shortly after, and proceeded on my tour of duty. Doctor Syntax went in search of the Picturesque; mine was a tour in the service of the Honorable the East India Company.

After many trifling misfortunes and mishaps I arrived at this station

" Where Hospitality, unshilled by pride,
" Invites plain worth, and freedom to its side;
" And smiling whispers to each grateful guest
" That nought but kindness ornaments the feast.

The verse suits well to what is experienced in the many hospitable and happy parties the society of Hussingabad can boast of having supported; yet nothing could exceed a Station Party given by Colonel Adams, C. B. on Christmas Night. Eminent as this gallant and distinguished Officer has ever been for the promotion of the happiness and the welfare of every Officer under his command, on this Evening every one felt impressed with the great obligations they found themselves under to an individual so generally beloved.

The dinner was most sumptuous, and laid out with peculiar taste and neatness; as soon the cloth was removed, the gallant Host gave several toasts.—The King.—the Queen—and the Marquis of Hastings—which were drunk with enthusiasm and applause.

Several excellent Songs were sung during the evening, and this convivial and happy party were, by harmony and delight, entertained until the following morning. This is time beguiled by social pleasure, and hearts beat with gratitude to those who promote them but I bid, Sir, I dwell too long on what I have had the happiness to experience, to conclude, therefore, I hope you will believe me your sincere Friend

Hussingabad, Dec. 26, 1820;

THE WANDERER;

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commanders	Destination
Jun. 29	Clyde	British	T. Burt	London
29	Earl Kildie	British	J. Pearson	Bombay
29	Patty Robandy	Arab	Hussein	Moscat
29	Fyzerebany	Arab	Mahomed Ali	Jeddah

Nautical Notices.

The ship *Belle Alliance*, Captain Rolfe, for England, left the Pilot on the 28th, and got clear out to sea on that day.

London, Aug. 10.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective Ships, viz. Captain Henry Cobin, new ship (building by Mr. S. Marjoribanks,) and Captain W. Crookshank, new ship (building by Mr. Lachester,) for Bombay and China; Captain J. P. Wilson, new ship (building by Mr. Ripley), for China direct.

The following Ships were thus timed, viz.:—*Inglis*, new ship (building by Mr. Lachester); new ship (building by Mr. Timins), and *Mercuris* (Camden), for Bombay and China, to be afloat 6th November, to sail to Gravesend 29th November, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 26th December; new ship (building by Mr. Timins), for St. Helena, Beaufort and China, to be afloat 6th November, to sail to Gravesend 26th November, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 26th December; *Lewisham Castle*, *General Kyd*, and *Atlas*, for Bengal and China, to be about 28th November, to sail to Gravesend 5th December, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 19th January 1821; *Wellesley* and *Vansittart*, for St. Helena, Bombay and China, to be about 19th December, to sail to Gravesend 5th January, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 5th February; *Charles Grant*, and a new ship (building by Mr. S. Marjoribanks), for Bombay and China, to be afloat 5th January, to sail to Gravesend 17th January, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 23rd February; *Kellicott*, and *General Harris*, for Madras and China, to be afloat 5th January, to sail to Gravesend 17th January, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 23rd February; *Windsor*, *Brigadier*, *Rose*, *Minerva*, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, and a new ship (building by Mr. Ripley), for Ceylon direct, to be afloat 5th February, to sail to Gravesend 16th February, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 24th April; *Mercuris* of *Wellington*, and *Thomas Grenville*, for Bengal direct, to be afloat 17th April, to sail to Gravesend 1st May, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs 5th June.

Passengers.

Correct List of Passengers per Honourable Company's Chartered Ship *Lady Raffles*, Captain James Correll, To the Cape of Good Hope—Charles Bayley, Esq. Civil Service.—To London.—Hugh Wilkinson, Esq. and T. Portman, Esq. of the Civil Service, Lieutenant Colonel Westmore, of His Majesty's 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain Carroll, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot, Captain W. D. Playfair, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, Captain Fitzgerald, 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, Doctor George Govan, of the Medical Establishment, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. W. D. Playfair, Mrs. Stockhouse.—Children: Masters Lyon Playfair, Rankin Playfair, James Playfair, Charles Tooms, Edward Tooms, John Palmer Hampton, William Hampton, Robert James Hampton, Thomas Stockhouse, and Charles Stockhouse, Misses Eliza Oakes, Margaret Lyon Playfair, Ann Playfair, and Claudine Captain Hampton.

By the *Moira*, Captain William Hernshaw.—Children: Masters Charles Laing, Francis Sandford, Edmund Wright, Misses Isabella Laing, Ross McQua, George McQua. To Fort St. George.—Mrs. Williams, Captain R. Short, Lieutenant R. D. White, Master Herbert Williams.

By the *Phoenix*, Captain A. Gordon, to Europe.—Mrs. Murray, Lieutenant E. Routledge, Pension Lt. Reverend S. Evans, late Chaplain at Agra.—Children: Master James Montgomery Beaumont, Miss Matilda Anna Phillips.

By the *Lady Carrington*, Captain T. E. Ward, to Europe.—Mr. John Parker Bennett, late Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Honourable Company's Bengal European Regiment. To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Arrow, Lieutenant William Arrow, of the Honourable Company's Bombay Marine.—Children: Masters William Arrow, and Frederick Arrow, Miss Elizabeth Arrow.

By the *Golconda*, Captain James José Edwards, to Europe.—Mrs. Berlow, Mrs. Showers, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Reid, Major General Sir John Ashe, Mr. John Reid, Purser of the Honourable Company's ship *Marquis of Huntly*.—Children: Misses Mary Law, C. M. Wood, L. Wood, Eliza Alexander, Catherine Sealy, Masters Conn Robertson Larkins, Howe

Daniel Showers, Charles Lionel Showers, William Henry Delamain, John Law, Henry Low, H. Wood, J. T. Wood, Alfred Alexander, Henry Sealy, John Edmonstone Boileau, Edward Raymond Boileau. To the Cape of Good Hope.—H. Wood, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

By the *Lady Banks*, Captain Tallance, to Europe.—Mr. James Burt.—Children: Masters Harry May, Charles Pregrave, Duncan Pregrave.

By the *David Scott*, Captain Warrington, to Europe.—Mrs. Bird.—Children: Masters Francis Wemyss, Charles Wemyss, Misses Marion Bird, Mary Wemyss.—Benfield. To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Wemyss, Shepherd Bird, Esq. and James Wemyss, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishment.

By the *Calcutta*, Captain Strogen, to Europe.—Lieutenant Neil Campbell, 13th Native Infantry, and Master Neil Campbell.

By the *Windsor Castle*, Captain Simon Lee, to Europe.—Mrs. Voyle, Mrs. Christopher Richardson, Mrs. Anna, Colonel Elliott Voyle, of the Invalid Establishment.—Children: Masters Francis Elliott Voyle, Walter William Voyle, Thomas Bush, William Nepean Richardson, Misses Maria Louisa Voyle, Letitia H. Voyle, Mary Anne Voyle, Isabella Robinson, Catherine Jane Richardson, Emma Constantia Richardson, Jane Richardson, Martha Richardson, Harriet Richardson, Caroline Richardson, Mary Josephine Gilbert, Bayllett Pickersgill, Emma Pickersgill, Mary Ann Pickersgill.

By the *Woodman*, Captain Kelly, to Europe.—Mrs. Woolaston, Mr. W. Woolaston.—Children: Masters George Woolaston, Garwood Woolaston, Alfred Baker, Misses Mary Woolaston, Eliza Woolaston.

By the *Hercules Alliance*, Captain H. Rolfe, to Europe.—Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. A. Barnet, Mrs. E. D. Barnet, Mrs. A. Barnet, the Reverend John Young, John Philibert, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., James Mackintosh, Esq., Mr. Matthew Meades, late Assistant Surgeon 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, Mr. Robert Kyd, of the firm of Messrs. J. and R. Kyd, Mr. Alexander Kyd.—Children: Masters John Fagan, Hayes Kid, Robert Kyd, Misses Mary Eliza Fagan, Charlotte Fullerton. To Fort St. George.—Mrs. Nelson.

By the *Aurum* and *Amelia*, Captain J. Short.—Mrs. Captain Stevenson and child, Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. Watson, Captain R. C. Stevenson, of H. M. 69th Regiment, Dr. Johns, Missionary, Lieutenant J. Sowbry, 20th Regt., N. I.—Children: Masters Charles Jones, Watson Nathaniel Winchey, Widham Visor Johns, Thomas Johns, Misses Margaret Mary Stack, Sophia Newnham, Margaret Salter, Maria Ellen Winchey, Maria Burnham Johns.

By the *Duke of Lancaster*, Captain N. Morrison, to Europe.—Mrs. Hay.—Children: Master Charles Hay, George Hay, John Bathurst Thomson, George Ferguson Thomson, Miss Stewart.

By the *Athion*, Captain Fayer, to Europe.—Sir William Grant Keir, Lieutenant [Chambre], of His Majesty's 13th Dragoons, Major W. Colbrooke, Royal Artillery, Mrs. Colbrooke, Miss Mary Churchill Carter.

List of Officers who have proceeded to Europe, &c. since December last 1820.

By the Ship *Lord Hungerford*, to the Cape.—Major Pavolci, 32d Native Infantry, Lieutenant H. Fendall, 5th Native Infantry. To Europe.—Lieutenant G. E. Tippet, 32d Native Infantry, Assistant Surgeon A. Henstock.

By the *Ship Pall Mall*, to the Isle of France.—Lieutenant C. Thomas, 11th Native Infantry.

By the *Ship Goldstream*, to Europe.—Major J. Scott, 8th N. I., Captain J. H. French, 47th Foot, Captain T. Warrington, 4th Dragoons, Captain W. W. Crawley, 17th Foot, Captain J. M. Read, 37th Foot, Captain C. W. Westmore, 13th Dragoons, Captain H. R. Bloomfield, 39th Foot, Captain J. Obrien, 57th Foot, Captain G. Keissell, Quarter Master 17th Foot.

By the *Ship Ganget*, to Europe.—Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant A. Caldwell, Artillery, Sergeant G. Skippon.

By the *Ship Partridge*, to Europe.—Captain J. W. Lader, 16th N. I., Lieutenant Monk, 4th N. I., Lieutenant G. Barker, 16th N. I., Lieutenant P. Crossley, Esq. Regt. Lieutenant D. Mason, 28th N. I., Lieutenant J. H. Travis, 18th N. I., First Lieutenant J. H. Woodroffe, Artillery. To the Cape.—Lieutenant W. H. Rees, Sub-Asst-tant Commissary General.

By the *Ship Moira*, to Madras.—Lieutenant R. D. White, 42nd N. I.

By the *Ship Calcutta*, to Europe.—Lieutenant Niel Campbell, 9th N. I. By the *Ship Phoenix*, to Europe.—Lieutenant E. Routledge, Penion Establishment.

By the *Ship Asia*, to Bombay.—Captain J. Ferris, Artillery.

By the *Ship Philippa*, to Bombay.—Lieutenant J. Thomas, 8th Bengal Native Infantry.

By the *Ship Minerva*, to Europe, from Singapore.—Captain Otha Traviss, 20th Native Infantry.

By the *Ship Golconda*, to Europe.—Major-General Sir George Ashe.

By the *Ship Windsor Castle*, to Europe.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Voyle, Invalid Establishment.—Hawk.



Mapa de la Republica de Panama